

Revised Draft Report on

Evolving a

National Statistical

Reporting Mechanism

for Social Progress

in the Country

Social Statistics Division,
Central Statistics Office,
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Evolving a National Statistical Reporting Mechanism for Social Progress in the Country

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry in January 2015 had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General (CSO) to work out a mechanism for statistical monitoring of social development in the country. The Committee discussed the achievements and limitations of monitoring system of different ongoing schemes and also discussed about the social indicators covered under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) and the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). After detailed discussion in its meeting, the Committee had proposed the following broad framework for monitoring Social Progress in India

- *Goal 1: Abolish Poverty in all its forms*
- *Goal 2: Universal education upto secondary level for both the genders.*
- *Goal 3: Empowerment and safety of women*
- *Goal 4: Conducive environment for children*
- *Goal 5: Pre-natal and anti-natal care for mother and infants*
- *Goal 6: Skill development amongst Youth*
- *Goal 7: Eradication of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and other fatal diseases*
- *Goal 8: Accessibility to basic infrastructure*
- *Goal 9: Universal financial inclusion*
- *Goal 10: New technology in Agriculture and allied sectors*
- *Goal 11: Cleanliness and safe drinking water*
- *Goal 12: Welfare of deprived classes including minorities, disabled, aged and SC/ST*
- *Goal 13: Sustainable environment*
- *Goal 14: Comprehensive e-Governance*

As a follow up of the recommendations of this Committee, the Social Statistical Division (SSD) was entrusted with the task of evolving a reporting mechanism for social progress in the Country for the 14 goals as identified above. With the objective, an Inter-Ministerial Group was constituted with 19 social sector ministries as members. Two meetings of the group was held which was followed with a number of consultations (e-mail and telephonic correspondences, personal visits, etc.) with the nodal officers of the line ministries/ departments in order to obtain the final set of indicators and their data for the last five data

points. The division while obtaining indicators from the various data source agencies had also sought for data for last five data periods. The criteria adopted in indicator selection are,

- Relevance to the goal
- Simple and easy to understand
- Data availability

The data for the indicators proposed in the framework was collected mainly for

1. Ensuring the availability of data
2. Identifying the data source and periodicity of data availability
3. Brief analysis of the data to examine the various aspects of development as revealed by the selected indicators for presenting the status under each goal.

The proposed framework has 88 indicators under the 14 goals. These indicators and the data correspond to 19 Ministries/ Departments.

In the following sections, the status of progress (indicator wise) for each goal is presented. The proposed framework, data source agency, data frequency, corresponding Government Programmes etc. are shown in Appendix 1 and detailed data tables used in this report are at appendix 2.

HIGHLIGHTS

- At all India level, 21.9% of population are below poverty line which indicates one in every five persons in India is poor. In spite of the significant reduction in PHCR during this period, at all India level as well as rural – urban areas, the rural –urban gap persisted. In 2011-12, both in rural areas and urban areas, poverty was higher among ST group compared to SC group.
- The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is higher for males than females at all India level, and the same trend prevailed in rural and urban areas. As on 2013-14, the LFPR for males is 74.4% whereas the same for females is 25.8% all India level. At national level LFPR is at 52.5% in 2013-14 and LFPR is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.
- As per NFHS 3 (2005-06), 48% of children under age five years are stunted (too short for their age), 19.8% of children under five years in the country are wasted (too thin for his or her height) 43% of children under age five years are underweight for their age. The rural India is witnessing more malnutrition among children < 5 years as higher percentage of stunted, wasted and underweight children were reported from rural areas. Higher is the percentage of underweight female children (< 5 years) than male children, whereas females are in a slightly better position compared to male children (< 5 years) while considering stunting and wasting.
- The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in Primary level of education is 88.08 per cent in 2013-14¹. The NER was higher for girls (89.26 per cent) than that for boys (87.2 per cent). In 2013-14, NER at Upper Primary, Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary was 70.2%, 88.31%, 45.63% and 30.43% respectively.
- The results from DISE report 2011-12, shows a steady increasing trend over the years in the estimate of the indicator 'ratio of enrolment of Grade V to Grade I' from 78.08 in 2009-10 to 86.05 in 2011-12.
- For 2012-13, the share of females in under graduation is 46.14%, whereas the status was at 41.64% in 2009-10. In 2012-13, among the females enrolled for undergraduate

¹The MDG India Country Report 2014 had quoted NER as 99.89 for 2010-11, based on DISE Flash Statistics 2011-12. The decline in NER in 2013-14 is attributed to the fact that, while calculating NER 2010-11, the projected 6-10 child population was taken as 113.9 Million in 2010-11 based on 2001 census (as per ORGI estimates) whereas the actual 6-10 population as per 2011 census is 130.9 million. Therefore, the GER and NER for 2011 and thereafter declined when calculated based on actual child population as clarified by the M/o Human Resource Development.

courses, majority of them were studying Arts/Humanities/Social Sciences (46.23%), followed by Commerce (13.89%) and Science (13.19%).

- For 2012-13, the share of females in Post graduation is 48.95%, whereas the status was at 43.94 % in 2009-10. In post graduate level, during 2012-13, highest female enrolment was observed in Social Science (18.13%), followed by Science (14.26%) and Management (12.76%).
- Over the years, there is slight increase in the public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP though the share is very low. In 2012-13, only 4.29% of GDP was spent on education.
- The literacy rate for 7+ years in urban areas is higher than rural areas for both males and females. The literacy rate of males in urban areas is 88.8% and for rural areas, it is 77.1%. The literacy rate for females in urban areas is 79.1% whereas the same for rural areas is 57.9%. It is worth mentioning that, though literacy rate (7+ years) among females is lower compared to males at national level, rural and Urban areas and also among SC & ST categories, during 2001- 2011, a considerable improvement in youth literacy rate among females was noticed for all these categories which in turn reduced the gap in male –female literacy rate. During 2001-2011, the male – female gap in literacy rate has been reduced to 16.3 points from 21.6 points at all India level. During this period, the male –female gap in literacy rate (7+ years) has been reduced both in rural areas and urban areas, however, the gap is higher in rural areas.
- In 2011, at all India level, the male youth literacy rate is at 90% vis-à-vis female literacy rate of 81.8%, The literacy rate is higher for both male and female in SC category than ST category. During 2001- 2011, there is an increase of 6 percentage points and 14 percentage points in the literacy rate male and female respectively at the national level. For the SC category, the increase in male literacy rate was 9 percentage points and the same for females was 21 percentage points during this period. The ST category witnessed an increase of 11 percentage points in male youth literacy rate whereas the increase was 20 percentage points for females. The literacy rate for youth in urban areas is higher than rural areas for both males and females. The literacy rate of males in urban areas is 92.6% and for rural areas, it is 88.8%. The literacy rate for females in urban areas is 90% whereas the same for rural areas is 78%.

- In the 16th Lok Sabha, there are 62 women members, which is 11.42% of the total seats.
- In 2013, in the total police force, only 7.5% are women.
- During the last five years, the Crime Rate against women has increased alarmingly from 37.2% in 2010 to 75.6% in 2014.
- At all India level in 2009, 61% of one year old children have received full immunisation, In the SC, ST category the proportion of children 12-23 months received full immunisation are 58.9% and 49.8% respectively. The Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) estimates the proportion of one year old children immunised against measles at 74% in 2009. There is also a rural-urban gap in the coverage of measles immunisation as in the rural areas the coverage is 72% as compared to 78% in the urban areas. The coverage of measles immunisation was nominally high in case of male children (74.8%) than female children (73.2%).
- As per SRS 2013, the U5MR is at 49 deaths per 1000 live births. In India, the rural areas, registered high U5MR compared to the urban areas. As per the latest SRS data, in 2013, the U5MR in rural and urban areas are 55 and 29 deaths per 1000 live births respectively. Also, Under Five Mortality Rate is higher for females than males at all India level and this is true for both rural and urban areas. The gap between female U5MR and male U5MR was higher in rural areas. As per the latest SRS data, in 2013, at all India level, the U5MR for female and male children are 53 and 47 deaths per 1000 live births respectively. In 2013, in rural areas, U5MR was 59 for females whereas for males it was 51 and in urban areas, U5MR is 30 for female children and 28 for male children.
- The Sample Registration System 2013 reveals that in India 12.4% of the total deaths were infant deaths. Significant decline in IMR has been observed both in rural and urban areas over years. However, IMR in the rural areas continues to be at a much higher level than the urban IMR. Although the rural urban gap is slowly decreasing, the latest data show that even in 2013 the rural – urban gap in IMR is significant (rural IMR: 44, urban IMR: 27). It is seen that IMR is more for female babies than male babies and in 2013, female IMR is at 42, whereas male IMR is 39 per 1000 live births.
- Though, the overall sex ratio of the Country is showing a trend of improvement, the child sex ratio is showing a declining trend, which is a matter of concern. During the

period 1991 -2011, child sex ratio declined from 945 to 914, whereas the overall sex ratio showed an improvement from 927 to 940.

- At the National level, the neo-natal mortality rate is 28 and ranges from 15 in urban areas to 31 in rural areas. The percentage of neo-natal deaths to total infant deaths is 68.0 per cent at the National level and varies from 56.4 per cent in urban areas to 69.9 per cent in rural areas.
- The maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management during pregnancy or child birth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of duration and site of pregnancy per 1,00,000 live births. The Sample Registration System shows, MMR has reduced from 301 in 2001-03 to 167 in 2011-13.
- Deliveries to be attended by skilled health personnel is a criteria, which can greatly ensure safe delivery. The Coverage Evaluation Survey (2009), shows, at national level 76.2% deliveries are attended by skilled health personnel and for the SC & ST category, the status is at 75% and 61.3%. Institutional deliveries is the best means to ensure deliveries to be attended by skilled health personnel and thereby leading to safe motherhood. At all India level, 72.9% deliveries are institutional deliveries, whereas among the SC and ST categories, the coverage is 71.3% and 57% respectively.
- Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) are training institutes which provide training in technical fields which leads to skill development. As on 2015-16, a total of 12106 ITIs (81% -Pvt, 19%- Govt.) are existing which have 1711156 seats are functioning in India. In 2014-15, there is 11% increase in ITIs and the seating capacity compared to the previous year.
- Awareness among youth population with comprehensive correct knowledge of AIDS is important in dealing with the disease. As per Behavioural Surveillance survey (2006), at all India level, 32.9% of population aged 15-24 years are with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/ AIDS.
- During 2010-2013, malaria incidence (Annual Parasite Incidence –API) and deaths have shown a declining trend, but in 2014 an increase has been recorded both for incidence and deaths. In 2014, the 89 malaria incidences were reported in 1 lakh population and nearly 5 in 1 Cr.population died of malaria.

- As per WHO estimates, in India Tuberculosis prevalence rate per one lakh population has reduced from 289 in 2009 to 211 in 2013 and the TB incidence rate reduced from 190 to 171 during 2009-2013. The TB mortality per one lakh population is also showing a declining trend and in 2013, 19 people per one lakh population died of TB.
- India has 79,116 km long National highways and 1,69,227 km State highways. During 2014-15, 36,337km rural road was completed under PMGSY connecting 10830 habitations.
- At national level, the total number of telephone (wireless + wireline) subscribers is 996.13 millions with 580.05 million urban subscribers and 416.08 million rural subscribers as on 31/3/15. The immense progress in the penetration of wireless telecommunication has led to the present progress in telecommunication. The total number of wireline subscribers is 26.59 million (3%) and wireless subscribers is 969.54 million (97%) at all India level as on 31/3/15. Out of the 26.59 million wireline subscribers, 21.47 million (80.74%) is in urban areas, whereas 5.12 million (19.26%) is in rural areas. Out of the 969.54 million wireless subscribers, 558.58 million (58.23%) is in urban areas, whereas 410.96 million (41.77%) is in rural areas.
- As on 31/3/15, there are 99.2 million broadband subscribers in India. The year to year increase in the number of broadband subscribers is 62.97%.
- There are 12 major ports in India and all of them handled Cargo during 2014-15, and there are 200 non –major ports in India, of them, 69 ports had handled cargo in 2013-14.
- Under PMJDY, as on 1/1/15, out of 12.55 Cr bank accounts opened at national level, 9.8 Cr were in Public Sector Banks (79%), 2.2 Cr in Rural Regional Bank (17%) and 5.2 Cr (4%) in Private Banks. Around 7.5 Cr accounts were opened in urban areas and 5 Cr. In rural areas. Out of the 12.5 Cr accounts opened under PMJDY, 67.32% are accounts with zero balance.
- In 2012-13 92.58 Million Hectares of cropped area are under irrigation and 101.82 Million Hectares of cropped area are rain –fed.
- As on 1-4-2015, the Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme has covered 71.22% of the Rural population. As per NSS 2012, 87.8% households at national level have access to

improved water source. In Urban areas, 90.1% households and in rural areas, 86.9% households are having improved source of drinking water.

- In 2012, 43.4% households at all India level have no access to sanitation facilities and the status in rural and urban areas are 59.4% and 8.8% respectively. This indicates that, in rural areas, there is still scope and need for a lot of improvement towards achieving basic sanitation facility to all.
- The issues related to the slums and slum population and improving the living conditions of slum dwellers are major challenges being faced by the nation today. The Census 2011 revealed that, 17.4% of the urban population is living in slums.
- In 2014-15, there is an increase of 12.15% in the number of SC students availing post metric scholarship and there are nearly 56 lakh SC students availing this facility.
- India has a recorded Forest area of 771821 Sq.km in 2013, showing slight improvement over the previous year status.
- In 2013, there is 4628 sq.km of mangrove cover in India. During 2003 -2011, there was an increasing trend in the Mangrove cover, which was reversed in 2013.
- As on 31/6/15, around 1.42 lakhs Common Service Centres (CSCs) have been made operational across 36 States/Uts.
- As on 30/6/2015, about 1,43,863 employees have registered with the portal <http://attendance.gov.in/> and 579 organizations have on boarded the portal.

Towards Abolishing Poverty.....

Goal 1: Abolish Poverty in all its forms

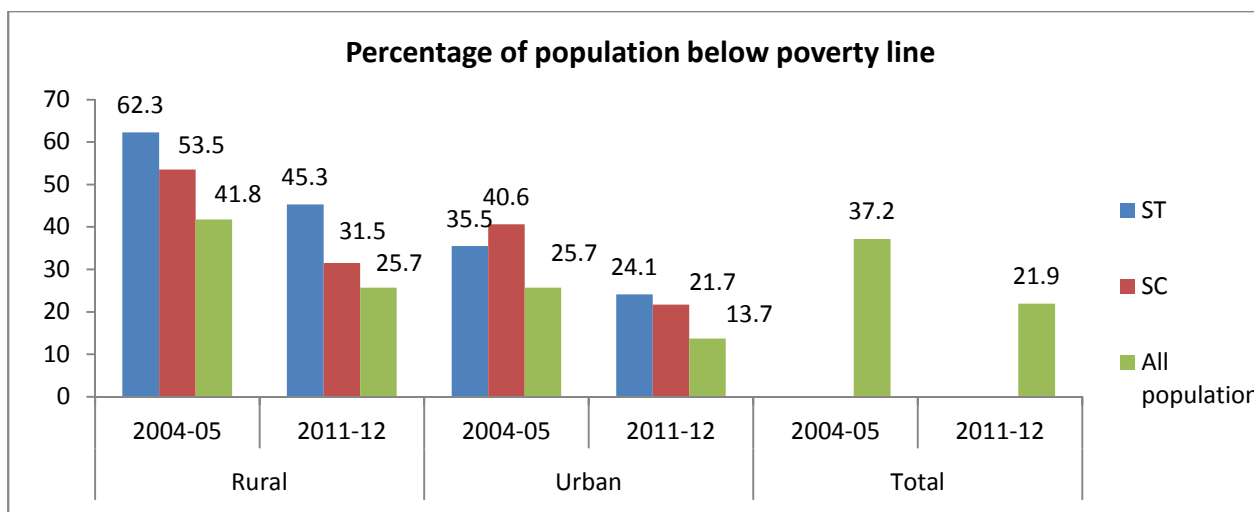
For a vast Country like India, poverty is a major concern, as it acts as a main hurdle in development in all fronts. Elimination of extreme poverty and improvement in economic conditions of poor is of prime importance in advancing ahead. Hence, the Goal 1 is aimed at abolishing poverty in all its forms. The indicators proposed for this goal include the measures of poverty, employment and nutrition.

Poverty Head Count Ratio- Percentage of population living below national poverty line, differentiated by urban and rural and SC/ST wise :

The planning Commission (Now renamed as NITI Aayog) brought out Poverty Head Count Ratio (PHCR) using the consumption expenditure data from NSS Surveys. Following Tendulkar committee methodology, the percentage of persons living below the poverty line among social groups at all India level for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12 have been estimated. The poverty ratios among the social groups are estimated from the percentage distribution of persons of the respective social groups as obtained from the large sample survey consumer expenditure data of the NSS and the poverty line for all population. Though, the data disaggregated by Social Groups and Place of residence are available, the gender disaggregated data is not available for PHCR.

The data shows that, at all India level, 21.9% of population are below poverty line which indicates one in every five persons in India is poor. However, the PHCR showed a considerable decline during 2004-12, as it declined from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 21.9% in 2011-12. In spite of the significant reduction in PHCR during this period, at all India level as well as rural – urban areas, the rural –urban gap persisted. In 2011-12, both in rural areas and urban areas, poverty was higher among ST group compared to SC group.

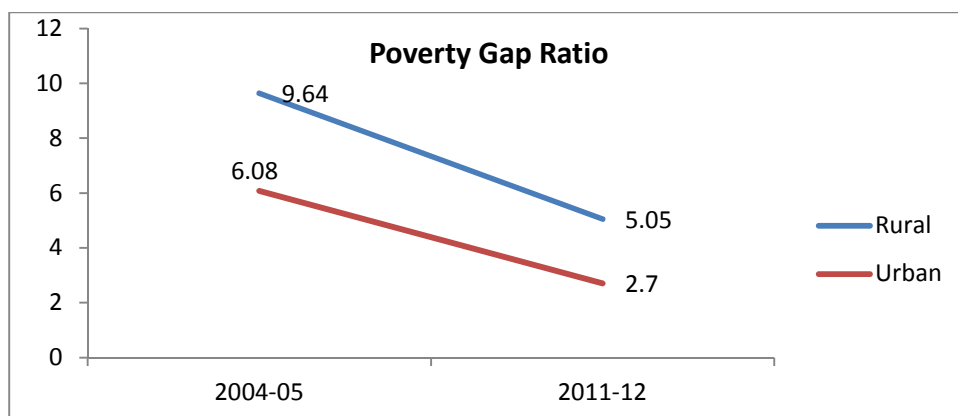
The details of latest status of PHCR and the reduction during 2004-05 to 2011-12 are depicted as follows :



Source: Planning Commission (Now NITI Aayog)

Poverty gap ratio (MRP Consumption Distribution)

The Poverty Gap Ratio is the gap by which mean consumption of the poor below poverty line falls short of the poverty line. It indicates the depth of poverty; the more the PGR, the worse is the condition of the poor. While the number of poor people indicates spread of poverty, PGR indicates the depth. The data for this indicator is available for Rural and Urban areas, and reduction in PGR has been observed both in rural and urban areas during 2004-05 and 2011-12. Though PGR is higher in rural areas, compared to urban areas, the decline in terms of percentage points was more in rural areas during this period.



Source: Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog)

Share in national consumption for the poorest quintile class of MPCE (NSS)

The share of poorest quintile in national consumption is defined as the share of a country's national consumption or income that accrues to the poorest quintile (fifth) of the population. This indicator is expressed as a percentage. Poorest quintile is the bottom 20% of the population, ranked by income or consumption levels. The indicator provides information about the distribution of consumption or income of the poorest fifth of the population. Because the consumption of the poorest fifth is expressed as a percentage of total household consumption (or income), this indicator is a 'relative inequality' measure. In a situation of income or consumption being equally distributed, the expected share of the poorest quintile is 20%. However, the ground reality varies much from this ideal situation, as both in rural and urban areas, the share of poorest 20% in national consumption was less than 10% during 2009-2012, the share in rural areas was more than urban areas though a declining trend has been observed in rural areas.

Share in national consumption for the poorest quintile class of MPCE (NSS) (MRP method)

	2009-10	2011-12
Rural	9.75	9.6
Urban	7.11	7.2

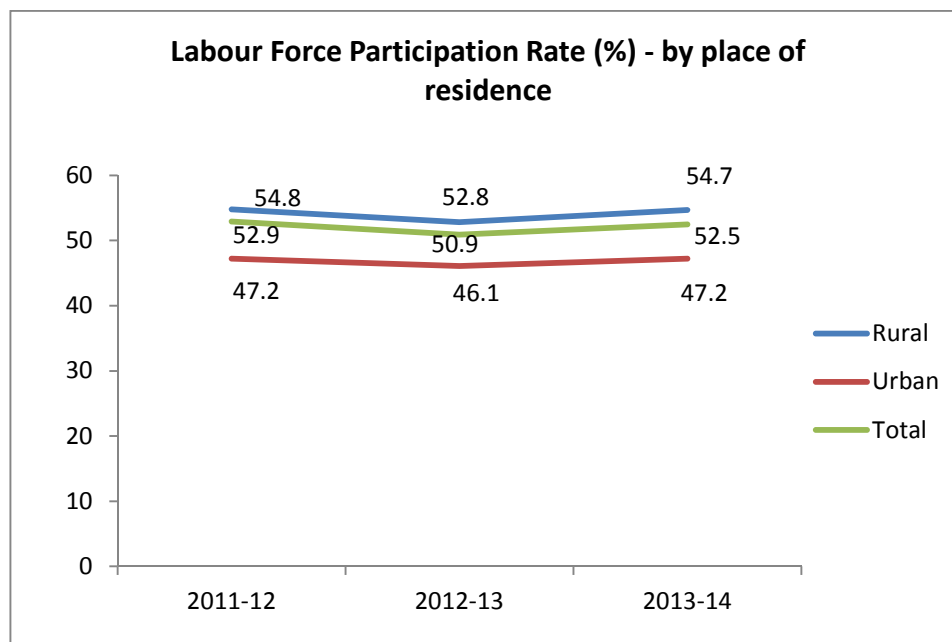
Source: NSSO

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

Labour Force indicates the supply of labour in the country and is an important input for production of goods & services in any country. Persons who are either 'working' (employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (unemployed) or both during a major part of the reference period, constitute the labour force. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons.

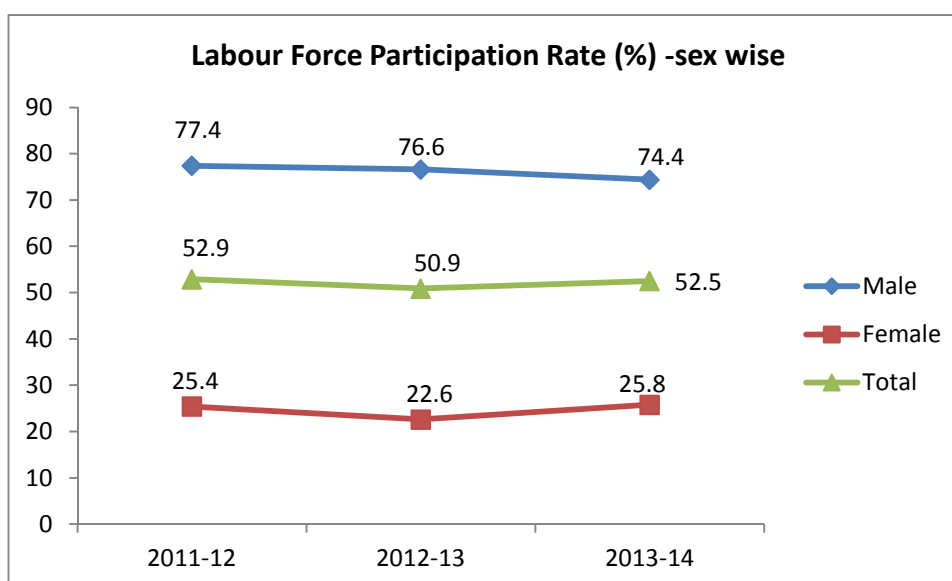
LFPR based on UPS (Usual Principal Status –The activity in which a person spent relatively longer time (major time criterion) during the reference period is considered as the usual principal activity of the person) approach for persons aged 15 years & above based on Employment Unemployment Surveys (EUS) of Labour Bureau.

LFPR is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas, and at national level LFPR is at 52.5% in 2013-14. During 2011-14, the LFPR showed a decline in 2012-13, in rural, urban and all India levels, and then showed an increase.



Source : Labour Bureau

The LFPR is higher for males than females at all India level, and the same trend prevailed in rural and urban areas. As on 2013-14, the LFPR for males is 74.4% whereas the same for females is 25.8% all India level.

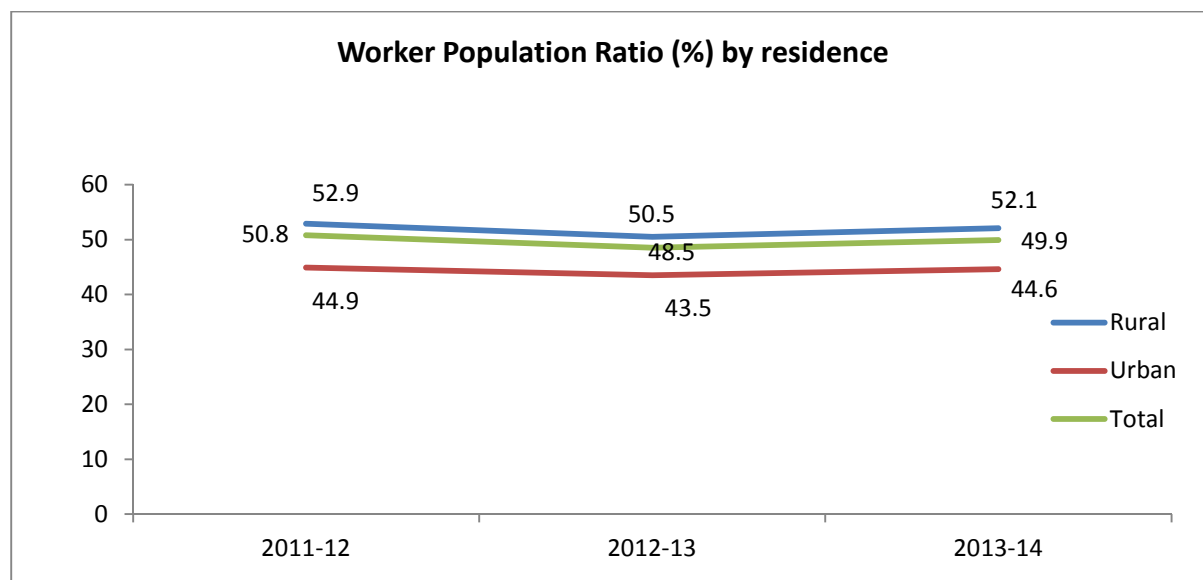


Source : Labour Bureau

Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

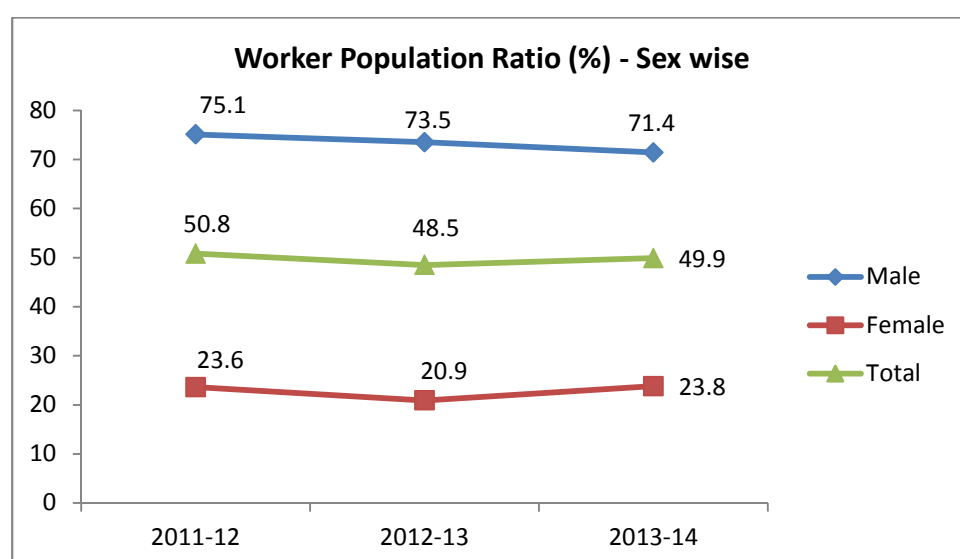
The WPR signifies the proportion of workers/employed persons in the total population.

The WPR is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. As on 2013-14, the WPR at national level is at 49.9%. During 2011-14, the WPR showed a decline in 2012-13, in rural, urban and all India levels, and then showed an increase.



Source : Labour Bureau

The WPR is higher for males than females with a huge gap. However, during 2011-14, the WPR for males is showing a decreasing trend, whereas for females, a decline was observed in 2012-13, but then a hike was observed during 2013-14.

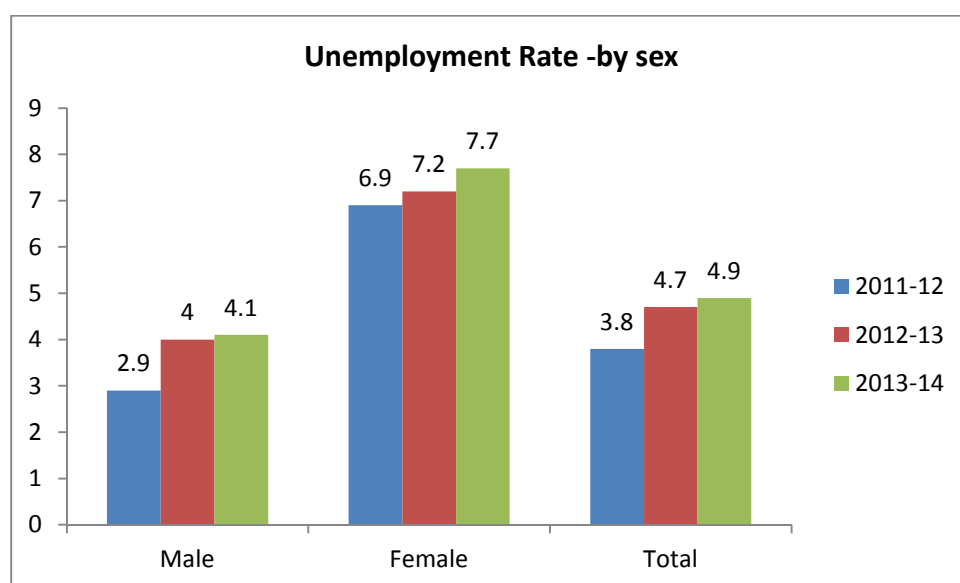


Source : Labour Bureau

Unemployment Rate (UR)

Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force (employed & unemployed).

During 2011-14, the unemployment rate is showing an increasing trend for males, females and at national level. In 2013-14, the Unemployment Rate was 4.9%, 4.1%, and 7.7% for all India, males and females respectively at national level.



Source : Labour Bureau

Stunting, Wasting and Underweight in children

The following anthropometric indices are taken to assess the physical development of children.

- Height-for-age - inadequate Height-for-age indicate stunting
- Weight-for-height - inadequate weight-for-height indicate wasting
- Weight-for-age - inadequate weight-for-age indicate underweight

Height-for-age (stunting)

Children whose height-for-age is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted) and are chronically

malnourished. Children below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered to be severely stunted. Stunting reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time. Height-for-age, therefore, represents the long-term effects of malnutrition in a population and does not vary according to recent dietary intake.

Weight-for-height (wasting)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body length and describes current nutritional status. Children who are below -2 SD from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted) for their height and are acutely malnourished. Wasting represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately preceding the survey and may be the result of inadequate food intake or a recent episode of illness causing loss of weight and the onset of malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-height is below -3 SD from the median of the reference population are considered to be severely wasted.

Weight-for-age (underweight)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is below -2 SD from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age is below -3 SD from the median of the reference population are considered to be severely underweight.

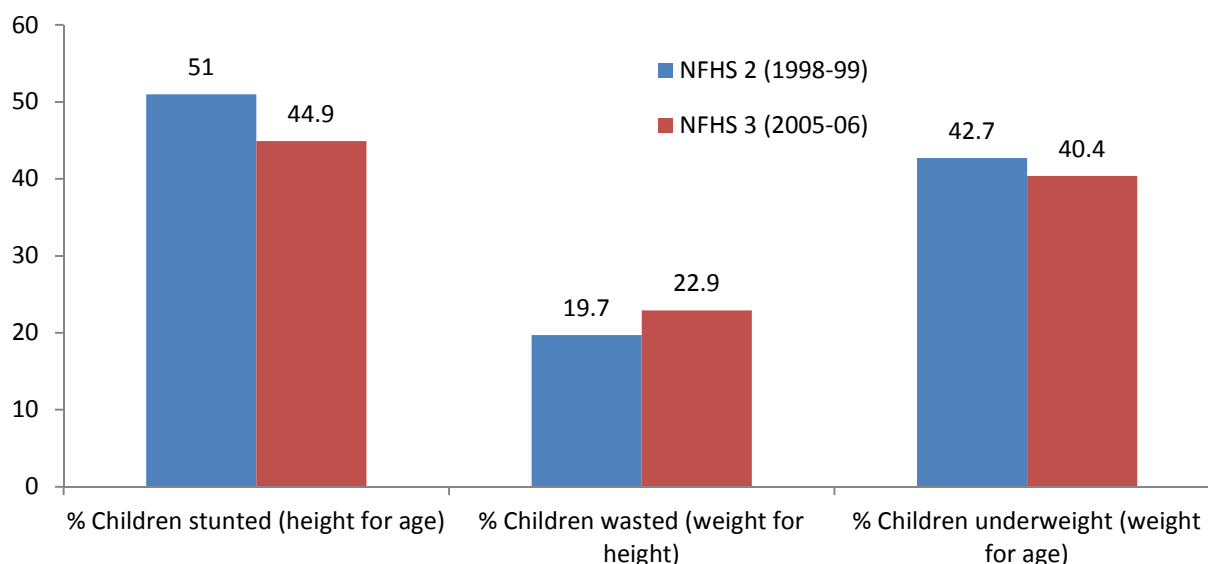
The Percentage of children below 5 years classified as malnourished according to these three anthropometric indices of nutritional status in India as revealed by NFHS 3 (2005-06) is indicative of the significant malnourishment among Indian children. 48% of children under age five years are stunted (too short for their age) which indicates that, half of the country's children are chronically malnourished. Acute malnutrition, as evidenced by wasting, results in a child being too thin for his or her height. 19.8% of children under five years in the country are wasted which indicates that, one out of every five children in India is wasted. 43% of children under age five years are underweight for their age. Underweight status is a composite index of chronic and acute malnutrition.

Malnourishment in children below 5 year (%)² 2005-06

	Height for Age (Stunting)			Weight for Height (Wasting)			Weight for age (Underweight)		
	<-3SD (Severe)	-3SD to -2SD (Mod)	Total	<-3SD (Severe)	-3SD to -2SD (Mod)	Total	<-3SD (Severe)	-3SD to -2SD (Mod)	Total
Total	23.7	24.3	48.0	6.4	13.4	19.8	15.8	26.7	42.5
ST	29.1		53.9	9.3		27.6	24.9		54.5

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Nutritional Status of Children under three years of age in India



Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

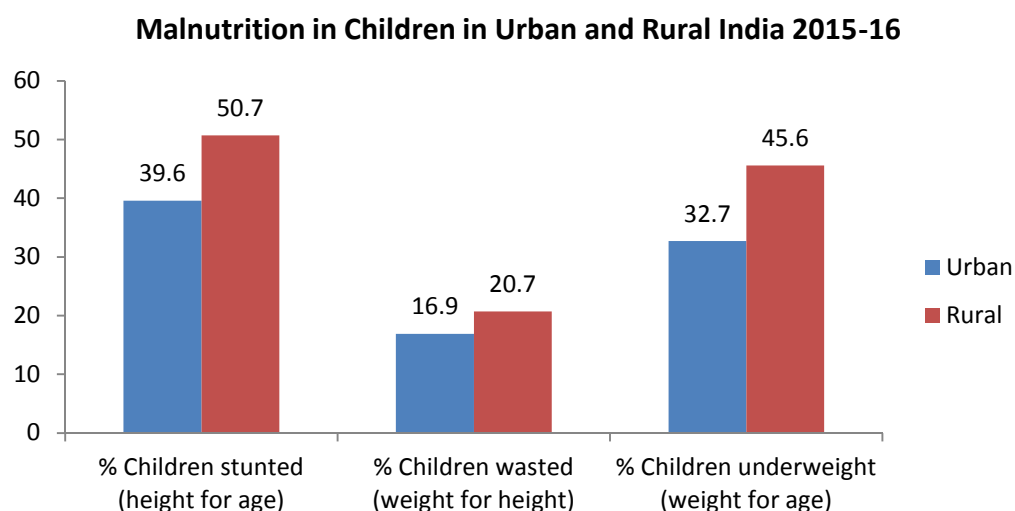
During the period between NFHS 2 (1998-99) & NFHS 3 (2005-06), decline has been observed for stunting and underweight among children under 3 years of age, whereas the percentage of children wasted has increased. However, it may be noted that, the degree of decline was very low for both categories of children (< 3 years) reported stunting and underweight as the per year decline were less than one percentage point in both cases. Further, the increase in the percentage of children wasted over years indicates a worsening situation, though the per year increase was less than one percentage point.

² (Each of these indices is expressed in standard deviation units SD, from the median of the 2006 WHO international reference population)

Nutritional status of children (< 5years) NFHS 3 (2005-06)		
	Male	Female
% Children stunted (height for age)	48.1	48
% Children wasted (weight for height)	20.5	19.1
% Children underweight (weight for age)	41.9	43.1

Higher is the percentage of underweight female children (< 5 years) than male children, whereas females are in a slightly better position compared to male children (< 5 years) while considering stunting and wasting.

The rural India is witnessing more malnutrition among children < 5 years as higher percentage of stunted, wasted and underweight children were reported from rural areas.



Source: National Family Health Survey , 2005-06, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Poverty concerns for Scheduled Tribe

- Based on NSS 68th Round (2011-12), State/ UT-wise average MPCE Data pertaining to STs on average MPCE (Rs.) by State/UT wise are annexed.
- As per NFHS – 3, Nutritional status of children by social group wise may be incorporated. Extracts are attached at Annexure III.

Universal Education

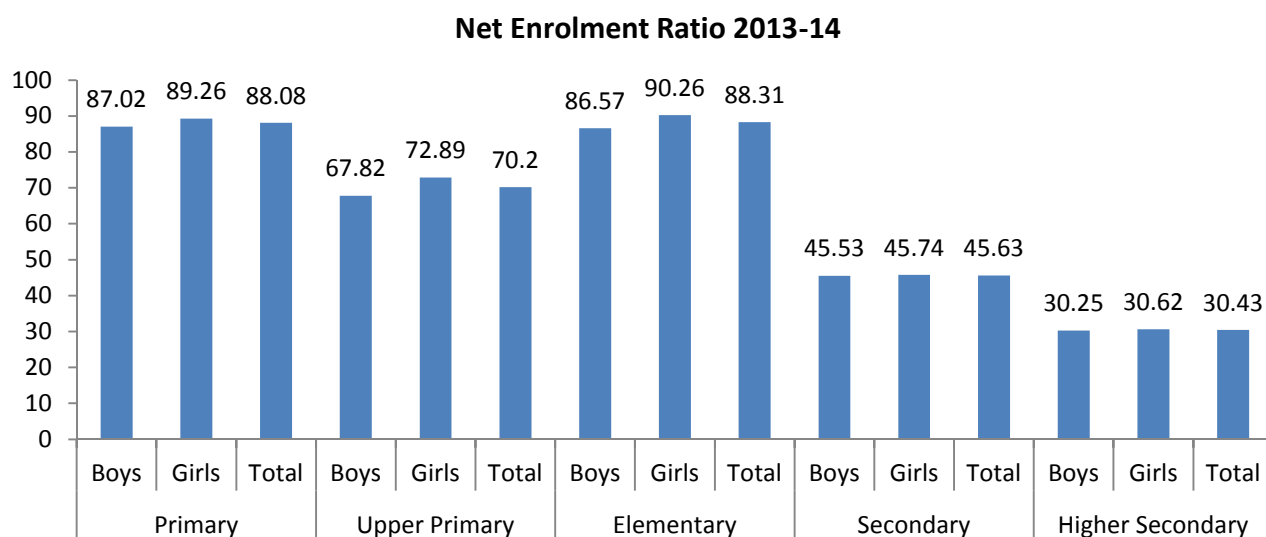
Goal 2: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Education is one of the basic requisites for development and it leads to social and economic changes and open the doors for progress. Education is also a powerful tool for empowerment. The goal 2 of the framework aims at inclusive and equitable quality education and for promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at Primary/ Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels, male-female and SC/ST wise

Net primary enrolment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of children of official school age. Based on the available data, the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education (age 6-10 years) was estimated at 84.5 per cent in 2005-06 (U-DISE). The NER in Primary level has increased to 88.08 per cent in 2013-14³. The NER was higher for girls (89.26 per cent) than that for boys (87.2 per cent).

In 2013-14, NER at Upper Primary, Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary was 70.2%, 88.31%, 45.63% and 30.43%.



Source: DISE, M/o HRD

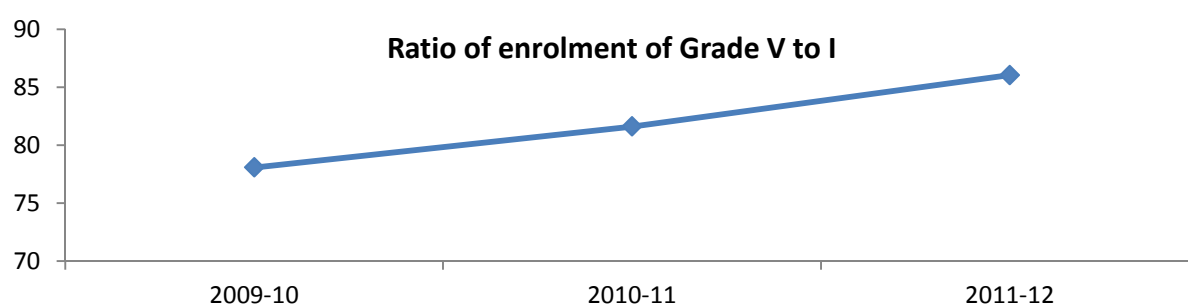
³The MDG India Country Report 2014 had quoted NER as 99.89 for 2010-11, based on DISE Flash Statistics 2011-12. The decline in NER in 2013-14 is attributed to the fact that, while calculating NER 2010-11, the projected 6-10 child population was taken as 113.9 Million in 2010-11 based on 2001 census (as per ORGI estimates) whereas the actual 6-10 population as per 2011 census is 130.9 million. Therefore, the GER and NER for 2011 and thereafter declined when calculated based on actual child population as clarified by the M/o Human Resource Development.

In 2012-13, at Primary level, out of the total enrolment 20.24% are SC students and 11.28% ST students while in the Upper Primary level, the respective proportions are 19.38% and 9.8%.

Proportion of students starting from Grade 1 who reaches last grade of Primary/ Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels

One of the goals of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been to achieve universal retention by enabling children enrolled in Class I to complete eight years of elementary education. Universalisation of primary education addresses two major target groups, the out of school children during the primary school going age and the children who were forced to drop out even before completion of primary grade classes due to social and /or economic impediments. The investment made in terms of expansion of schooling facilities, bridging gender and social category gaps in elementary education, and quality improvement initiatives, including improved school infrastructure, enhanced teacher availability, sustained academic support, Mid-day meal programme, awareness generation, increased community participation, curricular reforms and a rights-based approach, have contributed substantially to reduction in drop-out rates and improved retention rates in primary, upper primary and elementary education.

Strengthening of the school information system has been accorded top priority from the very beginning of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA), as a result of which the coverage of DISE was extended to all states and districts of the country. The results from DISE report 2011-12, shows a steady increasing trend over the years in the estimate of the indicator 'ratio of enrolment of Grade V to Grade I' from 78.08 in 2009-10 to 86.05 in 2011-12.



Source: DISE, M/o HRD

Gender parity index of the enrolment ratio in Primary/ Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels

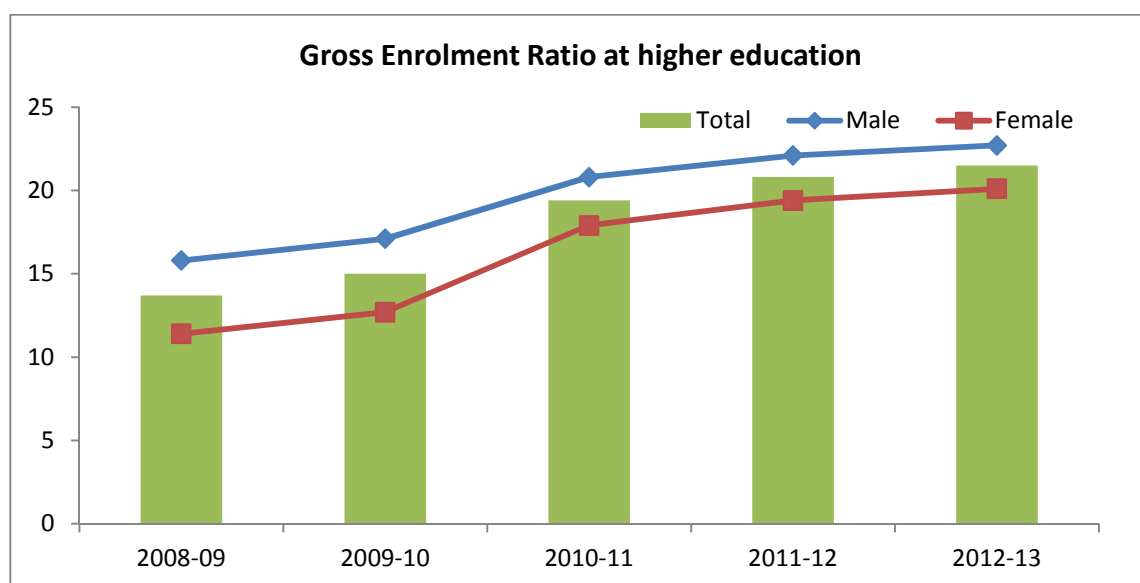
The data shows that, there is almost gender parity in Primary, Upper primary levels of enrolment and is close to achieving gender parity in Secondary and Higher Secondary levels of education.

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
2010-2011	0.94	0.94	0.87	0.84
2013-2014	0.93	0.95	0.9	0.89

Source: M/o HRD

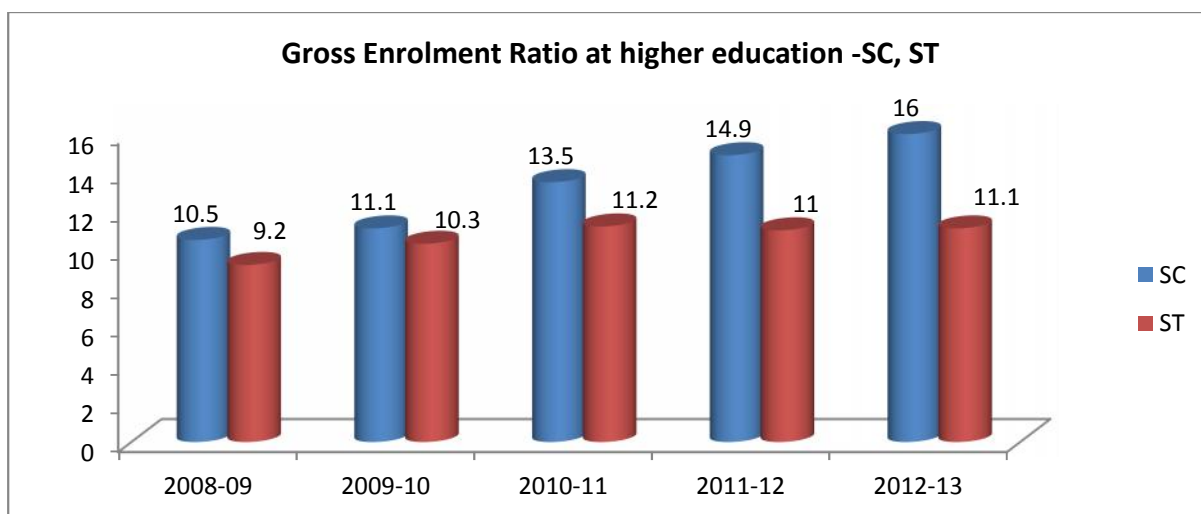
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at higher education level (18-23 years), male-female and SC/ST wise

The GER at higher education is showing an increasing trend for both male and female. In 2012-13, the GER at higher education is 22.7%, 20.1% and 21.5% for male, female and total respectively.



Source: M/o HRD

The Gross Enrolment Ratio at higher education is higher among SC category compared to ST category. In 2012-13, the GER at higher education was at 16% for SC category and 11.1% in ST category. In both SC and ST categories, higher GER is reported for males than females for higher education.

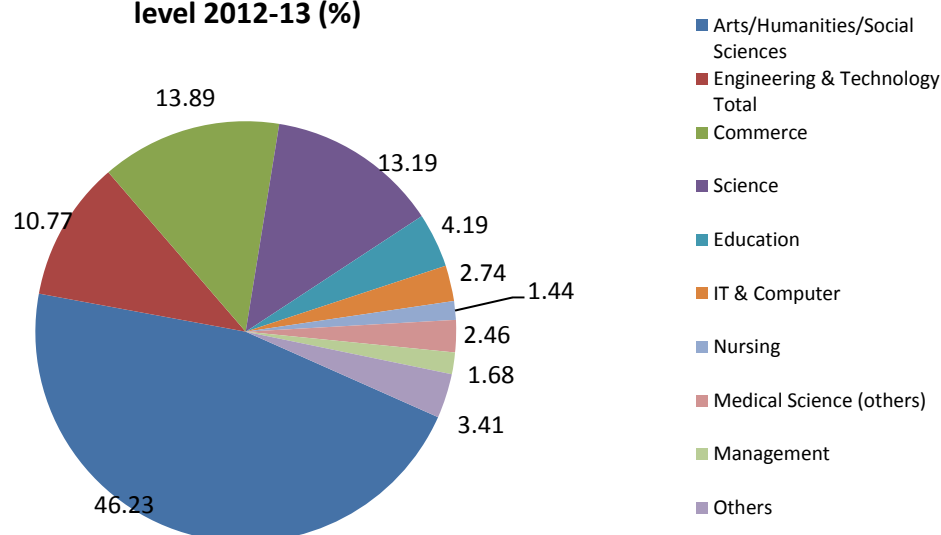


Source: M/o HRD

Enrolment at Under Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects (based on actual response)

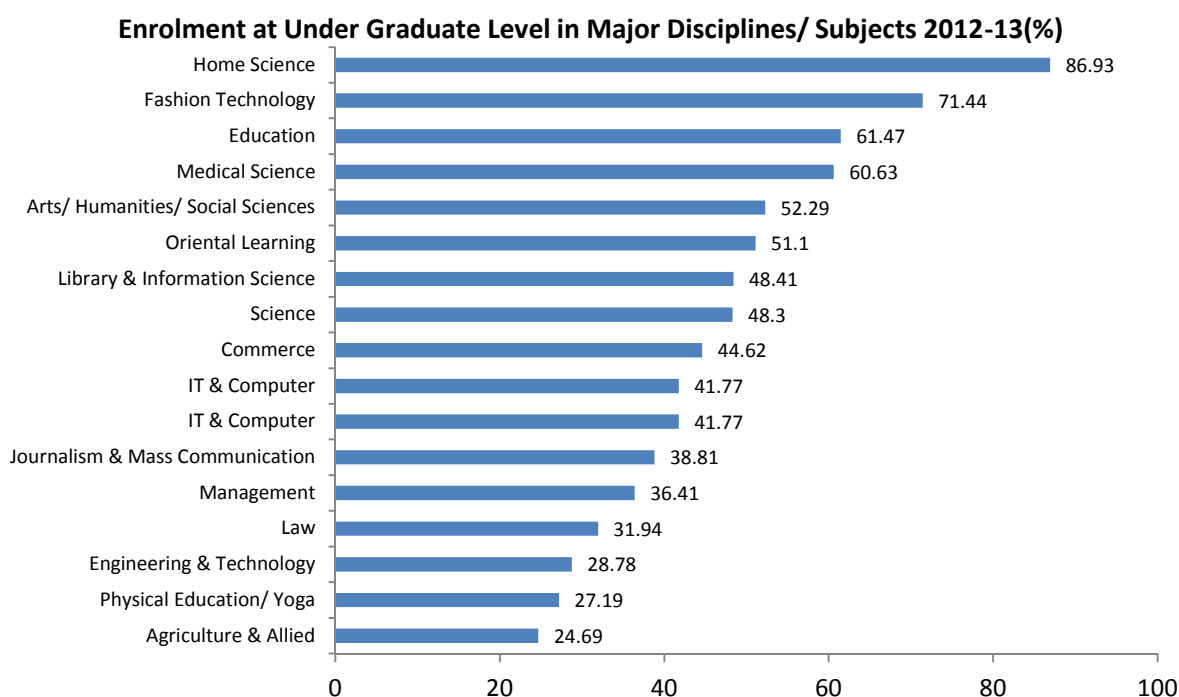
For 2012-13, the share of females in under graduation is 46.14%, whereas the status was at 41.64% in 2009-10. In 2012-13, among the females enrolled for undergraduate courses, majority of them were studying **Arts/Humanities/Social Sciences (46.23%)**, followed by Commerce (13.89%) and Science (13.19%).

Share of Female enrolment to total female enrolment in under graduate level 2012-13 (%)



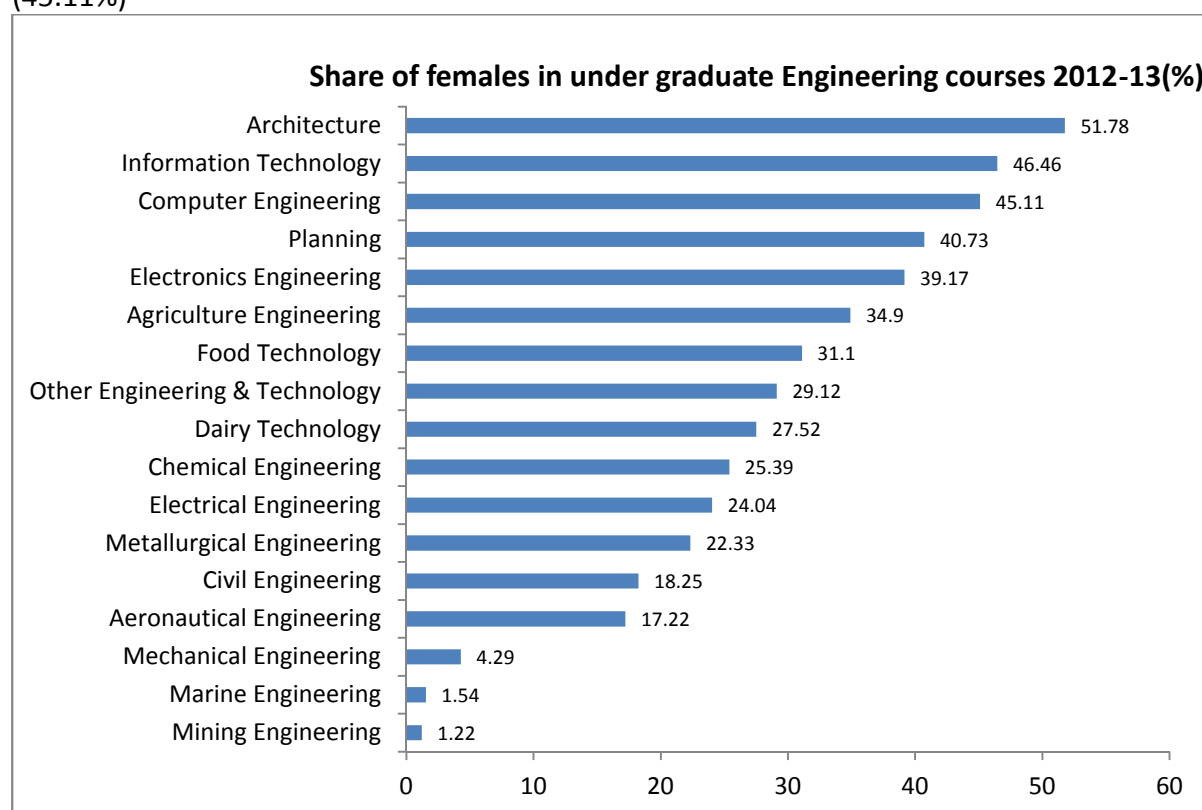
Source: M/o HRD

Considering discipline wise, the highest share of female enrolment in undergraduate courses was reported in home science (86.93%) followed by Fashion Technology (71.44%) in 2012-13.

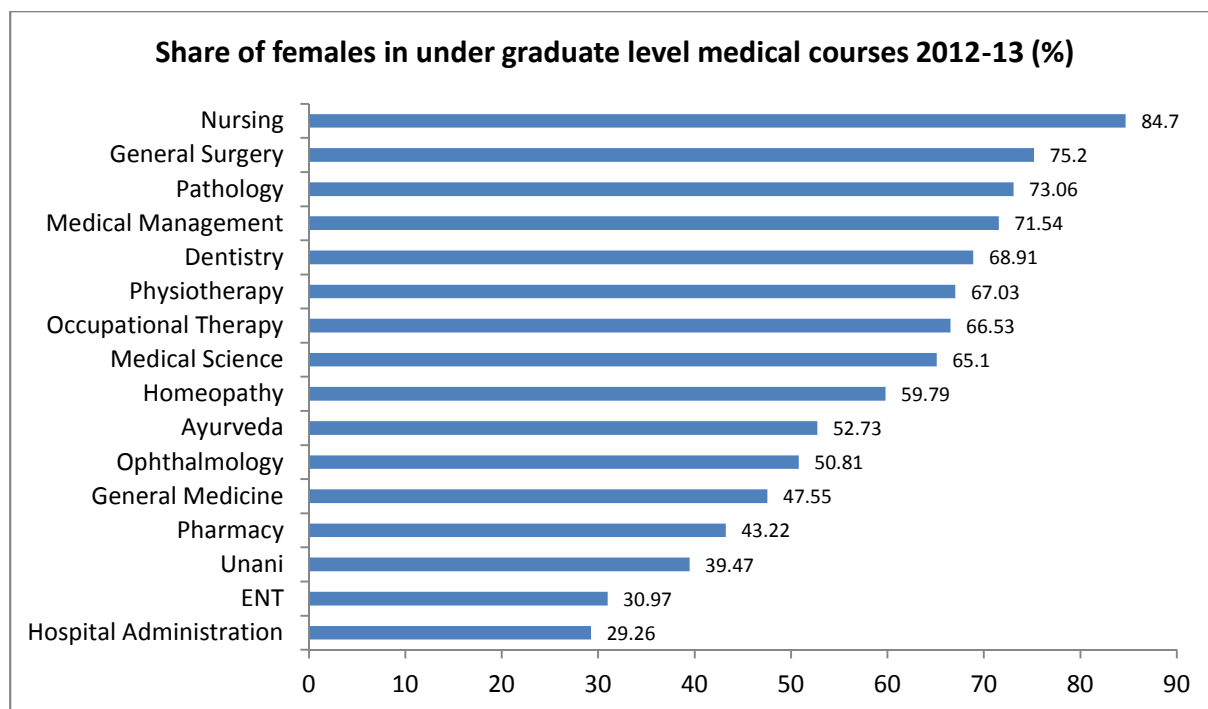


Source: M/o HRD

In 2012-13, the share of females in under graduate Engineering Courses is highest in Architecture (51.78%) followed by Information technology (46.46%) and computer Engineering (45.11%)



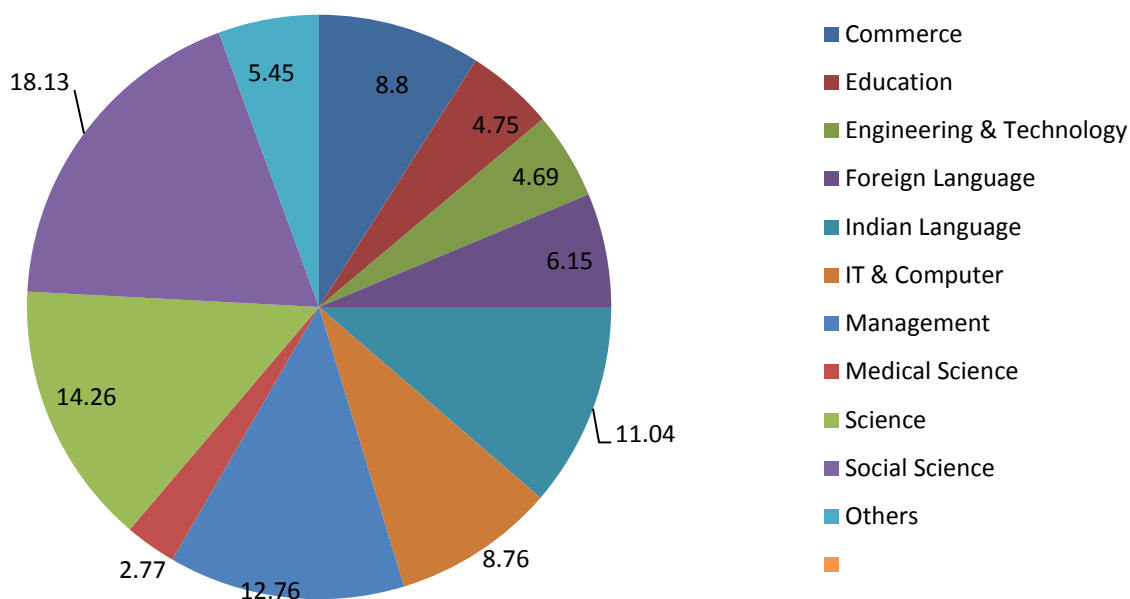
In the medical field, the share of females in under graduate level was highest in nursing (84.7%) followed by general surgery (75.2%) during 2012-13.



Enrolment at Post Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects (based on actual response)

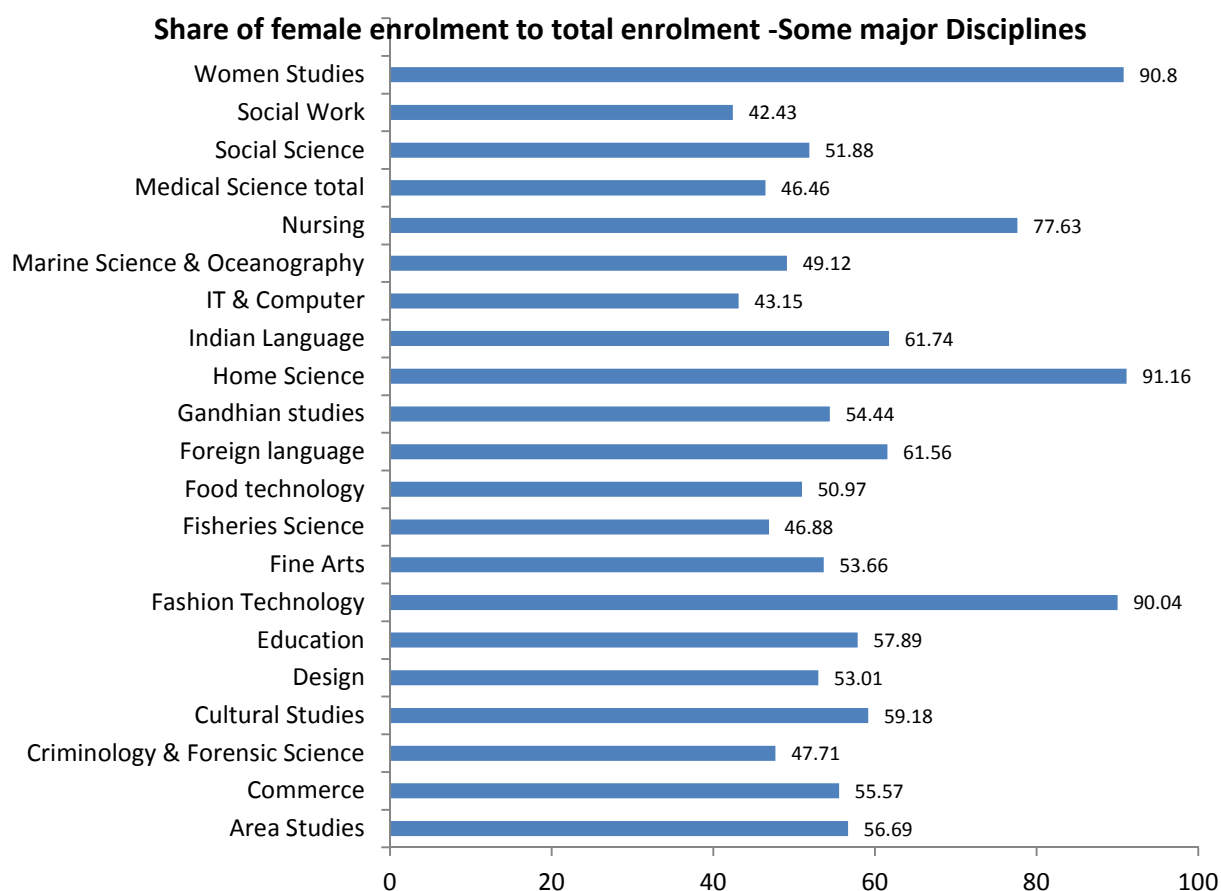
For 2012-13, the share of females in Post graduation is 48.95%, whereas the status was at 43.94 % in 2009-10. In post graduate level, during 2012-13, highest female enrolment was observed in Social Science (18.13%), followed by Science (14.26%) and Management (12.76%).

Share of female enrolment to total female enrolment in postgraduate level 2012-13



Source : M/o HRD

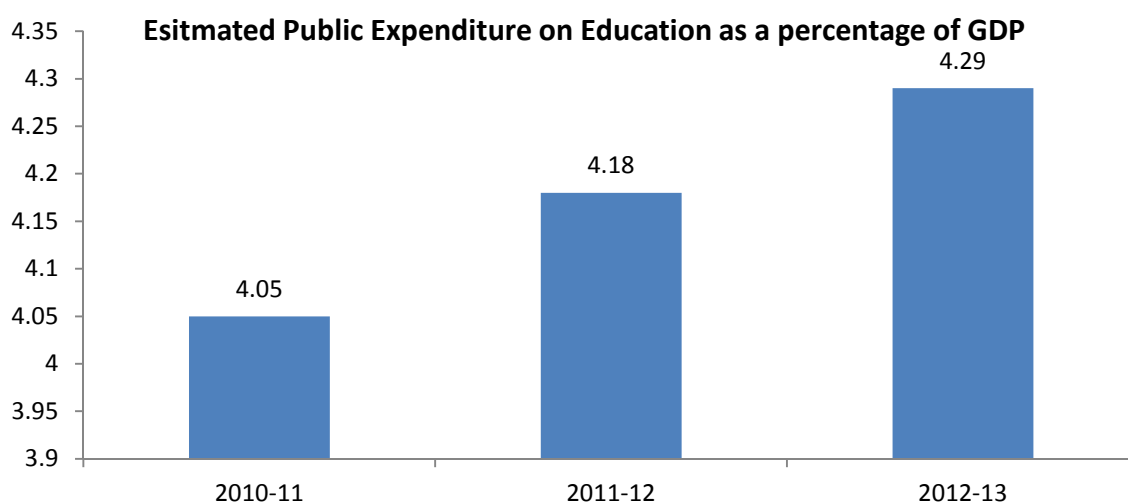
The status in some important disciplines where female share of enrolment is more or almost near to male share of enrolment in a discipline is depicted below.



Source : M/o HRD

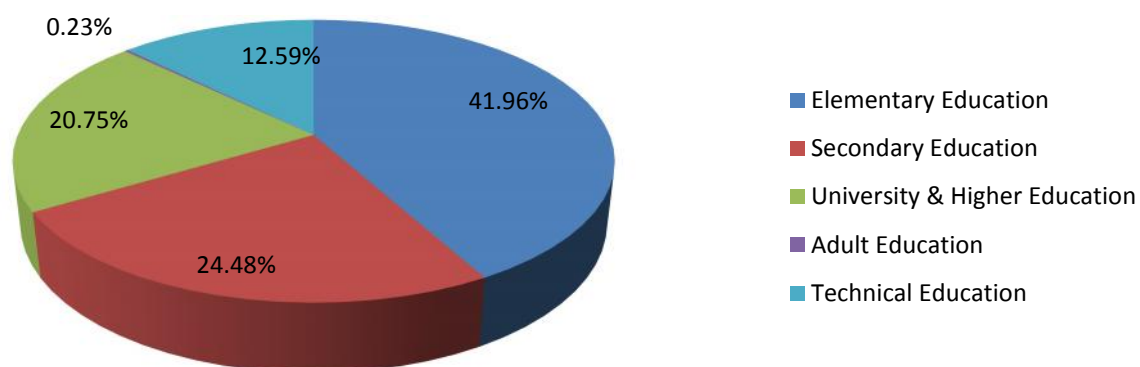
Sector-wise (Estimated) public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP

Over the years, there is slight increase in the public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP though the share is very low. In 2012-13, only 4.29% of GDP was spent on education.



In 2012-13, the distribution of expenditure on education among different levels of education is as follows.

Distribution of estimated public expenditure on various levels of education



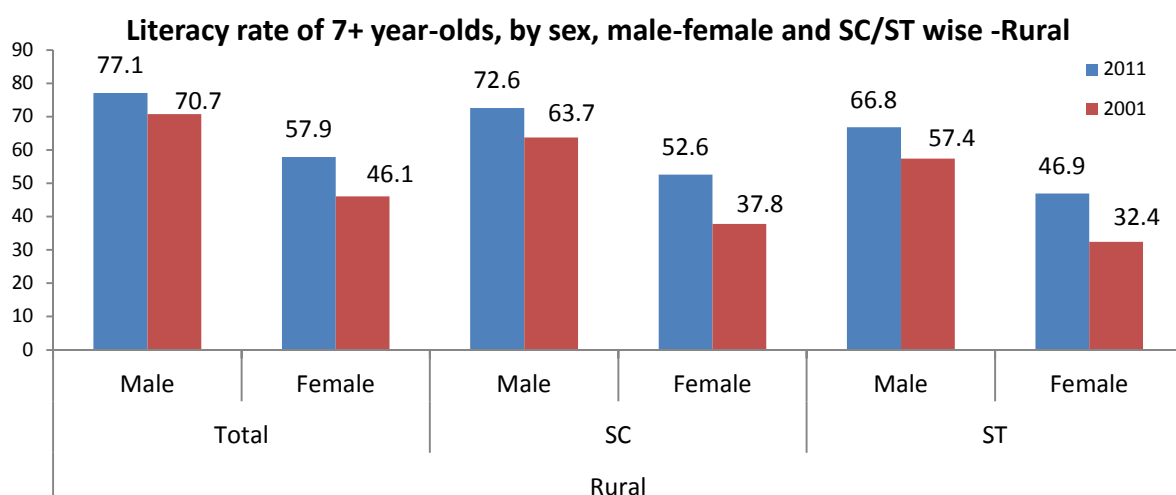
Source : M/o HRD

Literacy rate of 7+ year-olds, by sex, male-female and SC/ST wise

In India, a person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate. It is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard for being treated as literate.

Rural:

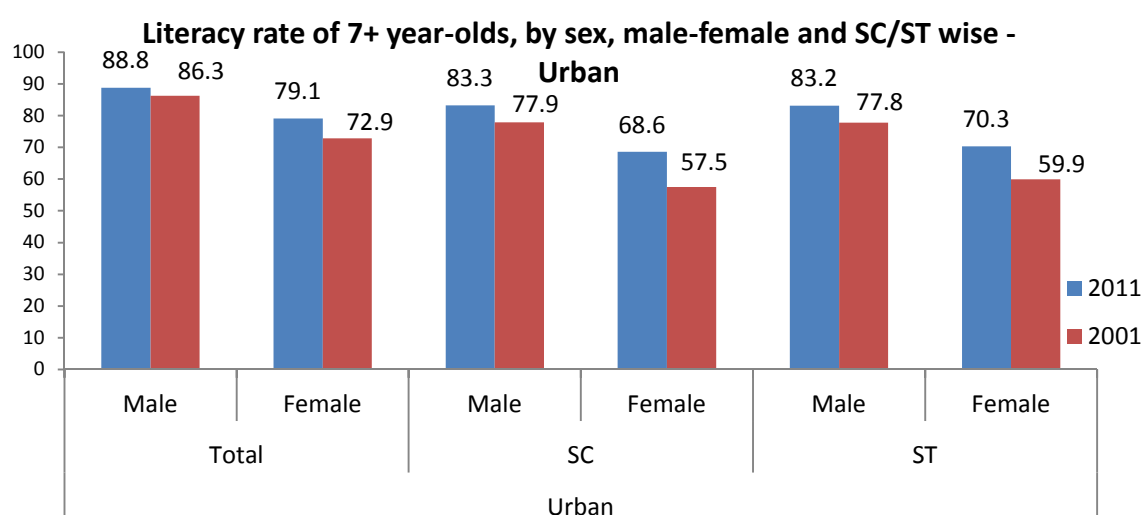
In 2011, in rural areas, the male literacy rate is at 77.1% vis –a –vis female literacy rate of 57.9%, The literacy rate is higher for both male and female in SC category than ST category. During 2001- 2011, there is an increase of 7 percentage points and 12 percentage points in the literacy rate male and female respectively in the rural areas. For the SC category, the increase in male literacy rate was 9 percentage points and the same for females was 15 percentage points during this period. The ST category witnessed an increase of 10 percentage points in male literacy rate whereas the increase was 15 percentage points for females.



Source : O/o RGI

Urban:

In 2011, in urban areas, the male literacy rate is at 88.8% vis –a –vis female literacy rate of 79.1%, The literacy rate is higher for both male and female in SC category than ST category. During 2001- 2011, there is an increase of 3 percentage points and 6 percentage points in the literacy rate male and female respectively in the urban areas. For the SC category, the increase in male literacy rate was 5 percentage points and the same for females was 13 percentage points during this period. The ST category witnessed an increase of 5 percentage points in male literacy rate whereas the increase was 10 percentage points for females.

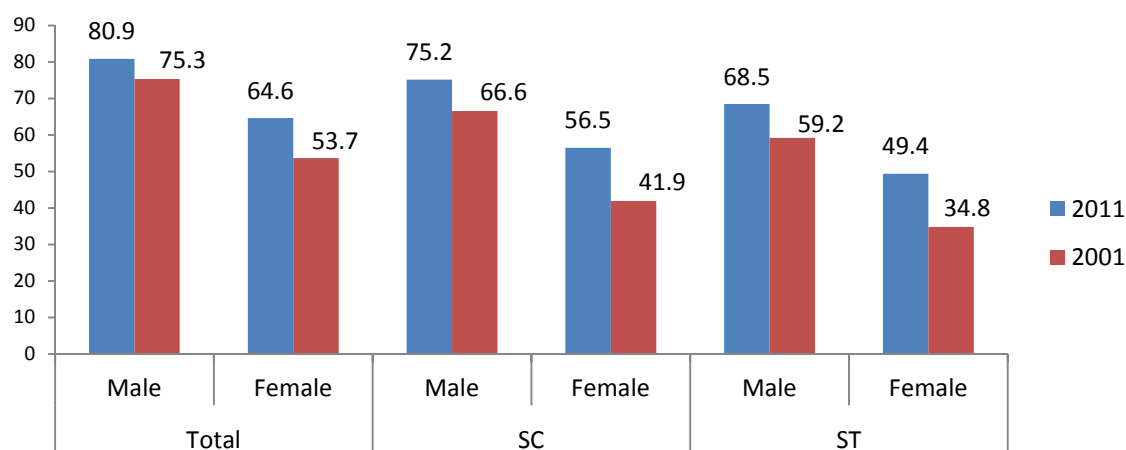


1

In 2011, at all India level, the male literacy rate is at 80.9% vis –a –vis female literacy rate of 64.6%, The literacy rate is higher for both male and female in SC category than ST category. During 2001- 2011, there is an increase of 6 percentage points and 11 percentage points in the literacy rate male and female respectively at national level. For the SC category, the increase in

male literacy rate was 8 percentage points and the same for females was 15 percentage points during this period. The ST category witnessed an increase of 10 percentage points in male literacy rate whereas the increase was 14 percentage points for females.

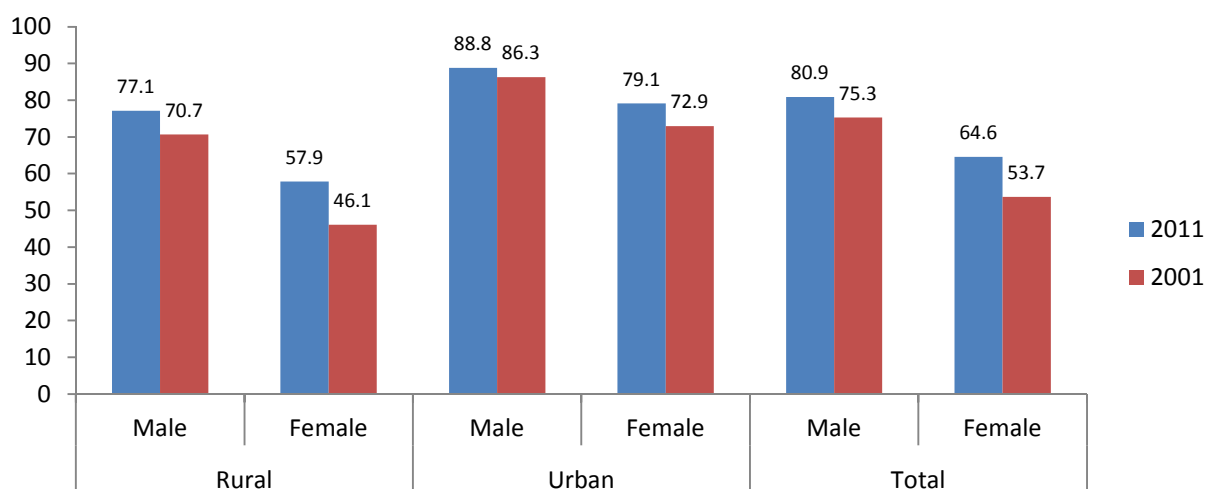
Literacy rate of 7+ year-olds, by sex, male-female and SC/ST wise - All India



The literacy rate for 7+ years in urban areas is higher than rural areas for both males and females.

The literacy rate of males in urban areas is 88.8% and for rural areas, it is 77.1%. The literacy rate for females in urban areas is 79.1% whereas the same for rural areas is 57.9%.

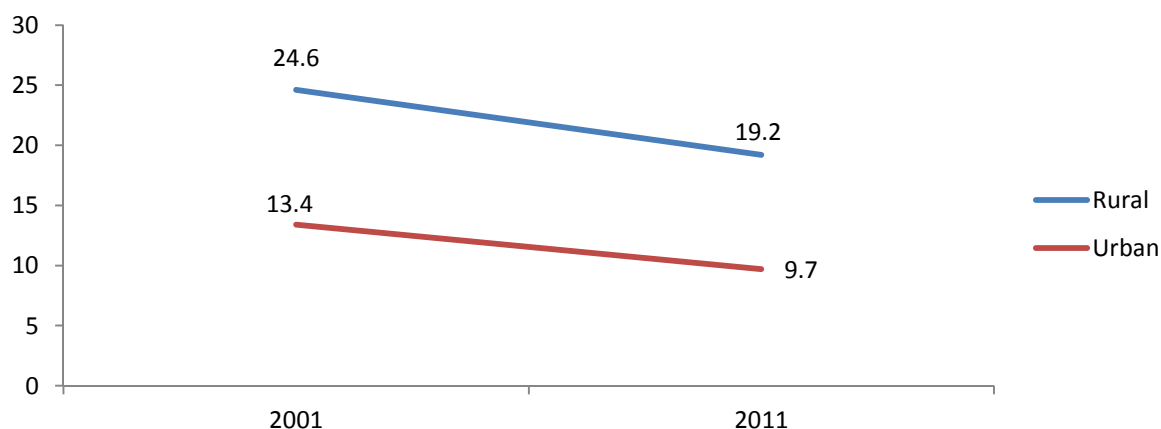
Literacy rate 7+ years all India - by sex, by place of residence



It is worth mentioning that, though literacy rate (7+ years) among females is lower compared to males at national level, rural and Urban areas and also among SC & ST categories, during 2001- 2011, a considerable improvement in youth literacy rate among females was noticed for all these categories which in turn reduced the gap in male –female literacy rate. During 2001- 2011, the male – female gap in literacy rate has been reduced to 16.3 points to 21.6 points at

all India level. During this period, the male –female gap in literacy rate (7+ years) has been reduced both in rural areas and urban areas, however, the gap is higher in rural areas.

Trend in male -female gap in literacy rate (7+years)

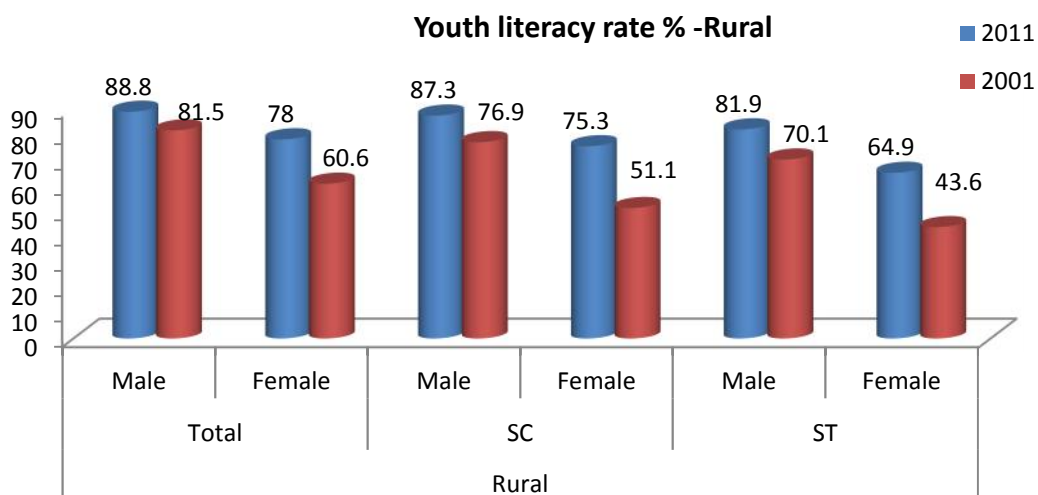


Source : O/o RGI

Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex

Rural:

In 2011, for rural areas, the male youth literacy rate is at 88.8% vis –a –vis female literacy rate of 78%; The literacy rate is higher for both male and female in SC category than ST category. During 2001- 2011, there is an increase of 7 percentage points and 18 percentage points in the literacy rate of male and female respectively in the rural areas. For the SC category, the increase in male literacy rate was 10 percentage points and the same for females was 24 percentage points during this period. The ST category witnessed an increase of 11 percentage points in male youth literacy rate whereas the increase was 21 percentage points for females.

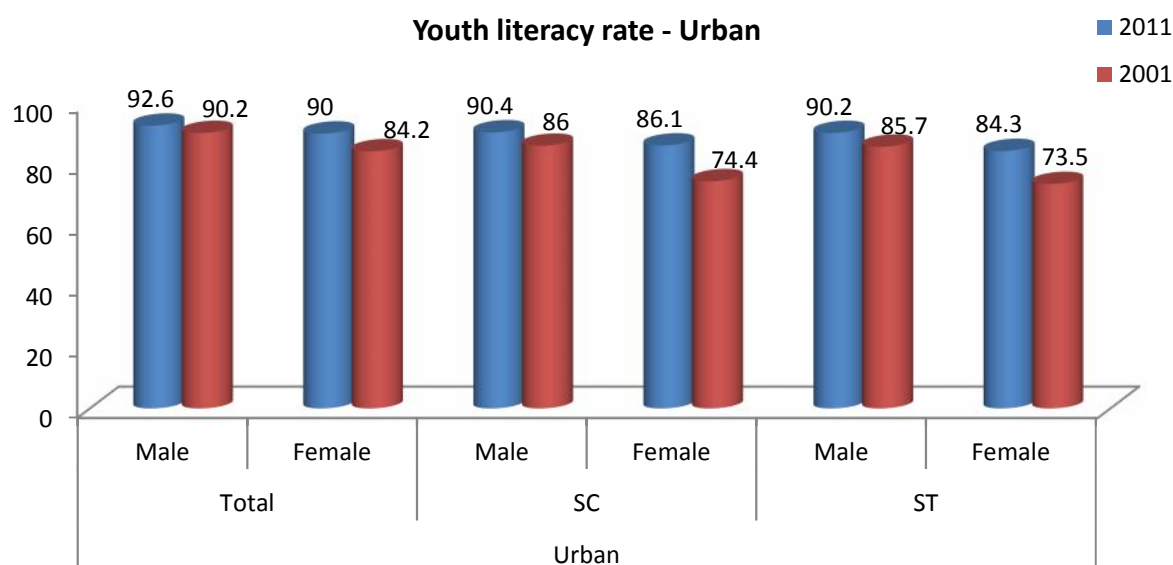


Source : O/o RGI

Urban:

In 2011, for urban areas, the male youth literacy rate is at 92.6% vis –a –vis female literacy rate of 90%, The literacy rate is higher for both male and female in SC category than ST category.

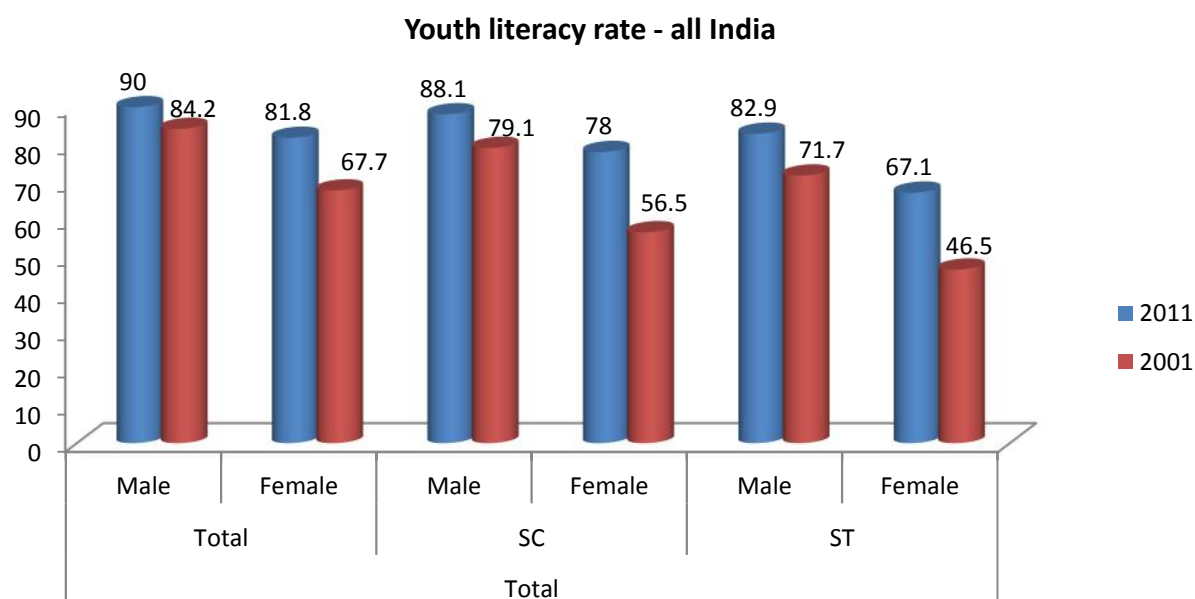
During 2001- 2011, there is an increase of 2 percentage points and 6 percentage points in the literacy rate of male and female respectively in the urban areas. For the SC category, the increase in male literacy rate was 4 percentage points and the same for females was 12 percentage points during this period. The ST category witnessed an increase of 4 percentage points in male youth literacy rate whereas the increase was 10 percentage points for females.



Source : O/o RGI

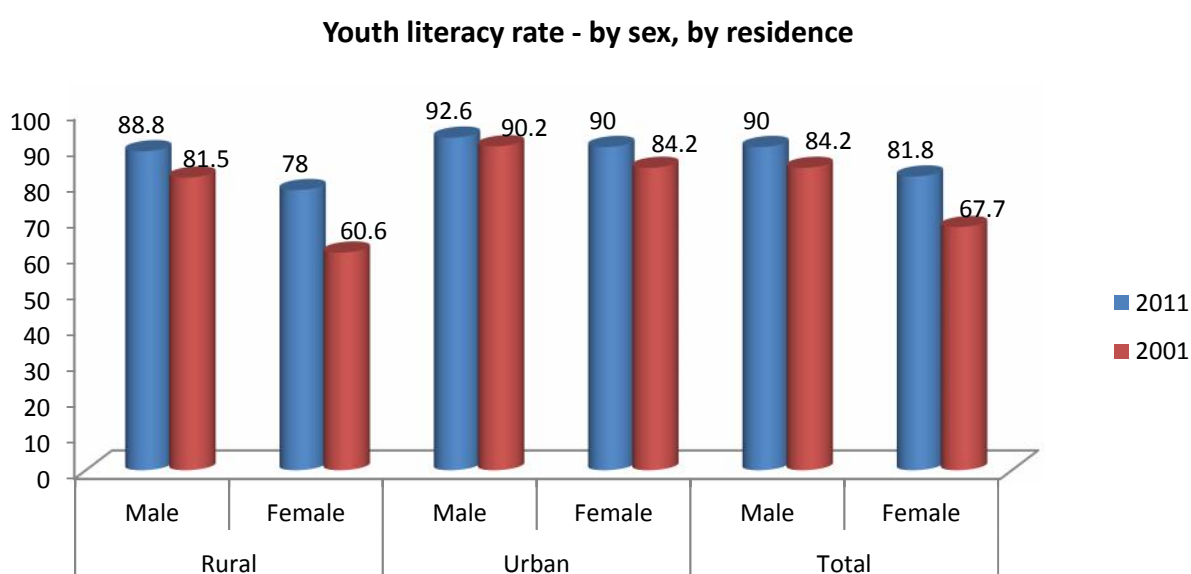
All India:

In 2011, at all India level, the male youth literacy rate is at 90% vis –a –vis female literacy rate of 81.8%. The literacy rate is higher for both male and female in SC category than ST category. During 2001- 2011, there is an increase of 6 percentage points and 14 percentage points in the literacy rate male and female respectively at the national level. For the SC category, the increase in male literacy rate was 9 percentage points and the same for females was 21 percentage points during this period. The ST category witnessed an increase of 11 percentage points in male youth literacy rate whereas the increase was 20 percentage points for females.



Source : O/o RGI

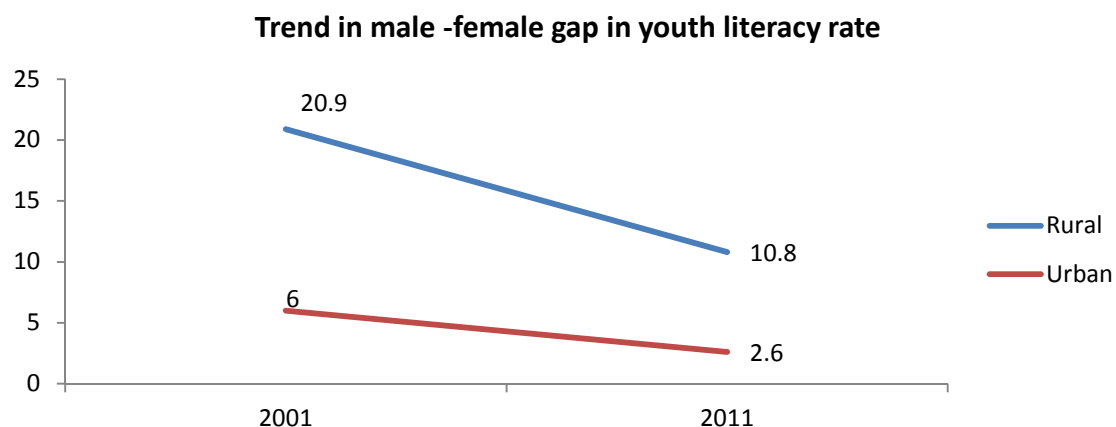
The literacy rate for youth in urban areas is higher than rural areas for both males and females. The literacy rate of males in urban areas is 92.6% and for rural areas, it is 88.8%. The literacy rate for females in urban areas is 90% whereas the same for rural areas is 78%.



Source : O/o RGI

It is worth mentioning that, though youth literacy among females is lower compared to males at national level, rural and urban areas and also among SC & ST categories, during 2001- 2011, a considerable improvement in youth literacy rate among females was noticed for all these categories which in turn reduced the gap in male –female youth literacy rate. During 2001 - 2011, at national level, the male –female gap in youth literacy rate has reduced from 16.5

points to 8.2 points. During this period, the male –female gap in youth literacy rate has been reduced both in rural areas and urban areas, however, the gap is higher in rural areas.



In brief, to improve the overall status of youth literacy, the main target is to improve youth literacy among males and females in rural areas.

Empowerment and safety of women

Goal 3: Empowerment and safety of women

Female Proportion Unemployed (PU)

Proportion Unemployed (PU) is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons.

According to the latest Employment Unemployment Survey, in 2013-14, proportion of Male Unemployed is higher than proportion of female unemployed in rural, urban and national levels.

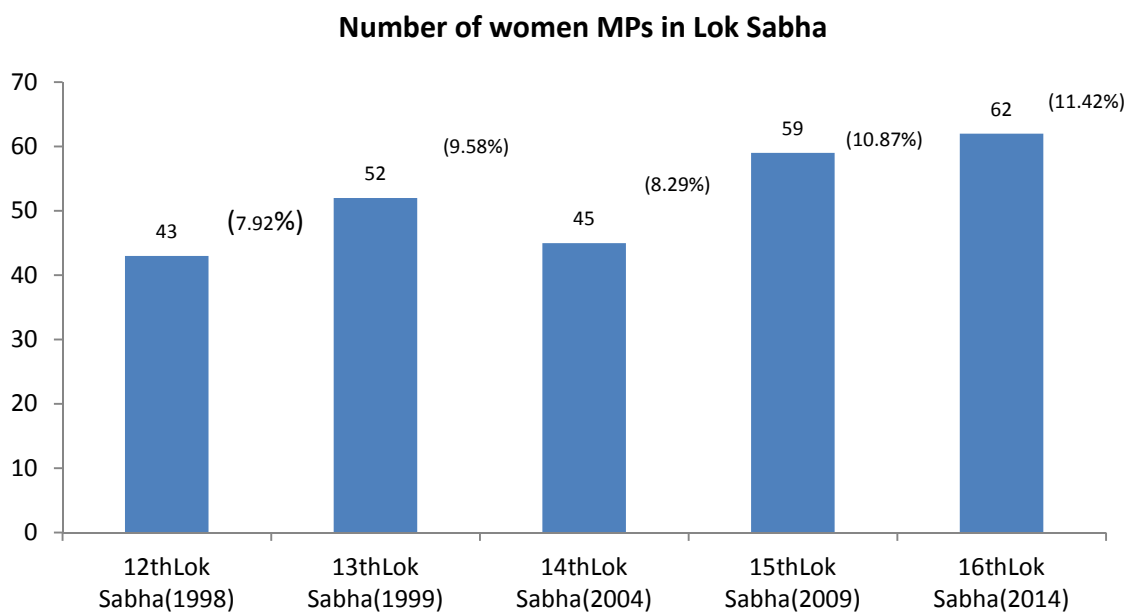
Female Proportion Unemployed (PU) in % for persons aged 15 years and above (2013-14)

Rural			Urban			Rural+ Urban		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
3.1	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.6	3	2	2.6

Source : Labour Bureau

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

In India, the Lok Sabha members are elected through general elections. Over the years, there is slight improvement in the proportion of women MPs. In the 16th Lok Sabha, there are 62 women members, which is 11.42% of the total seats.



Source : Lok Sabha Secretariat

Proportion of women in government ministerial positions

In 2014, Central Government, out of the 45 Ministers, 7 are women.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
Proportion of women in government ministerial positions	11%	11%	12%	16%

Percentage share of Women Civil Police w.r.to Total Police

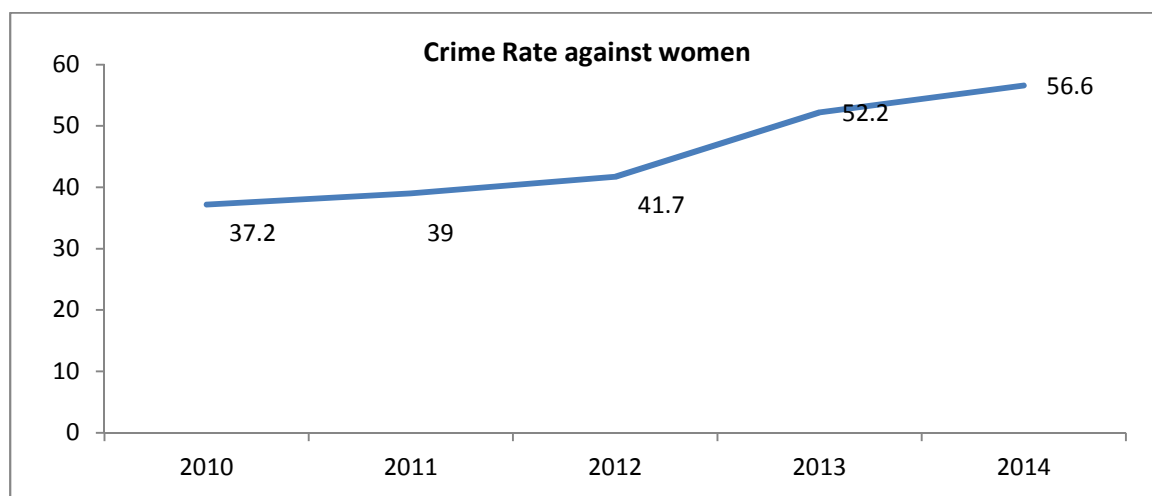
The strength of Women Civil Police in Total Police is very less, though it has shown an improvement over the years. In 2013, in the total police force, only 7.5% are women.

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
% Women Civil Police	5.0	5.2	6.5	6.6	7.5

Source: NCRB

Crime Rate against women (per cent)

The crime rate defined as the 'number of crimes' per 1,00,000 population. During the last five years, the Crime Rate against women has increased alarmingly from 37.2% in 2010 to 75.6% in 2014.



Source: NCRB

Note : Change in Methodology in Calculating Crime Rate since 2012

Percent share of rape of SC/ST woman to all rapes

The rate of total cognizable crime against women (incidence of crime per one lakh of female population) in India in 2014 is 56.3 at all India level. During this period, the rate of Rape (Section 376 IPC) is 6.1 at all India level. Out of the total rape victims in 2014, 6.5% were SC and 3.2% were from ST category.

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
% Share of SC to total	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.5
% Share of ST to total	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.2

Source: NCRB

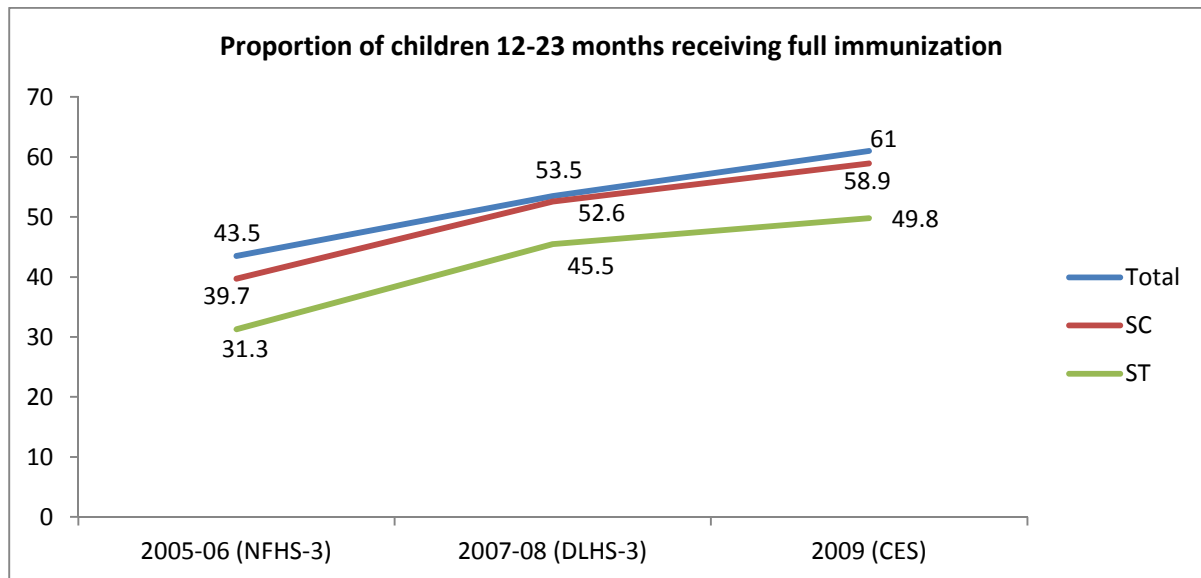
Conducive environment for Children

Goal 4: Conducive environment for Children

Child Health is of extreme importance in view of a healthy future population. Goal 4 addresses, the various aspects of child health and the indicators reflecting the progress in these sectors for study.

Proportion of children 12-23 months receiving full immunization, SC/ST wise

At all India level in 2009, 61% of one year old children have received full immunisation, In the SC, ST category the proportion of children 12-23 months received full immunisation are 58.9% and 49.8% respectively.



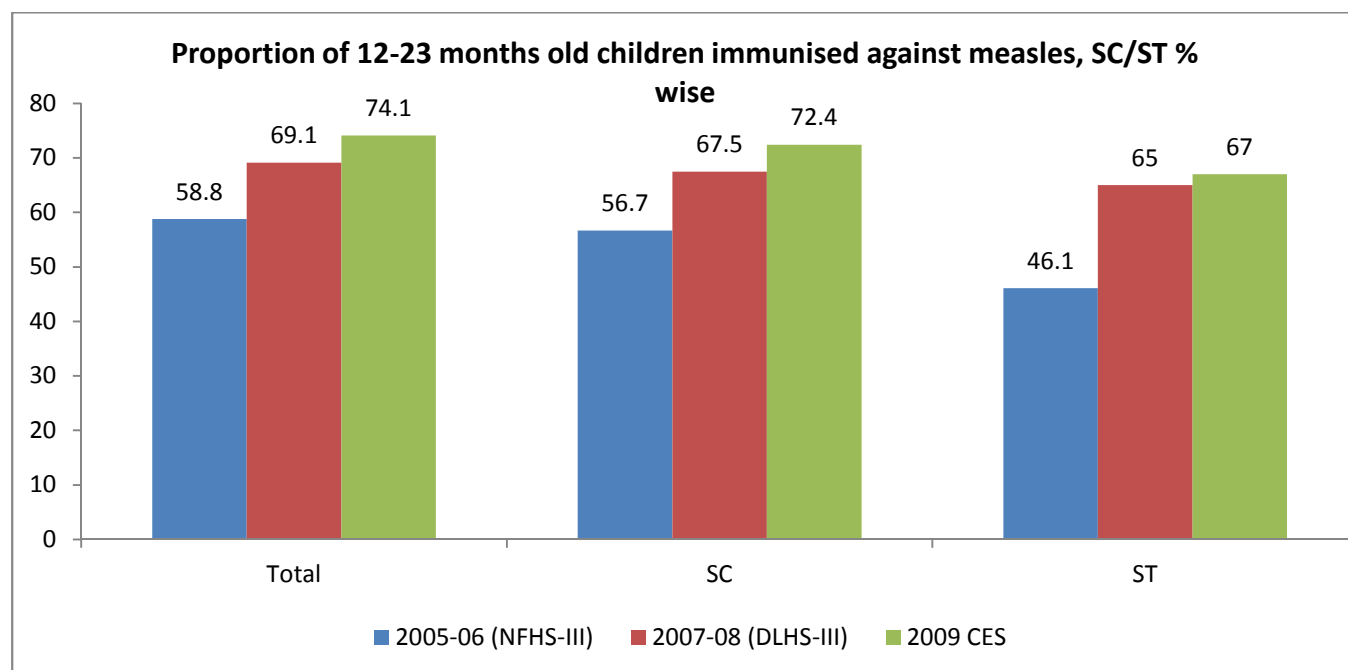
Source : M/o Health & Family Welfare

Proportion of 12-23 months old children immunised against measles, SC/ST wise

The proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles is the percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine. The indicator provides a measure of the coverage and quality of the child health-care system in the country with the assumption that its level of coverage is likely to represent coverage by other antigens like BCG, DPT, and polio as well, as these are given before the antigen of measles could be given. Besides, among these vaccine-preventable diseases of childhood, measles is the leading

cause of child mortality. The Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) estimates the proportion of one year old children immunised against measles at 74% in 2009.

There is also a rural-urban gap in the coverage of measles immunisation as in the rural areas the coverage is 72% as compared to 78% in the urban areas. The coverage of measles immunisation was nominally high in case of male children (74.8%) than female children (73.2%). The extent of coverage is found to be highly correlated with mother's education level. While only 59% of children of mothers with no education were immunised against measles, the extent of coverage steadily increased to 85% for children born to mothers with 12 or more years of education. While only 61% of the children below one year belonging to the lowest wealth quintile were immunised, the coverage steadily increased with the family wealth index reaching the highest coverage of 83.5% for children belonging to the highest wealth quintile.



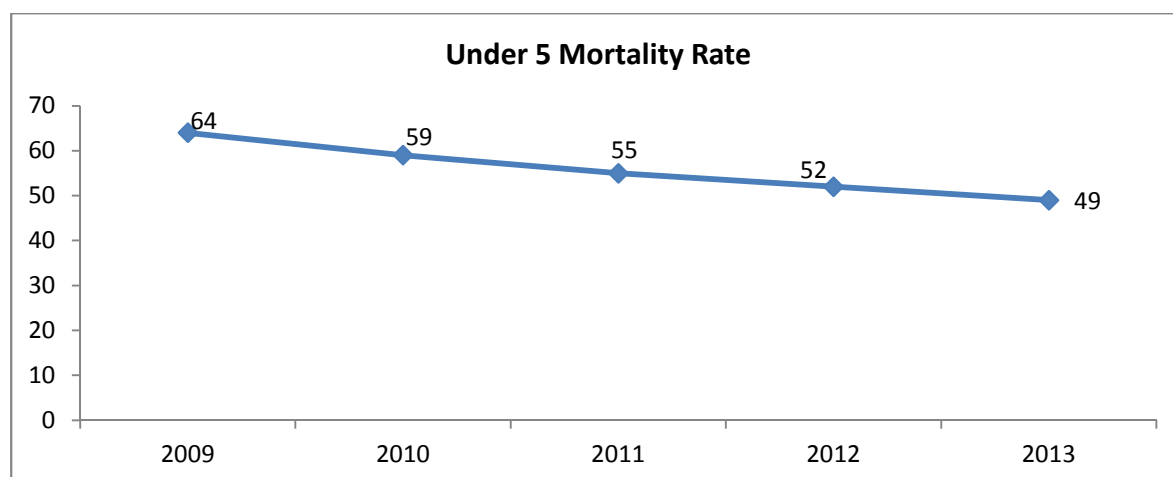
Source : M/o Health & Family Welfare

Under-five mortality rate by sex and by place of residence

The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Majority of the under five deaths are neonatal deaths which are mainly due to complications and infections happened during birth. In addition to this, the U5MR is sensitive to a wide variety of drivers such as the nutritional status of mothers,

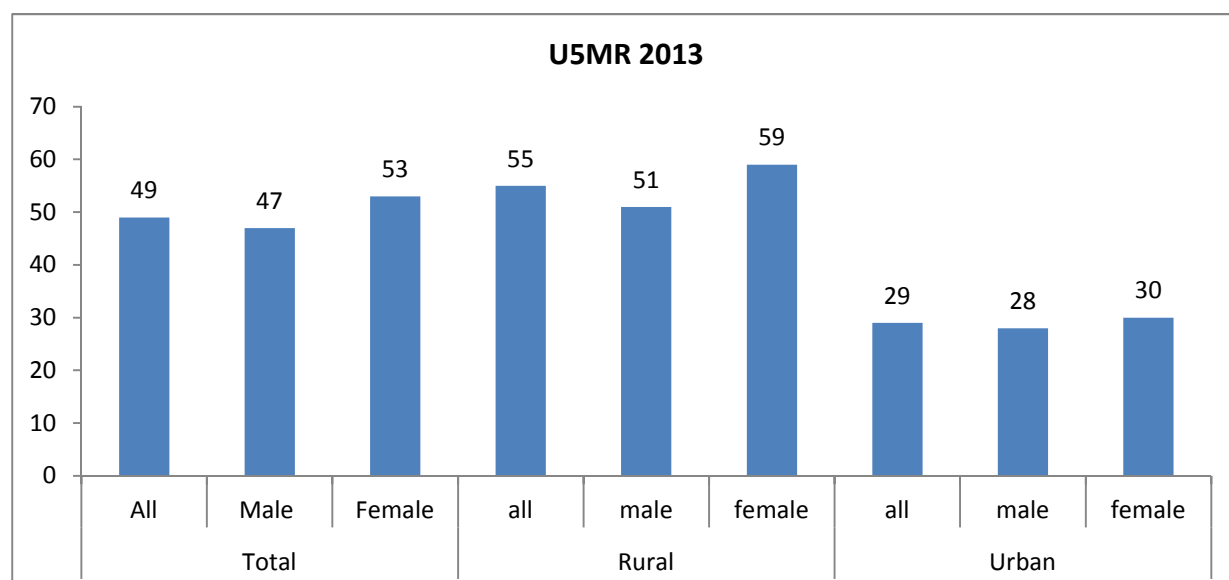
level of immunization, availability of child and maternal care services, economic conditions in the family, etc.

In India, the Office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI) regularly releases reliable estimates of fertility and mortality using data collected through Sample Registration System (SRS). As per SRS 2013, the U5MR is at 49 deaths per 1000 live births.



Source : M/o Health & Family Welfare

In India, the rural areas, registered high U5MR compared to the urban areas. As per the latest SRS data, in 2013, the U5MR in rural and urban areas are 55 and 29 deaths per 1000 live births respectively. Also, Under Five Mortality Rate is higher for females than males at all India level and this is true for both rural and urban areas.



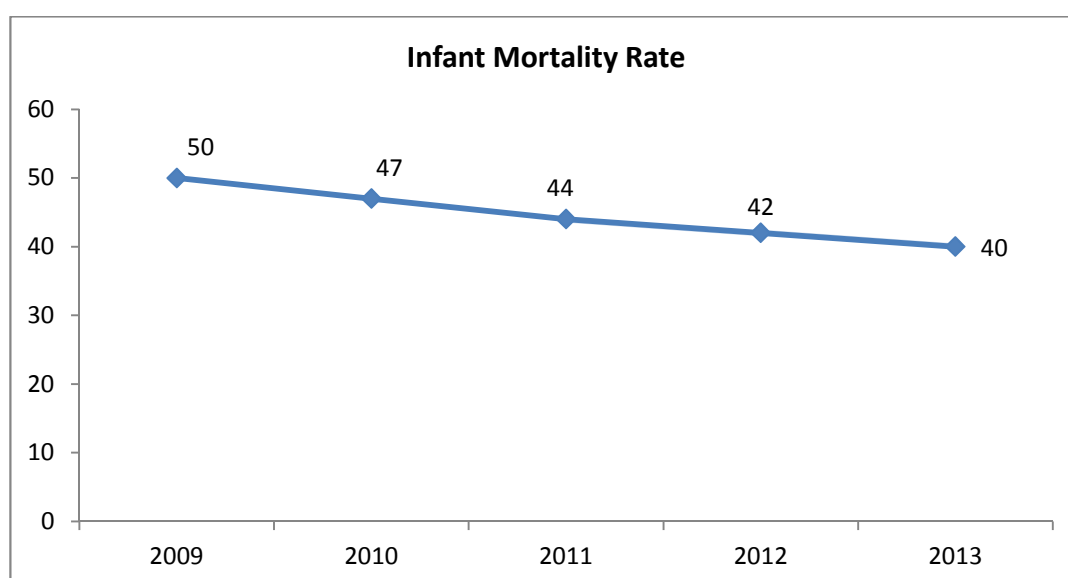
Source : M/o Health & Family Welfare

The gap between female U5MR and male U5MR was higher in rural areas. As per the latest SRS data, in 2013, at all India level, the U5MR for female and male children are 53 and 47

deaths per 1000 live births respectively. In 2013, in rural areas, U5MR is 59 for females whereas for males it is 51 and in urban areas, U5MR is 30 for female children and 28 for male children.

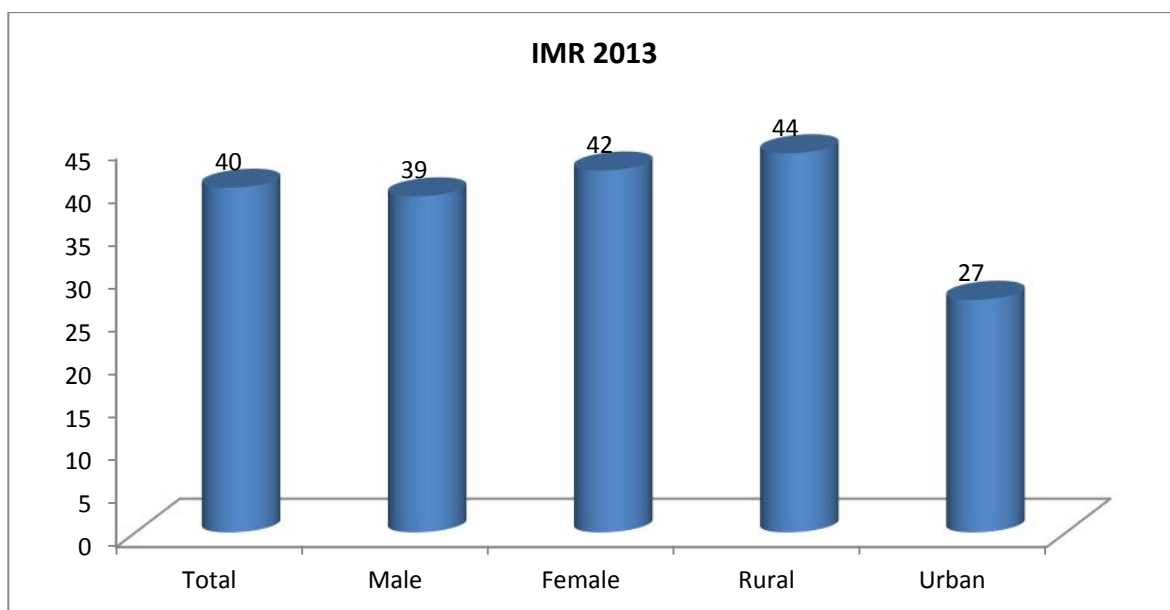
Infant mortality rate

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of deaths in children under 1 year of age per 1000 live births. The factors influencing infant mortality are likely to influence the health status of the whole population such as health of mothers and extent of pre/post-natal care, general living conditions, rates of illness, their economic development and the quality of the environment. Thus IMR is a very sensitive indicator of health not only for children but also for the population as a whole. High neo - natal (less than 29 days of birth) mortality still continues to be a significant contributor to the infant mortality rate in India. In 2013, at national level, 68% of the total infant deaths were neo - natal deaths.



Source: Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General of India

In India, the Sample Registration System 2013 reveals that, 12.4% of the total deaths were infant deaths. Significant decline in IMR has been observed both in rural and urban areas over years. However, IMR in the rural areas continues to be at a much higher level than the urban IMR. Although the rural urban gap is slowly decreasing, the latest data show that even in 2013 the rural - urban gap in IMR is significant (rural IMR: 44, urban IMR: 27). It is seen that IMR is more for female babies than male babies and in 2013, female IMR is at 42, whereas male IMR is 39 per 1000 live births.



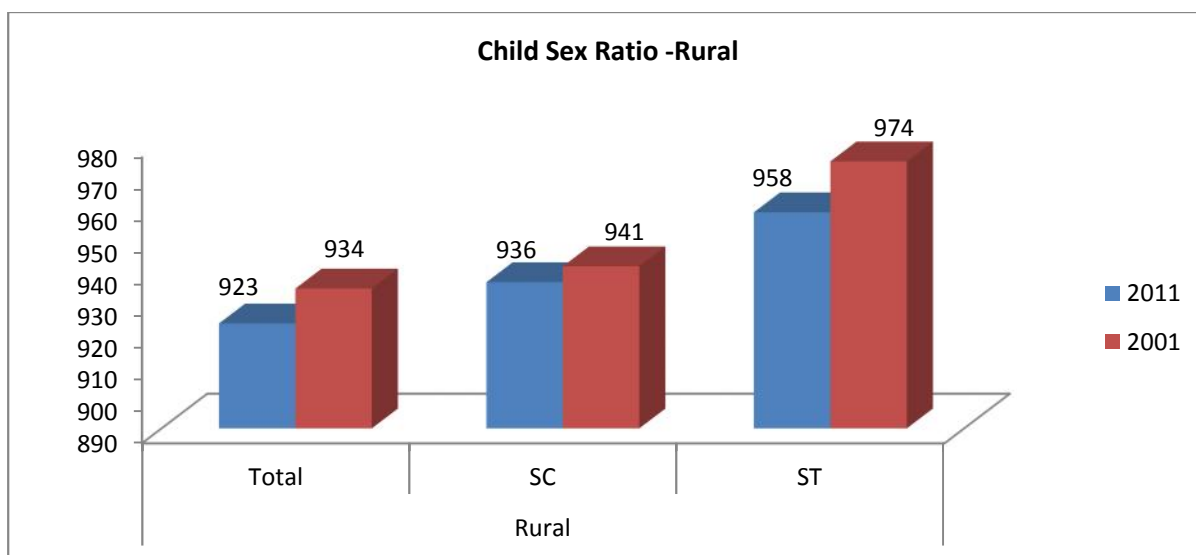
Source : Sample Registration System

Child (0-6 years) Sex Ratio, SC/ST wise

While the size of child population in the age group (0-6 years) is declining with decline in the share of children in the total population, the share of girls in 0-6 years is declining faster than that of boys of 0-6 years. This process has led to missing of nearly 3 million girl children compared to 2 million missing boy children in 2011, compared to 2001. Though, the overall sex ratio of the Country is showing a trend of improvement, the child sex ratio is showing a declining trend, which is a matter of concern. During the period 1991 -2011, child sex ratio declined from 945 to 914, whereas the overall sex ratio showed an improvement from 927 to 940.

Rural:

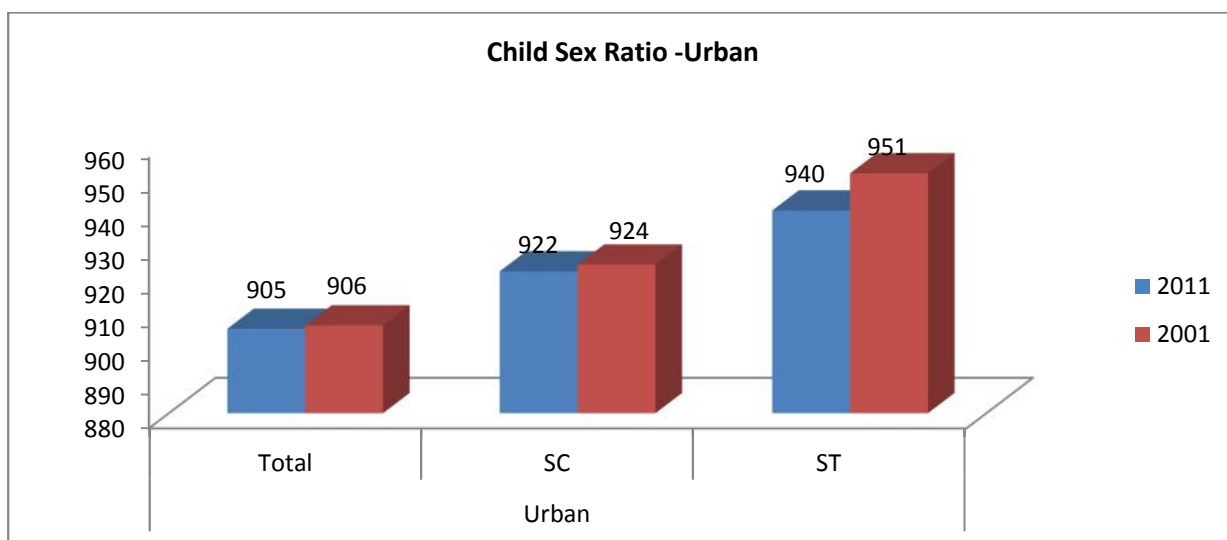
During 2001- 2011, Child (0-6 years) sex ratio has reduced for total, SC & ST in rural areas. The child sex ratio among ST (958) is higher than SC (936) and in rural areas, both SC and ST categories have higher sex ratio compared to rural total (923).



Source : O/o RGI

Urban:

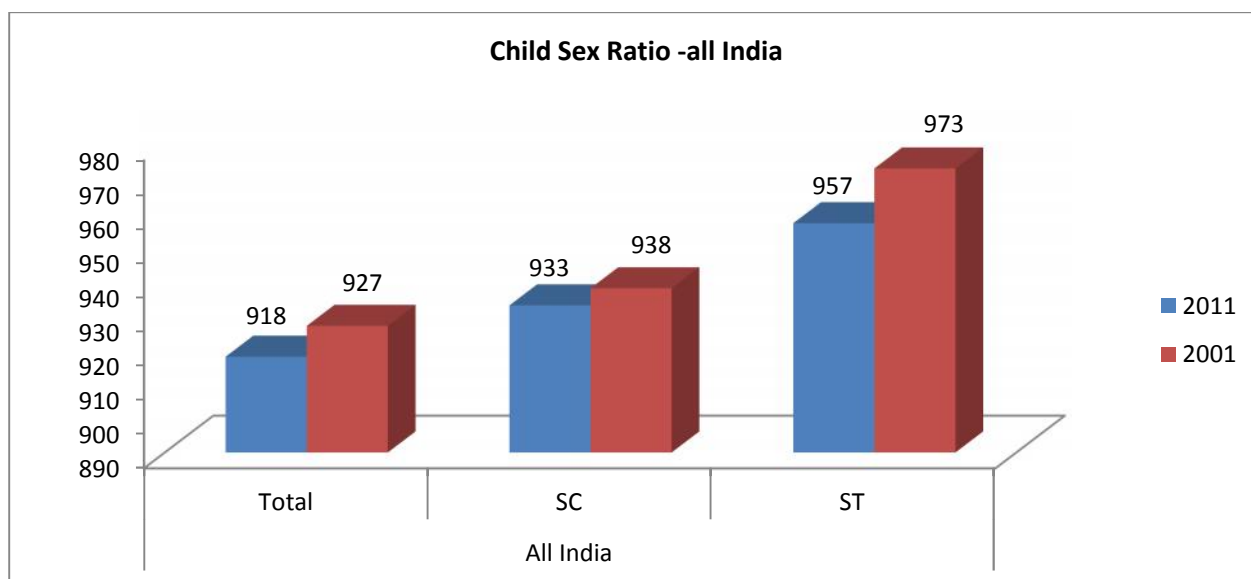
During 2001- 2011, Child (0-6 years) sex ratio has reduced for total, SC & ST in urban areas also, though the reduction was not that much significant as in rural areas. The child sex ratio among ST (940) is higher than SC (922) and in urban areas also, both SC and ST categories have higher sex ratio compared to urban total (905).



Source : O/o RGI

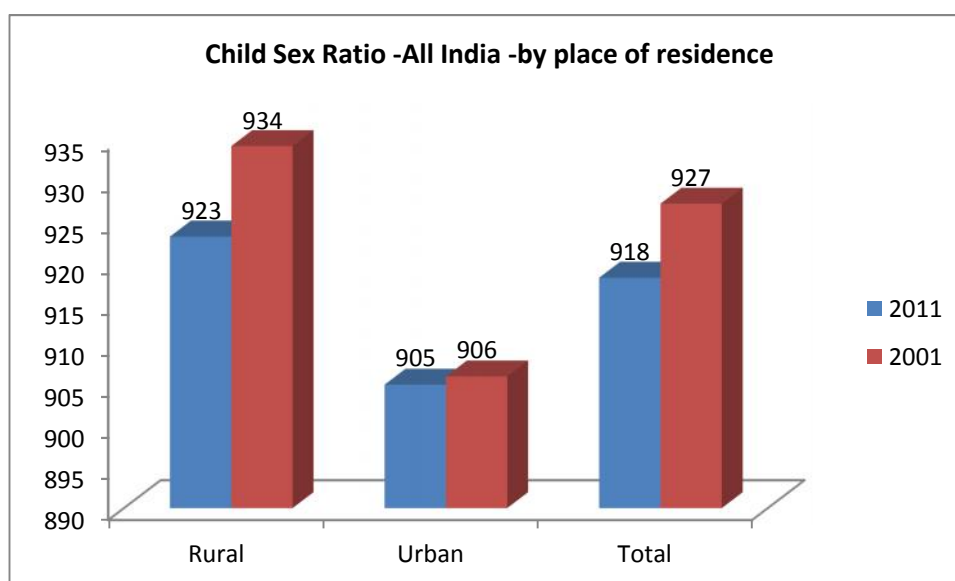
All India:

During 2001- 2011, Child (0-6 years) sex ratio has reduced for total, SC & ST at all India level. The child sex ratio among ST (957) is higher than SC (933) and at all India level also both SC and ST categories have higher sex ratio compared to total(918).



Source : O/o RGI

In 2011, the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) is higher in urban areas (923), than rural areas (905) with at all India level child sex ratio at 918. Though, a reduction in child sex ratio was observed in all categories during 2001- 2011, in rural areas CSR reduced by 11 points, urban areas by one point and at all India level by 9 points.



Source : O/o RGI

Thus, the feature of declining child sex ratio has been observed at all India level, Rural, Urban areas and in SC , ST categories during 2001-2011.

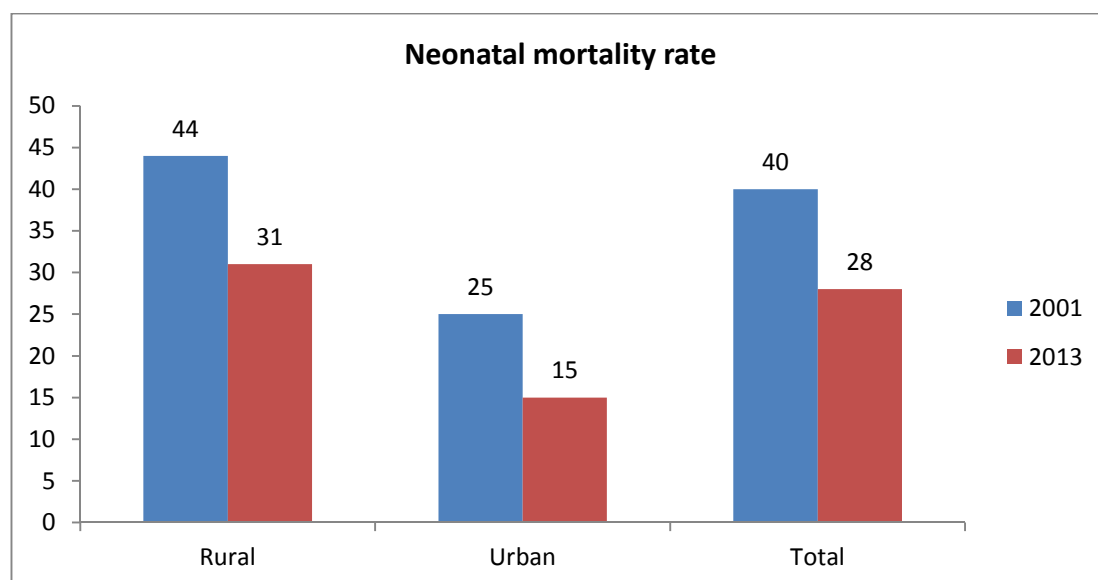
Protecting Mothers and New borns

Goal 5: Pre-natal and anti-natal care for mother and Infants

Risks associated with motherhoods are many, but most of them are avoidable on timely receipt of proper care and attention. Healthy motherhood is vital for the women as well as for the newborn. The Goal 5 is with the objective of ensuring adequate importance to pre-natal and anti-natal care for mothers and infants.

Neonatal mortality rates

At the National level, the neo-natal mortality rate is 28 and ranges from 15 in urban areas to 31 in rural areas. The percentage of neo-natal deaths to total infant deaths is 68.0 per cent at the National level and varies from 56.4 per cent in urban areas to 69.9 per cent in rural areas.

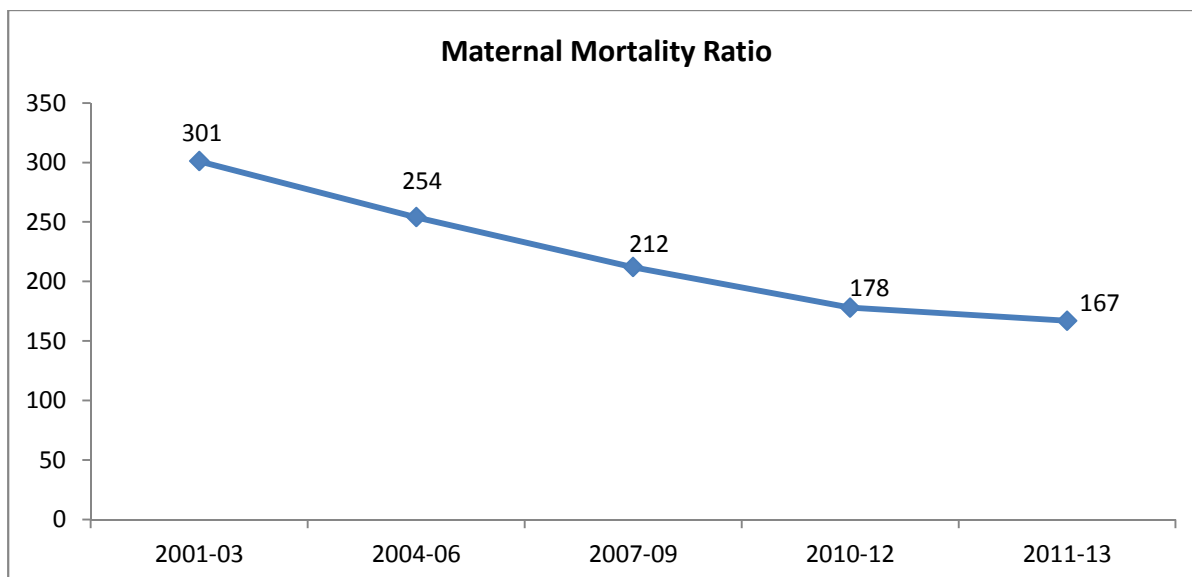


Source : Sample Registration System

The neonatal mortality rate has reduced at all India level as well as in rural and urban areas.

Maternal mortality ratio

The maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management during pregnancy or child birth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of duration and site of pregnancy per 1,00,000 live births. The Sample Registration System shows, MMR has reduced from 301 in 2001-03 to 167 in 2011-13.

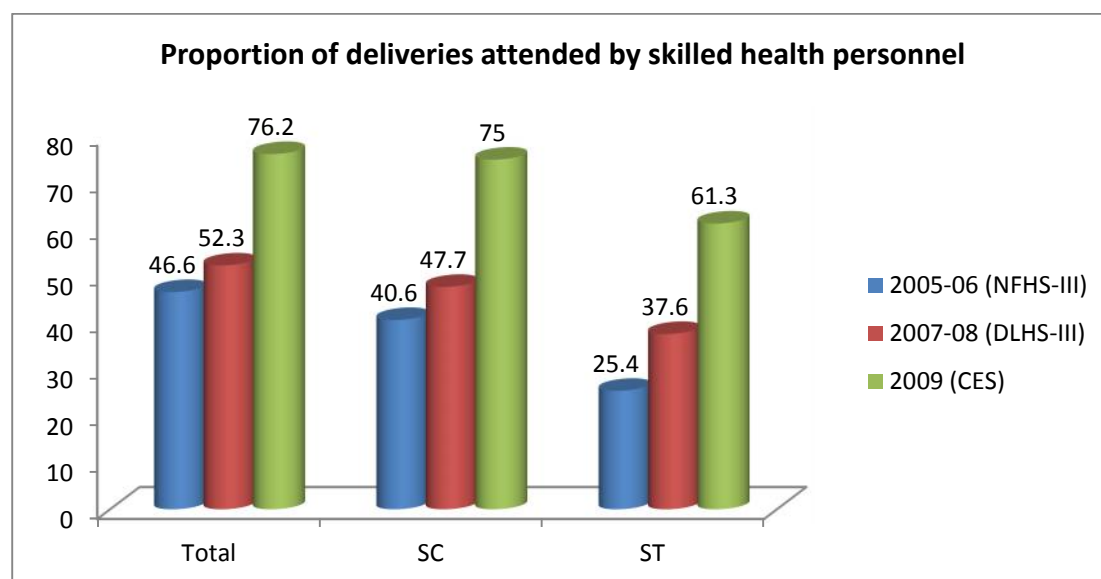


Source : Sample Registration System

During 2001-03 to 2011-13, there is 44.52% reduction in MMR at all India level.

Proportion of delivery attended by skilled health personnel, SC/ST wise

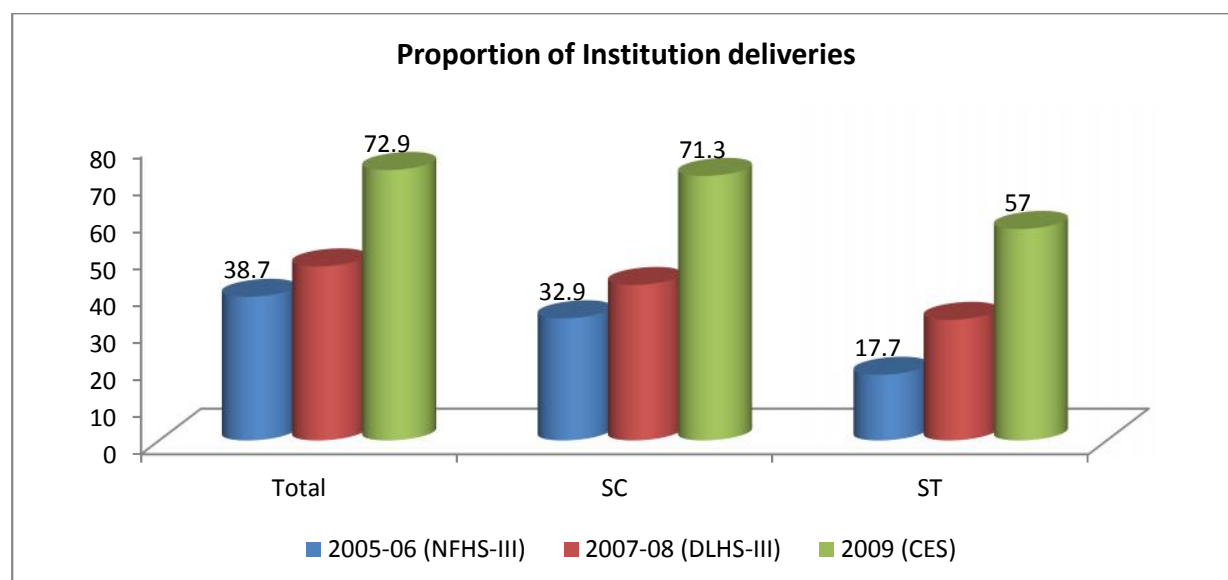
Deliveries to be attended by skilled health personnel is a criteria, which can greatly ensure safe delivery. The Coverage Evaluation Survey (2009), shows, at national level 76.2% deliveries are attended by skilled health personnel and for the SC & ST category, the status is at 75% and 61.3%.



Source : Sample Registration System

Proportion of Institutional Deliveries, SC/ST wise

Institutional delivery is the best means to guarantee deliveries are attended by skilled health personnel ensuring safe motherhood. At all India level, 72.9% deliveries are institutional deliveries, whereas among the SC and ST categories, the coverage is 71.3% and 57% respectively.



During 2005-06 to 2009, the improvement in Institutional deliveries is considerable at all India level (88%), SC (116%) and ST (222%) categories.

Skill Development

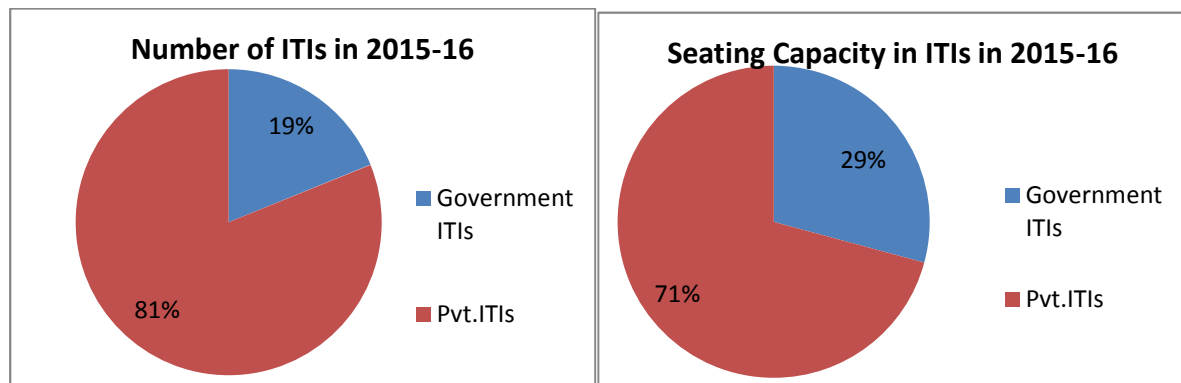
Goal 6 : Skill development amongst Youth

Skill development among youth is important in terms of equipping them with capabilities for economic activities, thus tackling the problem of unemployment to some extent. An economically active youth population is essential in terms of increased productivity, better wellbeing and also for maintaining law and order of the society. The Goal 6 focuses on skill development among youth.

Percentage Change in number of vocational institutes with seating capacity over last year

Vocational Institutes are meant for inculcating technical skills and prepares learners for jobs that are based in manual or practical activities, traditionally non –academic and totally related to a specific trade, occupation or vocation.

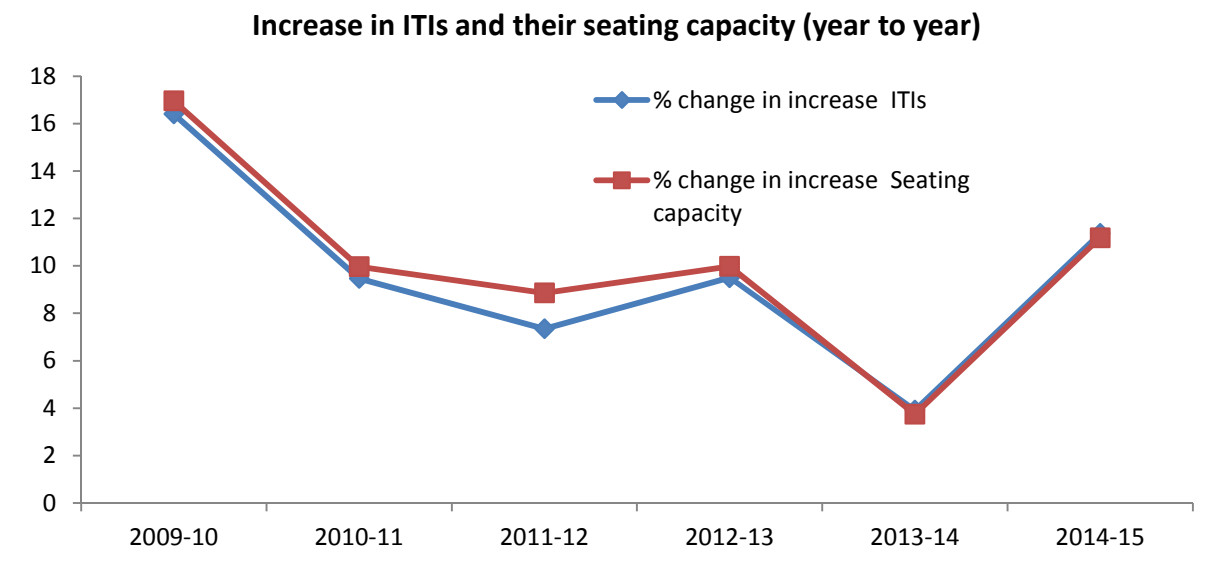
Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) are training institutes which provide training in technical fields which leads to skill development. As on 2015-16, a total of 12106 ITIs (81%- Pvt., 19%- Govt.) are existing in India which have 1711156 seats.



The details of annual increase in ITIs and seating capacity are shown below.

FY	No of ITIs			Seating Capacity		
	Govt. ITIs	Pvt. ITIs	Total ITIs	Govt. ITIs	Pvt. ITIs	Total
2008-09	1997	4909	6906	408150	545734	953884
2009-10	2133	5906	8039	432006	683622	1115628
2010-11	2217	6583	8800	457794	769038	1226832
2011-12	2244	7203	9447	472738	862750	1335488
2012-13	2271	8073	10344	487922	980814	1468736
2013-14	2275	8475	10750	490802	1032894	1523696
2014-15	2284	9688	11972	498754	1195474	1694228
2015-16	2285	9821	12106	499586	1211570	1711156

The percentage increase in number of ITIs over the previous and the corresponding increase in the seating capacity are very close during 2009-10 to 2014-15. In 2009-10, there was 16% increase in the number of ITIs and 17% in seating capacity compared to the previous year. In the years followed, though there was increase in the number of ITIs and the seating capacity, the percentage increase showed a fluctuating trend. In 2014-15, there is 11% increase in ITIs and the seating capacity compared to the previous year.



Eradication of fatal diseases

Goal 7 : Eradication of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and other fatal diseases

Prevention of deadly diseases and dealing with them are very important aspects for a healthy population. Challenges faced in Medical field are immense to tackle life threatening diseases. Efficient Disease Control Programmes which are capable of preventing the diseases as well as treating the same are essential for development. The Goal 7 targets progress in eradication of HIV / AIDS, Malaria, TB and fatal diseases.

Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

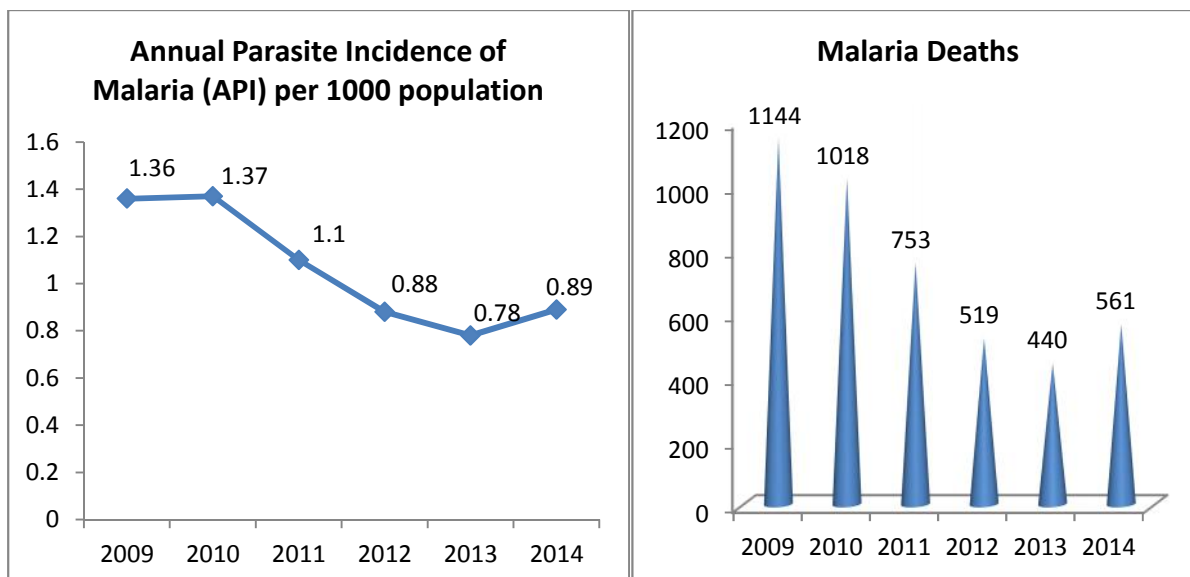
Awareness among youth population with comprehensive correct knowledge of AIDS is important in dealing with the disease. As per Behavioural Surveillance survey (2006), at all India level, 32.9% of population aged 15-24 years are with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/ AIDS.

	Total	SC	ST	Source
2005-06	19.9	15.9	10.6	NFHS-III
2006	32.9	Not Available	Not Available	BSS (Behavioural Surveillance Survey), (Dept. of AIDS Control (NACO))

Source: M/o H&FW

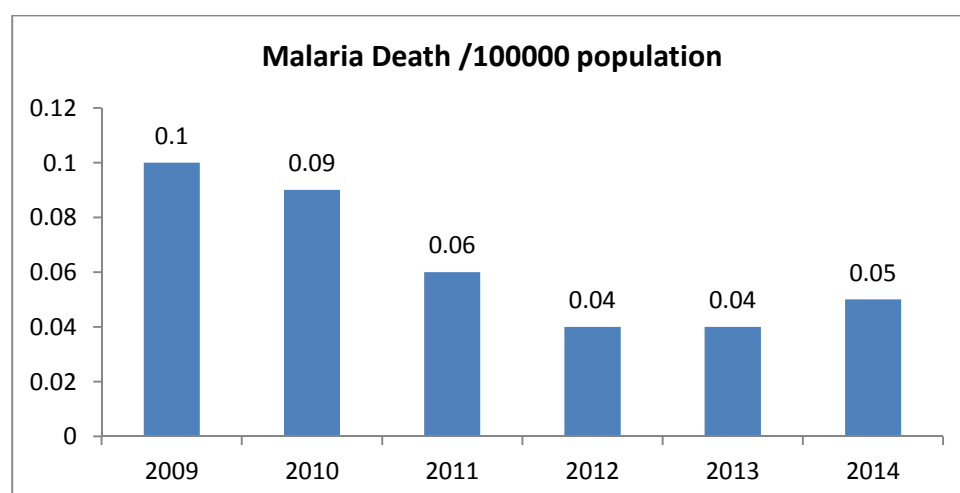
Incidence and death rates associated with malaria

Malaria is a public health problem in several parts of the country. About 95% population in the country resides in malaria endemic areas and 80% of malaria reported in the country is confined to areas consisting 20% of population residing in tribal, hilly, difficult and inaccessible areas. During 2010-2013, malaria incidence (Annual Parasite Incidence –API) and deaths have shown a declining trend, but in 2014 an increase has been recorded both for incidence and deaths. In 2014, the 89 malaria incidences were reported in 1 lakh population and nearly 5 in 1 Cr.population died of malaria.



Source: M/o H&FW

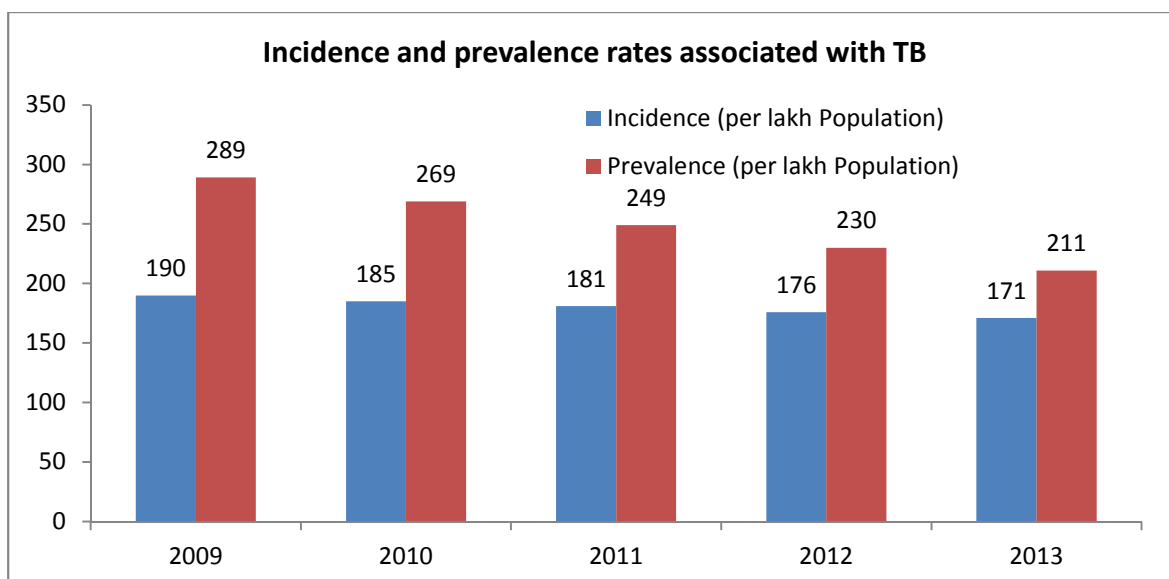
The trend in malaria deaths per one lakh population is depicted below:



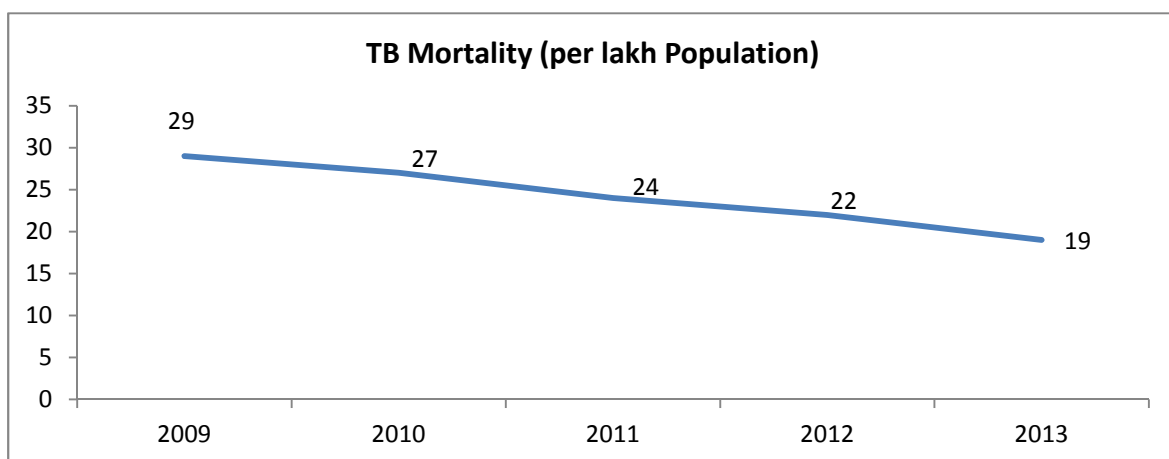
Source: M/o H&FW

Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

With proper care and treatment, TB patients can be cured and the battle against TB can be won. Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by a Bacterium, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It is spread through the air by a person suffering from TB. A single patient can infect 10 or more people in a year. As per WHO estimates, in India Tuberculosis prevalence rate per one lakh population has reduced from 289 in 2009 to 211 in 2013 and the TB incidence rate reduced from 190 to 171 during 2009-2013.



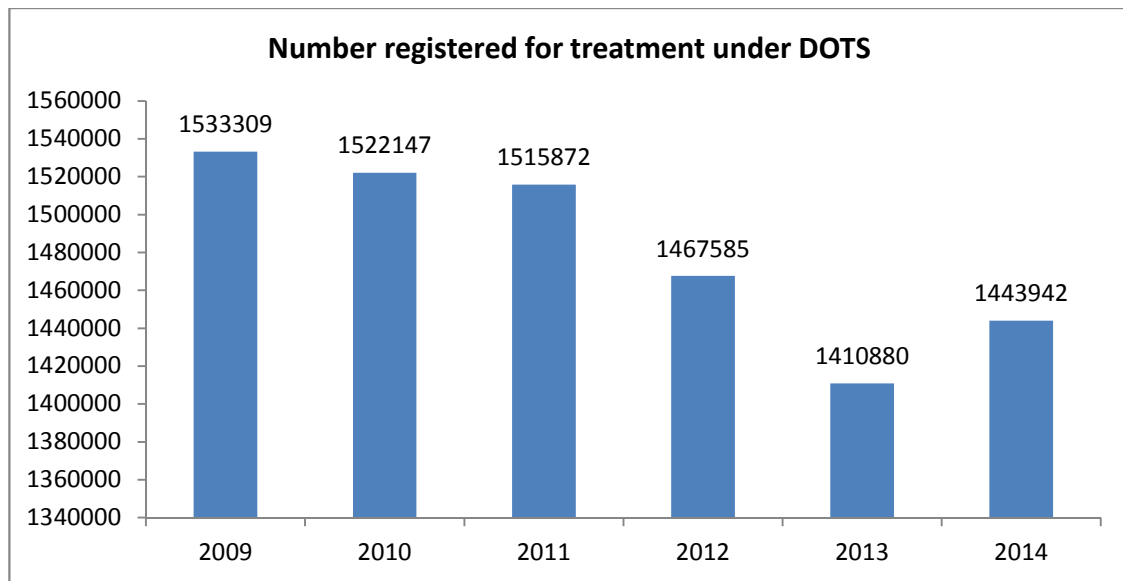
The TB mortality per one lakh population is also showing a declining trend and in 2013, 19 people per one lakh population died of TB.



Source: M/o H&FW

Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

The DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course) strategy ensures that infectious TB patients are diagnosed and treated effectively till cure, by ensuring availability of the full course of drugs and a system for monitoring patient compliance to the treatment. The number of cases registered for treatment under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short course), has shown a declining trend during 2009-13, however, shown an increasing trend in 2013-14. The success rate in New Sputum Patients (NSP) is 88% in 2013.



Source: M/o H&FW

It is worth mentioning that, while the trend has been reversed in terms of prevalence rates, in absolute numbers, India's figures for the diseases like HIV/ AIDS, Malaria & TB are still substantial. Hence the intensive initiatives need to be sustained in the fight against these deadly diseases.

Accessibility to basic infrastructure

Goal 8 : Accessibility to basic infrastructure

Transportation and Communication are infrastructures which are basic for development in many fronts.

Length of National/State Highways(In Km)

India has 79,116 km long National highways and 1,69,227 km State highways.

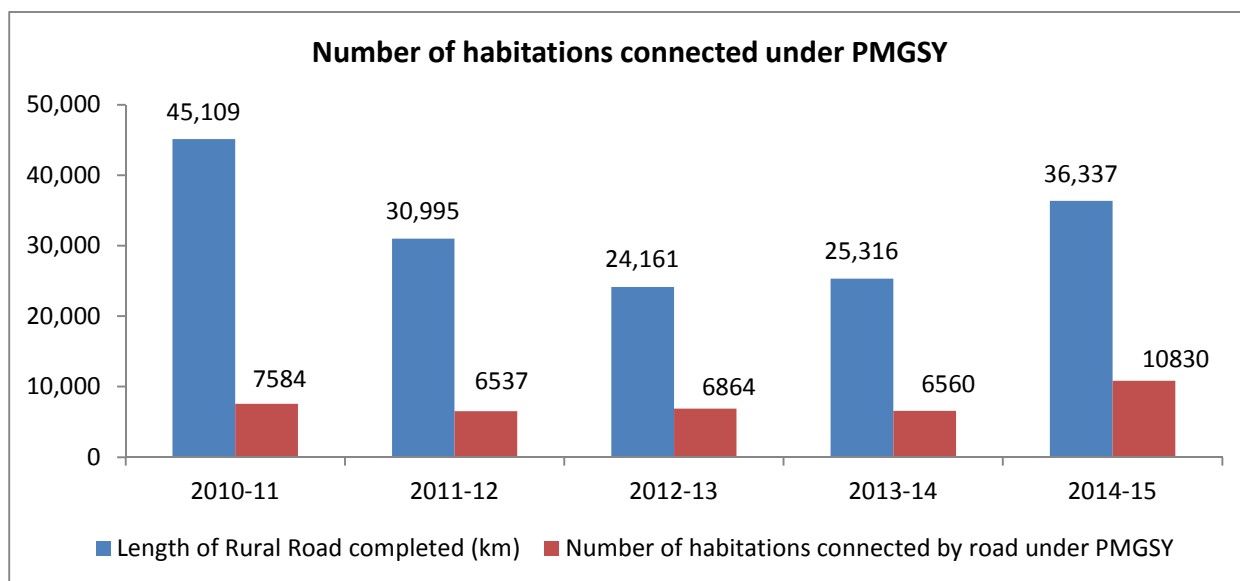
	2012	2013
National Highways	76818	79,116
State Highways		1,69,227

Source : M/o Road & Surface Transport

Length of Road completed - Rural (In km) & Number of habitations connected by road under PMGSY

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December 2000 as a fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide all weather road connectivity in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting all habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in the plain areas and 250 persons and above in hill States, the tribal and the desert areas.

During 2014-15, 36,337km rural road was completed under PMGSY connecting 10830 habitations.



Source M/o Rural Development

Length of Railway Coverage

Type	Route/Running Track (in Km)	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
Broad Gauge (1676 mm)	Route	58177	57140	55956	55188	54257
	Running track	81914	80507	80779	77421	76758
	Total track	107513	105701	104693	102723	101486
Metre Gauge (1000 mm)	Route	5334	5999	6347	6809	7180
	Running track	5708	6432	6725	7219	7792
	Total track	6688	7553	7801	8561	9290
Narrow Gauge (762 mm and 310 mm)	Route	2297	2297	2297	2463	2537
	Running track	2297	2297	2297	2474	2537
	Total track	2564	2579	2568	2753	2841
Total	Route	65808	65436	64600	64460	63974
	Running track	89919	89236	89801	87114	87087
	Total track	116765	115833	115062	114037	113617

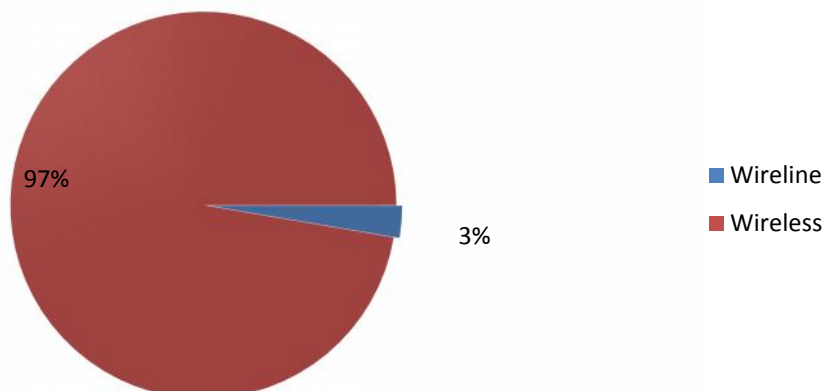
Source : M/o Railways

No. of Wireless/Wireline telephone Subscribers by Rural/urban (in Million)

Telecommunications has evolved as a basic necessity like electricity, roads, etc. and has also emerged as one of the critical components of economic growth required for overall socio-economic development of the country. At national level, the total number of telephone (wireless + wireline) subscribers is 996.13 millions with 580.05 million urban subscribers and 416.08 million rural subscribers as on 31/3/15.

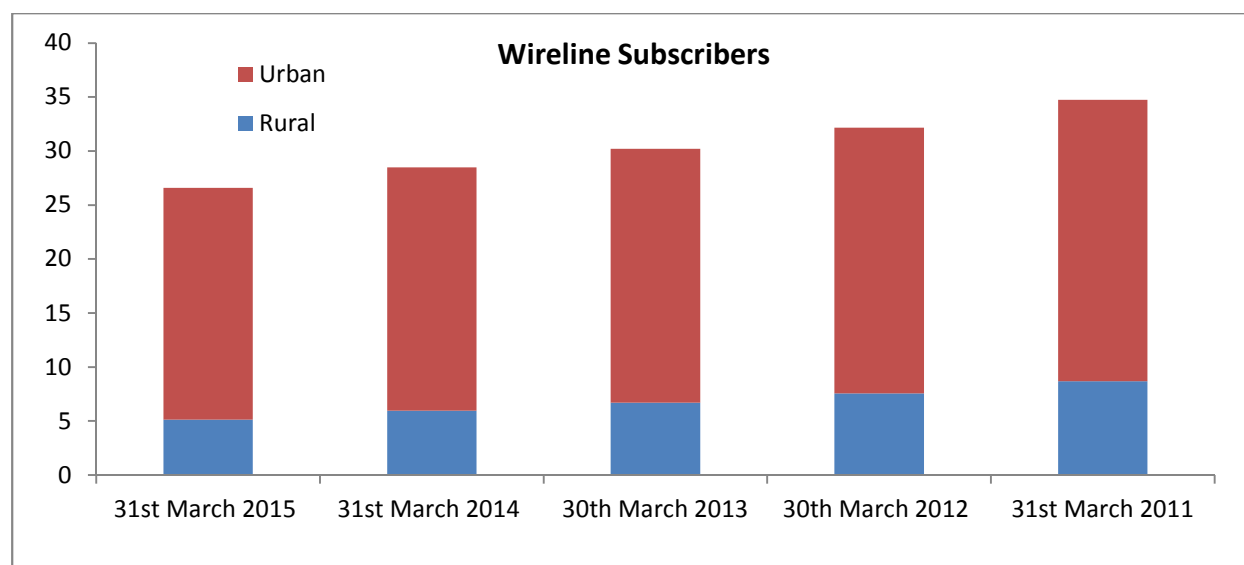
The immense progress in the penetration of wireless telecommunication has led to the present progress in telecommunication. The total number of wireline subscribers is 26.59 million (3%) and wireless subscribers is 969.54 million (97%) at all India level as on 31/3/15.

Total telephone subscribers as on 31/3/15

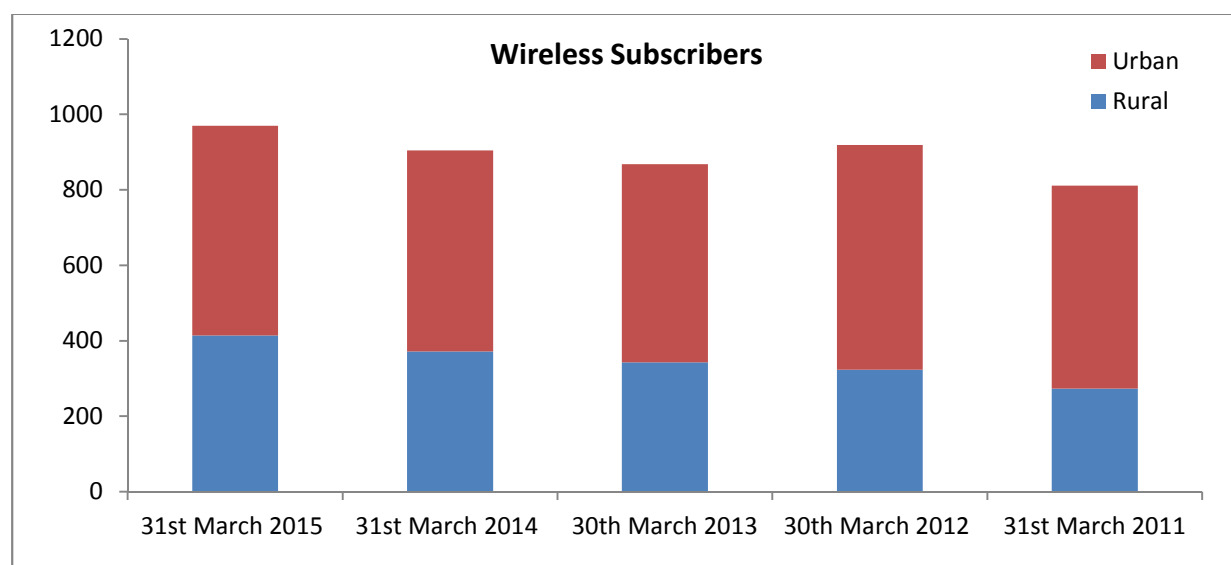


Source: M/o Communication and Information Technology

Out of the 26.59 million wireline subscribers, 21.47 million (80.74%) is in urban areas, whereas 5.12 million (19.26%) is in rural areas.



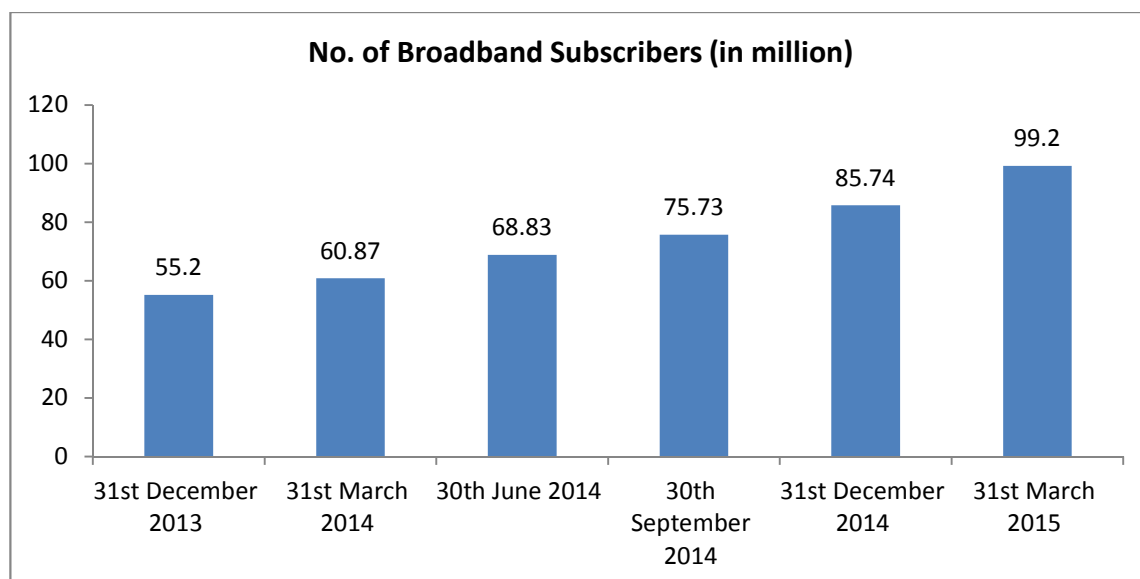
Out of the 969.54 million wireless subscribers, 558.58 million (58.23%) is in urban areas, whereas 410.96 million (41.77%) is in rural areas.



Source: M/o Communication and Information Technology

Number of Broadband Subscribers (In Million)

As on 31/3/15, there are 99.2 million broadband subscribers in India. The year to year increase in the number of broadband subscribers is 62.97%.



Source: M/o Communication and Information Technology

No. of airports

As in 2013-14, there are 132 airports in India.

Year	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
No. of airports	132	134	134	134	132

Source : Airport Authority of India

There are 12 major ports in India and all of them handled Cargo during 2014-15, and there are 200 non –major ports in India, of them, 69 ports had handled cargo in 2013-14.

Universal financial inclusion

Goal 9 : Universal financial inclusion

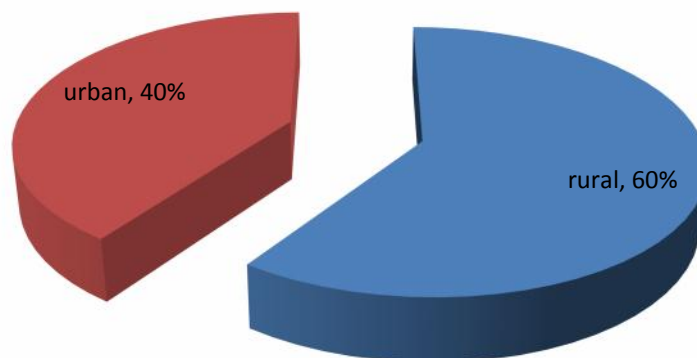
In order to implement the principle of 'inclusive growth', financial inclusion is extremely important. Access to banking services and insurance for all sections of society especially weaker sections is an essential requirement for this purpose. The goal 9, proposes to report the progress achieved towards universal financial inclusion.

Number of accounts opened under PMJDY by Rural/Urban

The Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana is a National Mission on Financial Inclusion to provide all households in the country with financial services, with particular focus to empower the weaker sections of society, including women, small and marginal farmers and labourers, both rural and urban. The necessity of launching such a mission was felt in view of the fact that less than two-thirds of the households in the country have access to banking facilities even after 67 years of independence. The Mission seeks to provide all households in the country, both rural and urban, with access to the financial services, like bank account with RuPay Debit card, access to credit, remittance, Insurance & Pension. Thus, the Mission not only brings the excluded sections into the financial mainstream but makes the transfer of benefits of various subsidy schemes of the government more efficient.

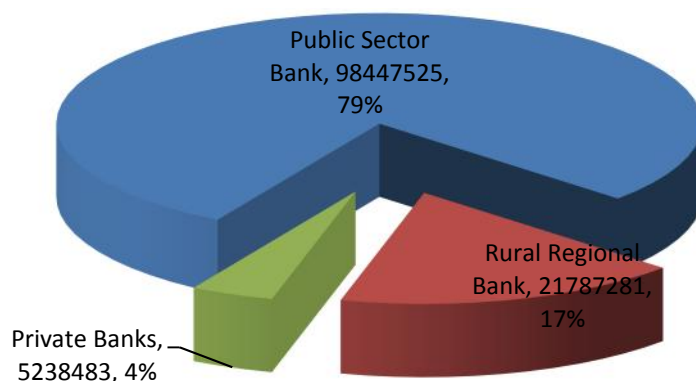
Under PMJDY, as on 1st Jan 2015, out of 12.55 Cr bank accounts opened at national level, 9.8 Cr were in Public Sector Banks (79%), 2.2 Cr in Rural Regional Bank (17%) and 5.2 Cr (4%) in Private Banks. Around 7.5 Cr accounts were opened in urban areas and 5 Crore in rural areas.

Accounts opened under PMJDY (as on 1/1/15)

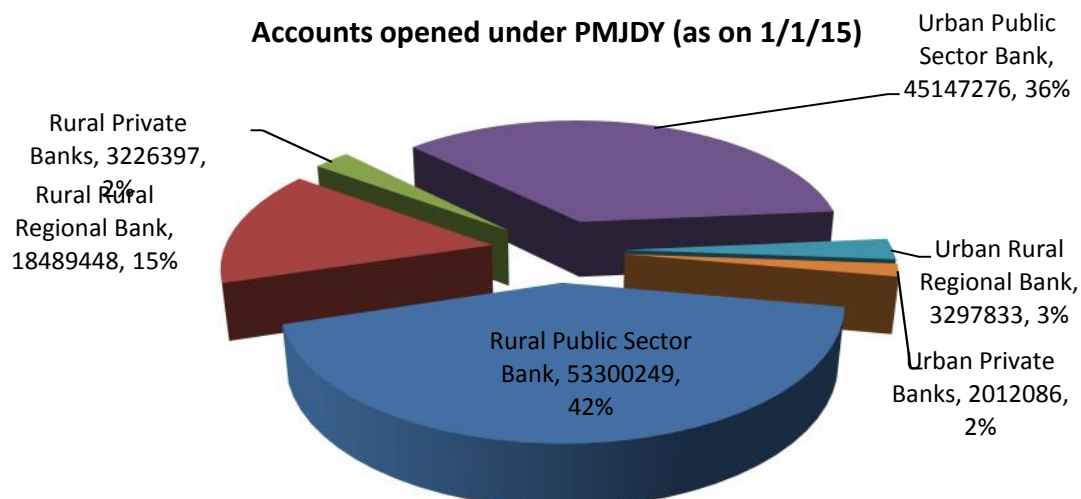


The details of accounts opened under PMJDY are as follows.

Number of accounts opened under PMJDY (as on 1/1/15)



Majority of the accounts opened under PMJDY are with public sector banks, 71% in rural areas and 89% in urban areas.

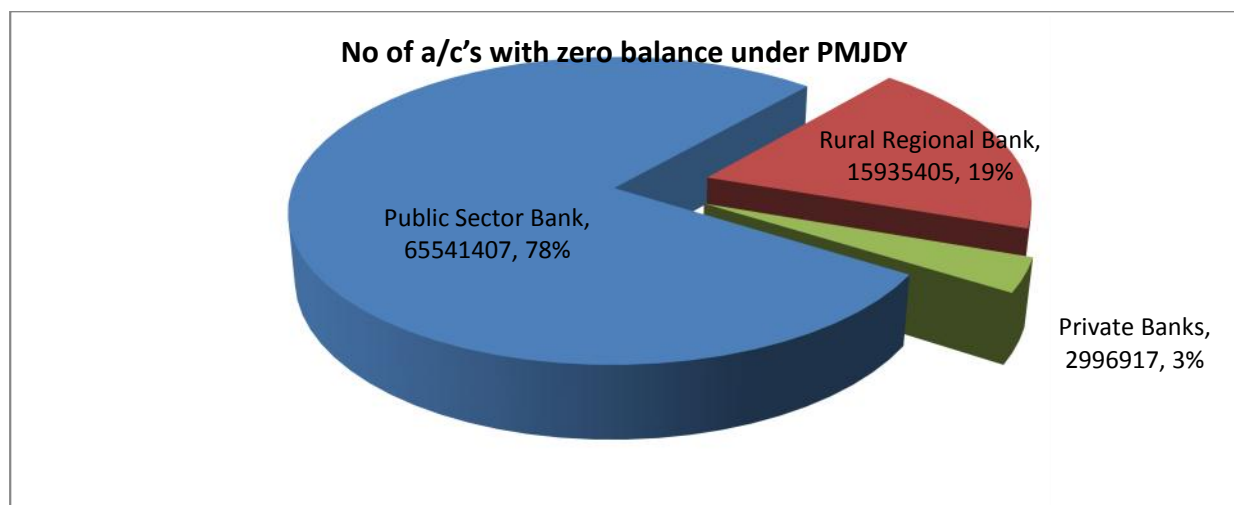


Balance in account (in Lacs) in a/c's opened under PMJDY (as on...)

	Rs in Lacs
Public Sector Bank	817463.04
Rural Regional Bank	159948.08
Private Banks	72551.50
Grand Total	1049962.62

No of a/c's with zero balance under PMJDY(as on 1st Jan, 2015)

Out of the 12.5 Cr accounts opened under PMJDY, 67.32% are accounts with zero balance.



About 66.57% accounts opened in Public Sector banks, 73.14% of accounts opened in Rural Regional Banks and 57.21% accounts opened in Private Banks are accounts with Zero Balance.

Number of Life insurance companies, insurance density and new policies issued

As per status of 2013-14, there are 24 Life Insurance Companies and every 41 per 100 population has life insurance coverage.

Year	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
No of Life insurance companies	24	24	24	23	23
Insurance density	41	42.7	49	55.7	47.7
New policies issued (in Lakhs)	409	442	442	482	532

Number of Non-Life insurance companies, insurance density and new policies issued (in lakhs)

There are 29 Non - Life Insurance companies functioning as in 2013-14.

Year	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
No of companies (including reinsurer)	29	28	28	26	26
Insurance density	11	10.5	10	8.7	6.7
new policies issued (in Lakhs)	1025	1070	857	793	675

Gross Direct Premium and Incurred Claims Ratio in Health sector

Year	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
Gross Direct Premium In Health(Rs. Lakhs)	1566316	1397467	1180902	994393	731137
Incurred Claims Ratio in Health	100.73	96.42	94.00	100.08	111.13

New technology in Agriculture and allied sectors

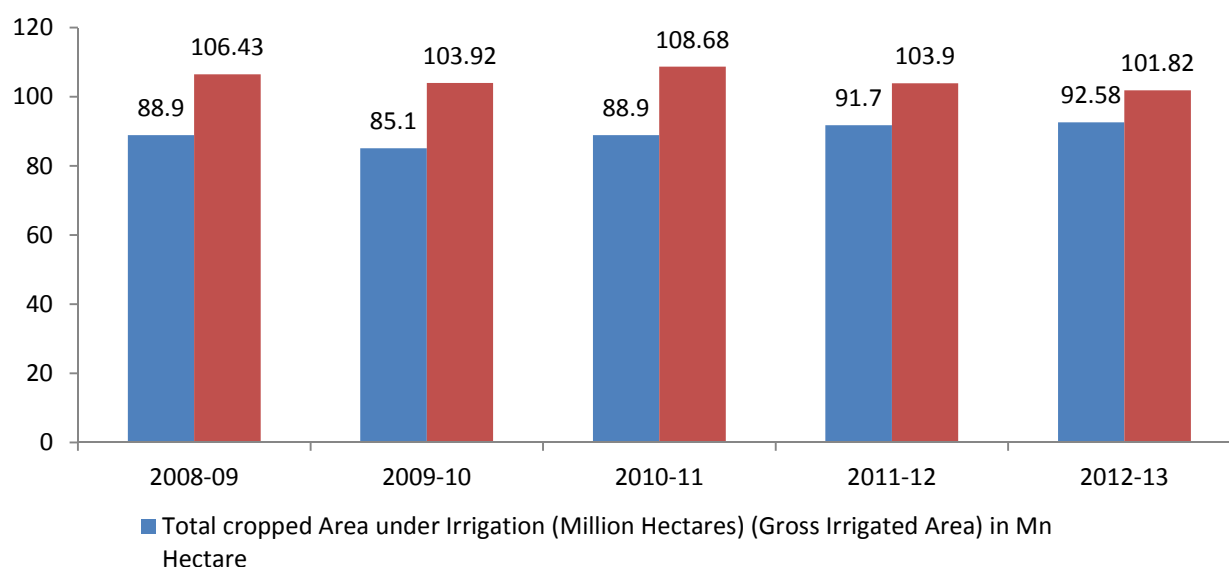
Goal 10 : New technology in Agriculture and allied sectors

Agriculture sector in India is extremely important, as it continues to be an important primary sector of employment, basic economic activity and a development factor to many other sectors. Goal 10 is addressing the progress achieved in agricultural sector.

Total cropped Area under Irrigation (Million Hectares) (Gross Irrigated Area) and Total cropped Area under Rain-Fed (Gross Un-Irrigated Area (Rain-fed Area)

Water is an important component of growth of crops and in a considerable amount of areas crops are grown with irrigation and the rain –fed –areas (un-irrigated). In 2012-13 92.58 Million Hectares of cropped area are under irrigation and 101.82 Million Hectares of cropped area are rain –fed.

Total cropped area -irrigated and unirrigated



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

Cleanliness and safe drinking water

Goal 11 : Cleanliness and safe drinking water

In a country, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities are basic amenities which have direct link to health and life quality of its population. India being a vast country, both in terms of population and geographic area, ensuring safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is a huge task. The Goal 11, aims at monitoring the progress in the sectors of drinking water and sanitation.

Percent change in coverage of Habitations under National Rural Drinking Water Programme

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Coverage	119401	138367	155706	153429	136117
% Change		15.88%	12.53%	-1.46%	-11.28%

Source: M/o Drinking Water and Sanitation

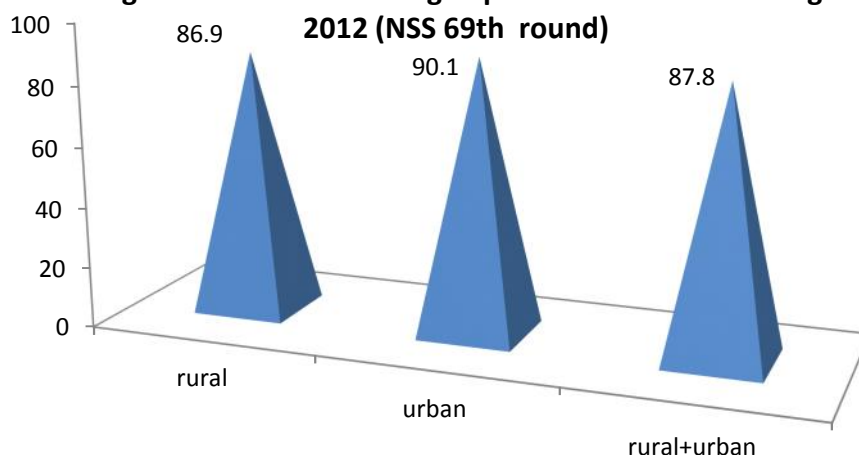
b. Status of Rural population w.r.t. to Rural Drinking Water Supply (as per 40 LPCD – Litre Per Capita per day)

As on 1-4-2015, the Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme has covered 71.22% of the Rural population.

Percentage of households having 'improved source' of drinking water

The sources of drinking water, 'piped water into dwelling', 'piped water to yard/plot', 'public tap/standpipe', 'tube well/borehole', 'protected well', 'protected spring', and 'rainwater collection' have been taken as improved sources. (NSS Report No. 556: Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India). As per NSS 2012, 87.8% households at national level have access to improved water source. In Urban areas, 90.1% households and in rural areas, 86.9% households are having improved source of drinking water.

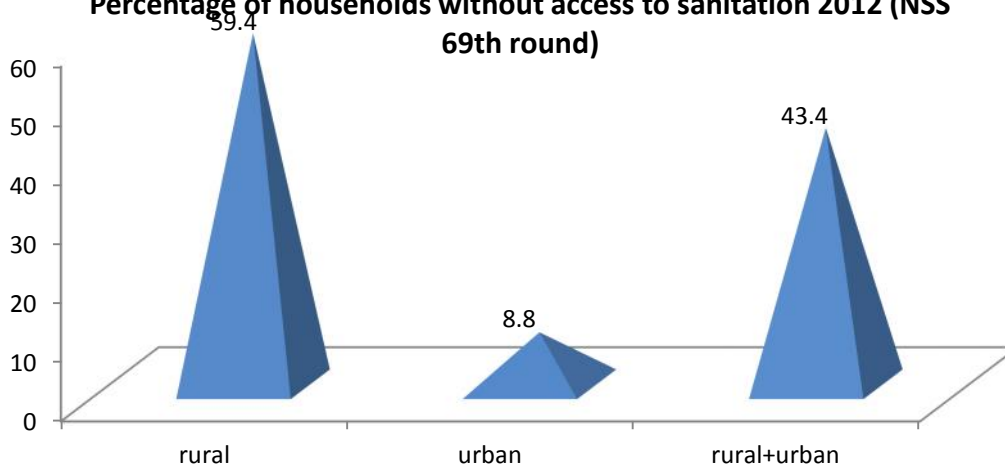
**Percentage of households having improved source of drinking water
2012 (NSS 69th round)**



Percentage of households without access to sanitation

In 2012, 43.4% households at all India level have no access to sanitation facilities and the status in rural and urban areas are 59.4% and 8.8% respectively. This indicates that, in rural areas, there is still scope and need for a lot of improvement towards achieving basic sanitation facility to all.

Percentage of households without access to sanitation 2012 (NSS 69th round)



Percentage of urban population living in slums

The issues related to the slums and slum population and improving the living conditions of slum dwellers are major challenges being faced by the nation today. The Census 2011 revealed that, 17.4% of the urban population is living in slums.

	2011	2001
Percentage of urban population living in slums	17.4	18.3

Source : Census

Welfare of deprived classes including minorities, disabled, aged and SC/ST

Goal 12 : Welfare of deprived classes including minorities, disabled, aged and SC/ST

The wellbeing of the vulnerable / deprived sections of the society is of paramount importance in ensuring the overall progress. The Goal 12, intends to monitor the progress of various beneficiary programmes specially targeting the vulnerable / deprived classes in various fields like education, rehabilitation etc.

Percent change in SC students under post metric scholarship

In 2014-15, there is an increase of 12.15% in the number of SC students availing post metric scholarship and there are nearly 56 lakh SC students availing this facility.

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
No of Beneficiaries	4292337	4604421	4942701	5020757	5630947
% Change		7.27%	7.35%	1.57%	12.15%

Percent change in Rehabilitation of Scavengers

There are 1241 beneficiaries under the programme of rehabilitation of scavengers in 2014-15.

Year	2013-14	2014-15
No. of Beneficiaries	163	1241
% Change		661.34%

Sustainable environment

Goal 13: Sustainable environment

Impacts of Environment are immense in influencing the quality of human life. The development activities undertaken to improve the living standards of people, at large, sometimes affect the natural environment adversely in many ways and cause severe threats to bio diversity. The Goal 13 addresses the concern for sustainable environment to reverse environment degradation and loss.

Percent change in Forest Area coverage

India has a recorded Forest area of 771821 Sq.km in 2013, showing slight improvement over the previous year status.

	Recorded Forest Area (Square Km)	% change over last year value
2003	774740	-
2005	769626	-0.6601
2009	769512	-0.0148
2011	769538	0.0034
2013	771821	0.2967

Source : State of Forests Report, Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.(Biennial)

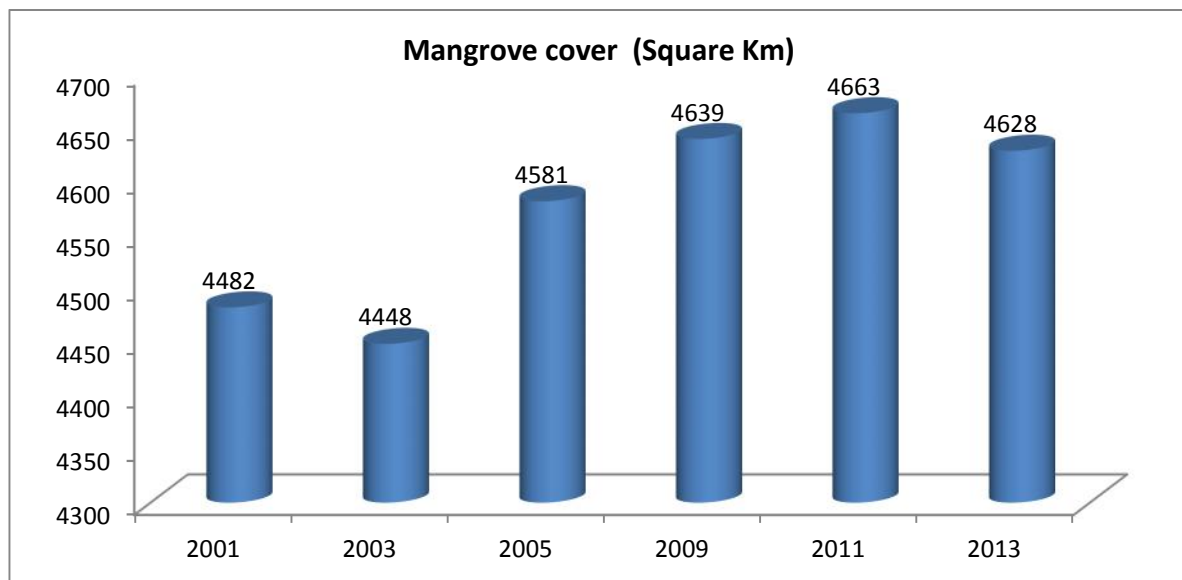
Percent change in Rain-fed area

The percentage of Gross Un- Irrigated (Rain-fed) Area over Total Cropped Area) is showing a declining trend over the years. In 2012-13, the Gross Un- Irrigated (Rain-fed) Area is 52.37% of the Total Cropped Area.

Year	Percentage	Percentage change over last year value
2008-09	54.48	-
2009-10	54.98	0.905673
2010-11	55.00	0.04701
2011-12	53.11	-3.44844
2012-13	52.37	-1.37893

Percent change in Area under mangroves

Mangroves are not only important but crucial for the coastal areas. They play a vital role in stabilizing these areas. Their role in protecting of shore-line is very significant hence conserving them is extremely important. In 2013, there is 4628 sq.km of mangrove cover in India. During 2003 -2011, there was an increasing trend in the Mangrove cover, which was reversed in 2013.



The details of mangrove cover

Year	Mangrove cover (Square Km)	% change over last year value
2001	4482	
2003	4448	-0.75859
2005	4581	2.990108
2009	4639	1.266099
2011	4663	0.517353
2013	4628	-0.75059

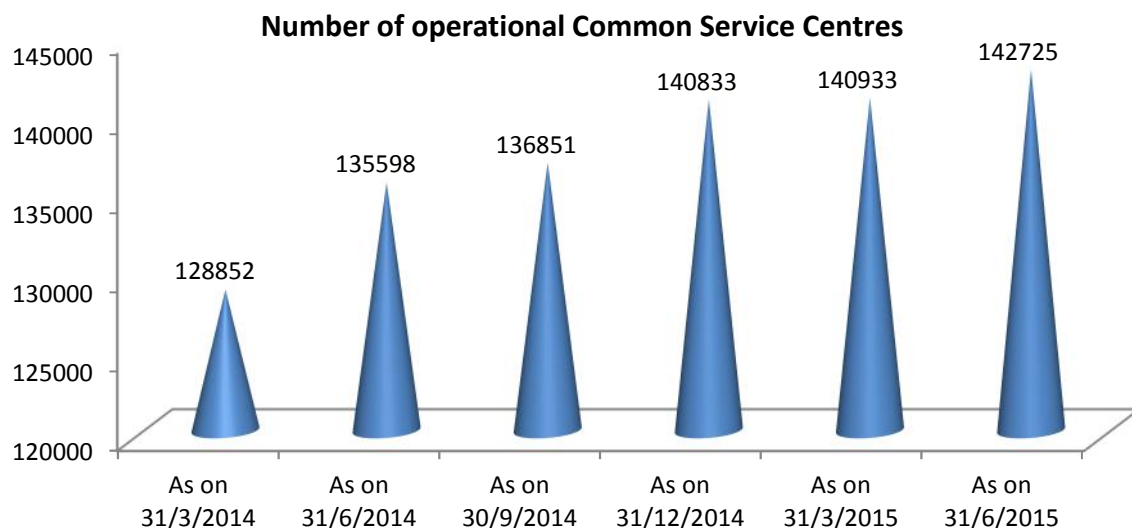
Comprehensive e-Governance

Goal 14 : Comprehensive e-Governance

The National e-Governance Plan of Indian Government seeks to lay the foundation and provide the impetus for long-term growth of e-Governance within the country.

Number of operational Common Service Centres (CSCs)

The Common Service Centres (CSC) Scheme, as approved by the Government of India, in September 2006 for setting up of 100,000+ internet enabled centers in rural India, envisions CSCs as the front-end delivery points for Government, private and social sector services to rural citizens of India, in an integrated manner. The objective is to develop a platform that can enable Government, private and social sector organizations to align their social and commercial goals for the benefit of the rural population in the remotest corners of the country through a combination of IT-based as well as non-IT-based services. Thus, the CSCs cannot be seen as mere service delivery points in rural India. The CSC is positioned as a Change Agent - that would promote rural entrepreneurship, build rural capacities and livelihoods, enable community participation and collective action for social change - through a bottom-up model with focus on the rural citizen. As on 31/6/15, around 1.42 lakhs CSCs have been made operational across 36 States/UTs.



Number of Groups, discussion themes and tasks published on MyGov

MyGov.in is an innovative platform to build a partnership between citizens and the Government with the help of technology for growth and development of India. Through this

platform, the Government aims to encourage Citizen Participation towards Good Governance by seeking their ideas, suggestions and grass roots level contribution. Citizens can participate in this unique initiative of nation building and for the first time, citizens from across India will come together to share their expert thoughts, ideas and suggestions with the Government in areas related to various policies, programs, schemes etc. MyGov will empower citizens to work hand in hand with the Government. Through this app, citizens can register on MyGov.in to participate in this initiative. The platform consists of various Focus Groups where citizens can undertake tasks (both online and on ground) as well as share their insights through various discussions related to the particular Group. Citizens can join discussions within Groups to share or express their views, ideas, and thoughts with the help of pictures, videos, documents, etc. on policies as well as on matters of national interest and collaborate on key areas of development and governance. Some of the best ideas and suggestions will straight away reach the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Also, citizens can volunteer for a task within a Group in the 'Do' section as per their skills and interest areas. Successful completion of a task will enable citizens to earn credit points and a chance to share their ideas with the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

As on 30/6/2015, 33 Groups, 182 discussion themes, and 166 tasks have been published in MyGov.

Number of employees and organizations registered on Aadhaar based biometric system

Aadhaar based biometric attendance system is being implemented in the Central Government Offices in Delhi to start with. The phase I extension of biometric attendance system is under-implementation. As on 30/6/2015, about 1,43,863 employees have registered with the portal <http://attendance.gov.in/>. 579 Organizations have on boarded the portal. Central Government organizations outside Delhi are being registered now. The State level servers for State Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have been set up. Organisation registration of State Government organizations is going on.

Number of e-Transactions on e-Taal

Electronic Transactions Aggregation and Analysis Layer (e-Taal) is a web portal developed by NIC for aggregation and analysis of e-Transaction statistics of central and state level e-governance projects including Mission Mode Projects. It receives e-transaction statistics from web based applications periodically on near real time basis and presents status on actual utilization of various applications running at various locations. It also presents quick analysis of transactions counts in tabular form as well as graphical form to give quick view of the category and number of transactions done through e-governance projects. e-Taal provides visibility for the national / state level e-governance services. 87.69 crore electronic transactions for e-Governance services have been reported for the month of June, 2015.

Number of departments/ agencies/ integrated for mobile governance

The DeitY has developed and notified the framework for Mobile Governance in February 2012. The Mobile Services Delivery Gateway (MSDG) was operationalised in July 2011 and has now become the core infrastructure for enabling the availability of public services through mobile devices. A mobile Applications store has also been created and made operational in January 2012. As on date, 1797 Central and State Departments have been integrated for "PUSH SMS" and more than 521.25 crore SMS notifications have been sent to the citizens for various public services. 423 public services have been operationalized for "PULL SMS". Also, 577 live mobile apps for various government services have been developed & hosted on DeitY's Mobile Appstore.

CONCLUSION

The economic growth, when accompanied by social progress lead to a nation's success. Hence, in order to assess the status of well being of its citizens, it is very much essential that, the Country's achievements in all fronts i.e. economic as well as social progress which are to be analysed in a comprehensive manner. The GDP is the widely accepted measure for gauging economic progress and India has a strong system of National Accounts. However, in order to evaluate the status of social progress, we need to look into the progress achieved in a number of Social sectors and then to develop a methodology to arrive at a composite figure. Also, detailed examination of the components of social progress yields to further insight into areas of progress as well as challenges. It is therefore, vitally important to develop a monitoring mechanism for social progress in the Country.

The initiatives taken for this report have helped to,

1. Identify important goals in social sector
2. Propose an indicator framework for monitoring these goals
3. Assess and present the status of progress under each goals
4. Seek the viability of establishing a regular statistical monitoring mechanism in the Country

Importantly, the 14 goals proposed can be categorised into the three dimensions -Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing and Opportunity of the International model for Social Progress Index, which is based on the writings of Amartya Sen, Douglass North and Joseph Stiglitz. It is evident that, the indicators and their data presented in this report are adequately covering the areas of Social Progress. Though, this report has only attempted for an assessment at all India level, the State/ UT wise status can also be presented on the basis of data available for the indicators. Hence, the initiatives taken so far may be extended for developing an appropriate index for measuring the Social Progress in the Country in the near future.

Appendix 1

Proposed Frame work for National Statistical Reporting Mechanism for social development

Goal No.	Goal	S.No	Indicators	Periodicity	Ministry/ Department	Scheme/ Programme/ Mission
1	Goal 1: Abolish Poverty in all its forms	1	Percentage of population living below national poverty line, differentiated by urban and rural and SC/ST wise, if possible	As is available	NITI Aayog	JNNURM
		2	Poverty gap ratio			SGSY
		3	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	Quinquennial		MNREGA
		4	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption			SAGY
		5	Labour Force Proportion Rate (LFPR)	Annual	M/o Labour & Employment	PAHAL
		6	Workers Population Ratio (WPR)			Make in India
		7	Unemployment Rate (UR)			Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
		8	Prevalence of stunting in children under [5] years of age	Periodicity of NFHS	M/o Health & Family Welfare	NHM
		9	Prevalence of underweight children under [5] years of age			
2	Goal 2: Ensure inclusive and	10	Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at Primary/ Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels, male-female and SC/ST	Annual	NUEPA M/o HRD	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan Rashtriya

Goa INo.	Goal	S.No	Indicators	Periodicity	Ministry/ Department	Scheme/ Programme/ Mission
	equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all		wise			Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
		11	Proportion of students starting from Grade 1 who reaches last grade of Primary/ Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels			Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan
		12	Gender parity index of the enrolment ratio in Primary/ Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels, SC/ST wise			Sakshar Bharat
		13	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at higher education level, male-female and SC/ST wise			Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
		14	Share of female students in different disciplines at higher education level			
		15	Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP			
		16	Literacy rate of 7+ year-olds, by sex, male-female and SC/ST wise	Decadal	RGI	
		17	Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex			
3	Goal 3: Empowerment and safety of women	18	Female Proportion Unemployed (PU)	Annual	M/o Labour & Employment	Swadhar STEP Ujjawala

Goa INo.	Goal	S.No	Indicators	Periodicity	Ministry/Department	Scheme/Programme/Mission
		19	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Annual	Election Commission of India	Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) SABLA
		20	Proportion of women in government ministerial positions			
		21	Proportion of female police officers	Annual	NCRB, MHA	
		22	Proportion of Crime against women to Total Crime and SC/ST wise			
		23	Proportion of female judges	Annual	Secretariat, Supreme Court/High Court	
4	Goal 4: Conducive environment for Children	24	Proportion of children 12-23 months receiving full immunization, SC/ST wise	Once in 3 years	M/o H&FW	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
		25	Proportion of 12-23 months old children immunised against measles, SC/ST wise			
		26	Under-five mortality rate by sex	Annual	RGI	
		27	Infant mortality rate			
		28	Child (0-6) Sex Ratio, SC/ST wise	Decadal		
5	Goal 5: Pre-natal and anti-natal care for mother and	29	Neonatal mortality rates	Annual	RGI	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)
		30	Maternal mortality ratio	Once in 3 yrs		

Goa I No.	Goal	S.N o	Indicators	Periodicity	Ministry/ Department	Scheme/ Programme/ Mission
	Infants	31	Proportion of delivery attended by skilled health personnel, SC/ST wise	Once in 3 Yrs	M/o H & FW	Janani Suraksha Yojana
		32	Proportion of Institutional Deliveries, SC/ST wise			
6	Goal 6 : Skill developme nt amongst Youth	33	% Change in technical colleges, Business colleges over last year	Annual	M/o HRD	Pradhan MantriKausha lVikasYojana (PMKVY)
		34	% Change in no. of vocational institutes over last year		M/o Skill Developme nt	
		35	% Change in enrolment in vocational institutions			
7	Goal 7 : Eradication of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and other fatal diseases	36	Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Once in 3 years	M/o H&FW	National Malaria Eradication Programme
		37	Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	Annual		Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
		38	Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	Annual		NHM
		39	Proportion of tuberculosis cases			

Goa INo.	Goal	S.N o	Indicators	Periodicit y	Ministry/ Departmen t	Scheme/ Programme/ Mission
			detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course			
8	Goal 8 : Accessibilit y to basic infrastructu re	40	Length of National/State Highways	Annual	M/o Road Transport and Highways	National Highway Development Project(NHDP)
		41	Length of Road completed - Rural (In km) Data not received.	Annual	M/o Rural Developme nt	Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana
		42	Number of habitations connected by road under PMGSY			
		43	Length of Railway Coverage	Annual	M/o Railways	Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYoj ana
		44	Housing stock, by Rural Urban	Annual	Census NSSO	Pradhan MantriAwasY ojana
		45	No. of Wireless/Wireline telephone Subscribers by Rural/urban (in Million)	Quarterly	Departmen t of Telecommu nications	Digital India Infrastructure Development Schemes
		46	No. of Broadband Subscribers (In Million)			
		47	No. of Radio Stations (Public &Pvt.) Data not received.	Annual	Ministry of Informatio n and Broadcastin g	
		48	No. of TV Households Data not received.			
		49	No. of Registered Newspapers Data not received.			
		50	No. of airports	Annual	M/o Civil Aviation	
		51	No. of Ports (a) Cargo Handling- Major Ports (b) Cargo Handling- Minor Ports	Quarterly	M/o Shipping, Port Authority of India	

Goa INo.	Goal	S.No	Indicators	Periodicity	Ministry/ Department	Scheme/ Programme/ Mission
9	Goal 9 : Universal financial inclusion	52	No of accounts opened under PMJDY by Rural/Urban	Annual	Reserve Bank of India	Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
		53	Balance in account (in Lacs) in a/c's opened under PMJDY			
		54	No of a/c's with zero balance under PMJDY			
		55	Number of beneficiaries for housing loans Data not received.			
		56	Number of beneficiaries for Bank loan for purchasing motor vehicles and other durable goods Data not received.			
		57	Number of enterprises getting loan from banks Data not received.	Annual	MSME	
		58	No of Life insurance companies, insurance density and new policies issued	Annual	IRDA	
		59	No of Non-Life insurance companies, insurance density and new policies issued			
		60	Gross Direct Premium and Incurred Claims Ratio in Health sector			
10	Goal 10 : New	61	Percent share of	Annual	M/o Agriculture	Pradhan MantriKrishiSi

Goa INo.	Goal	S.No	Indicators	Periodicity	Ministry/ Department	Scheme/ Programme/ Mission
	technology in Agriculture and allied sectors		expenditure in R&D to Total GDP Data not received.	Quinquennial		nchayeeYojana (PMKSY)
		62	Percent change in use of modern equipments (tractor, thrasher etc.) Data not received.			
		63	Percent increase of area under High Yield Variety Data not received.			
		64	Total cropped Area under Irrigation	Annual		
		65	Total cropped Area under Rain Fed			
11	Goal 11 : Cleanliness and safe drinking water	66	Percentage of population using basic drinking water, by urban/rural, SC/ST wise	Decadal	M/o Drinking Water & Sanitation, Census, M/o Urban Development	Swachchh Bharat Abhiyaan
		67	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source, SC/ST wise			
		68	Percentage of population using basic sanitation services, by urban/rural, SC/ST wise			
		69	Percentage of urban population living in slums			
12	Goal 12 : Welfare of deprived classes including minorities, disabled,	70	Percent change in SC students under post matric scholarship	Annual	M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	Post Matric Scholarships to SC Students
		71	Percent change in Rehabilitation of Scavengers			Integrated Low Cost Sanitation

Goa INo.	Goal	S.No	Indicators	Periodicity	Ministry/ Department	Scheme/ Programme/ Mission
	aged and SC/ST					Scheme (ILCS)
		72	Percent increase in the number of students belonging to Minority community getting post matric scholarship Data not received.	Annual	M/o Minority Affairs	Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for minority students
		73	Percent increase in the number of students belonging to Minority community getting Professional education Data not received.			Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn) Scheme for Minorities
		74	Percent increase in the number of students with disabilities getting scholarship Data not received.	Annual	M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	Schemes and programmes for differently abled by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
		75	Percent increase in Old age homes assisted (capacity) Data not received.	Annual		Atal Pension Yojana National Programme for Health Care of Elderly(NPHCE)
		76	Percent increase in number of Panchayats becoming fully functional Data not received.	Annual		Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) Scheme
13	Goal 13: Sustainable environment	77	Percent change in Forest Area coverage	Annual	M/o Environment, Forest & Climate Change	ParyavaranVahini Scheme
		78	Percent change in Waterfed area			National Mission for Clean Ganga
		79	Percent change in			

Goa I No.	Goal	S.N o	Indicators	Periodicit y	Ministry/ Departmen t	Scheme/ Programme/ Mission
			Rainfed area			
		80	Percent change in Area under mangroves		M/o Agriculture	
		81	Per capita change in availability of water Data not received.		M/o Water Resources	
		82	Per Capita change in water storage Data not received.			
14	Goal 14 : Comprehensive e-Governanc e	83	No. of operational Com mon Service Centres (CS Cs)	Quarterly	DIETY	Digital India
		84	No. of user departments for e-Office			
		85	No. of departments/age ncies integrated for mob ile governance			
		86	No. of Groups, discussio n themes and tasks publi shed on MyGov			
		87	No. of employees and or ganizations registered o n Aadhaar based biomet ric system			
		88	No. of e- Transactions on e-Taal			

Data Tables

Goal 1 : Abolish Poverty in all its forms

Percentage of population living below national poverty line, differentiated by urban and rural and SC/ST wise : Poverty Head Count Ratio

	Rural		Urban		Total	
Social Group	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
ST	62.3	45.3	35.5	24.1		
SC	53.5	31.5	40.6	21.7		
All population	41.8	25.7	25.7	13.7	37.2	21.9

Source: Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog)

Poverty gap ratio(MRP Consumption Distribution)

	2004-05	2011-12
Rural	9.635	5.05
Urban	6.078	2.7

Source: Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog)

Average daily PROTEIN intake per capita

	2009-10	2011-12
rural	59.3	60.7
urban	58.8	60.3

Source : NSSO

NSSO does not tabulate Proportion of population below, minimum level of dietary energy consumption but it uses a level of 2700 Kcal per consumer unit per day as a yardstick for comparison. This information is available in NSS Report No. 540 & 560: Nutritional Intake in India for the years 2009-10, 2011-12 respectively. The results are available in NSS Reports for almost all previous quinquennial surveys of consumer expenditure (NSS 61st Round: 2004-05 and back), but these results are not comparable due to certain changes in reference periods for collection of data of different items.

Share in national consumption for the poorest quintile class of MPCE (NSS)

	2009-10			2011-12		
	URP	MRP	MMRP	URP	MRP	MMRP
Rural	9.41	9.75	9.85	9.1	9.6	9.6
Urban	6.97	7.11	7.21	7.1	7.2	7.3

Source: NSSO

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

LFPR based on UPS approach for persons aged 15 years & above

Survey	Rural			Urban			Rural+ Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Second EUS (2011-12)	78.8	28.0	54.8	73.3	17.9	47.2	77.4	25.4	52.9
Third EUS (2012-13)	78.0	24.8	52.8	73.0	16.9	46.1	76.6	22.6	50.9
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	74.7	29.1	54.7	73.8	18.5	47.2	74.4	25.8	52.5

Source: Employment Unemployment surveys of Labour Bureau.

Workers Population Ratio (WPR)

WPR based on UPS approach for person aged 15 years & above

Survey	Rural			Urban			Rural+ Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Second EUS (2011-12)	76.6	26.5	52.9	70.9	15.7	44.9	75.1	23.6	50.8
Third EUS (2012-13)	74.9	23.4	50.5	69.9	14.7	43.5	73.5	20.9	48.5
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	71.6	27.2	52.1	70.9	16.2	44.6	71.4	23.8	49.9

Source: Employment Unemployment surveys of Labour Bureau.

Unemployment Rate (UR)

Survey	Rural			Urban			Rural+ Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Second EUS (2011-12)	2.7	5.6	3.4	3.4	12.5	5.0	2.9	6.9	3.8
Third EUS (2012-13)	4.0	5.8	4.4	4.2	12.8	5.7	4.0	7.2	4.7
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	4.2	6.4	4.7	3.9	12.4	5.5	4.1	7.7	4.9

Source: Employment Unemployment surveys of Labour Bureau.

Status of malnutrition of children under 5 years of age State / UT wise (NFHS 3 2005-06)			
State	% of under weight children< 5years	% of stunted children< 5years	% of wasted children< 5years
Sikkim	19.7	38.3	9.7
Mizoram	19.9	39.8	9
Manipur	22.1	35.6	9
Kerala	22.9	24.5	15.9
Punjab	24.9	36.7	9.2
Goa	25	25.6	14.1
Nagaland	25.2	38.8	13.3
Jammu & Kashmir	25.6	35	14.8
Delhi	26.1	42.2	15.4
Tamilnadu	29.8	30.9	22.2
Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	43.3	15.3
Andhra Pradesh	32.5	42.7	12.2
Assam	36.4	46.5	13.7
Himachal Pradesh	36.5	38.6	19.3
Maharashtra	37	46.3	16.5
Karnataka	37.6	43.7	17.6
Uttaranchal	38	44.4	18.8
West Bengal	38.7	44.6	16.9
Haryana	39.6	45.7	19.1
Tripura	39.6	35.7	24.6
Rajasthan	39.9	43.7	20.4
Orissa	40.7	45	19.5
Uttar Pradesh	42.4	56.8	14.8
India	42.5	48	19.8
Gujarat	44.6	51.7	18.7
Chhattisgarh	47.1	52.9	19.5
Meghalaya	48.8	55.1	30.7
Bihar	55.9	55.6	27.1
Jharkhand	56.5	49.8	32.3
Madhya Pradesh	60	50	35

Source: National Family Health Survey 3 (2005-06), M/o Health and Family Welfare

Nutritional status of children (< 5years) NFHS 3 (2005-06)		
	Male	Female
% Children stunted (height for age)	48.1	48
% Children wasted (weight for height)	20.5	19.1
% Children underweight (weight for age)	41.9	43.1

Source: National Family Health Survey 3 (2005-06), M/o Health and Family Welfare

State/UT-wise average MPCE (Rs.) for STs

S.No.	State/UT	Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	1366	2827*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1793	2967
3	Assam	1260	1979
4	Bihar	1036*	1442*
5	Chhattisgarh	940	1601
6	Delhi	1996	2857*
7	Goa	1844	3769*
8	Gujarat	1156	2041*
9	Haryana	1666*	4604*
10	Himachal Pradesh	2028	3725*
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1698	2487
12	Jharkhand	955	2148
13	Karnataka	1278	1875
14	Kerala	1987*	3389*
15	Madhya Pradesh	927	2127
16	Maharashtra	1160	2167*
17	Manipur	1526	1748*
18	Meghalaya	1475^	23330
19	Mizoram	1668^	2575^
20	Nagaland	2053^	2331
21	Orissa	792	1587
22	Punjab	2587*	3454*
23	Rajasthan	1211	2291*
24	Sikkim	1581	2796
25	Tamil Ndu	1245*	1893*
26	Tripura	1237	2370
27	Uttar Pradesh	1111*	1661*
28	uttarakhand	1500*	3163*
29	West Bengal	1070	2539*
30	A & N Islands	2452	3385*
31	Chandigarh	1862*	6035*
32	Dadra & N. Haveli	1026^	1914
33	Daman & Diu	2509	2221
34	Lakshadweep	2921^	3210^
35	Pudducherry	2006*	933*
	All India	1122	2193*

including cases with social group not recorded

* ST population share less than 5%

^ ST population share more than 90%

Average MPCE (Rs.) of STs in NSS rounds and method of measurements: all-India

Year	Average MPCE		Method of Measurement
	Rural	Urban	
1999-00	388	691	MRP
2004-05	426	857	URP
2009-10	873	1797	MMRP
2011-12	1122	2193	MMRP

Source: NSS Report No. 472, 514, 544 and 562.

Nutritional status of ST children

Stunting, Wasting, and Underweight among ST children under five years

	Height for Age (Stunting)		Weight for Height (Wasting)		Weight for Age (Underweight)	
	<-3SD	Total	<-3SD	Total	<-3SD	Total
ST (All India)	29.1	53.9	9.3	27.6	24.9	54.5
Source: NFHS-3 (2005-06)						

Goal 2: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at Primary/ Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels, male-female and SC/ST wise

Net Enrolment Ratio: 2013-14*															
State/UTs	Primary			Upper Primary			Elementary			Secondary			Higher Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
A & N Islands	82.4	79.42	80.91	72.68	69.62	71.14	85.13	81.84	83.48	59.62	60.06	59.84	49.03	50.41	49.7
Andhra Pradesh	78.12	78.52	78.31	61.61	62.93	62.25	79.92	80.63	80.27	42.82	44.37	43.56	36.81	38.44	37.58
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	87.84	88.76	88.29	-	-	-	51.4	48.83	50.12	35.31	35.31	35.31
Assam	-	-	-	72.51	80.68	76.49	97.09	-	99.67	46.51	54.4	50.32	21.36	23.02	22.14
Bihar	89.01	94.55	91.66	73.09	85.95	79.06	87.56	96.09	91.61	34.36	37.89	35.98	13.56	14.51	13.98
Chandigarh	74.99	81.9	78.08	75.59	79.04	77.09	83.2	89.19	85.85	56.83	59.51	57.99	55.84	59.62	57.42
Chhattisgarh	93.71	93.88	93.79	76.25	77.38	76.8	93.24	93.61	93.43	50.97	52.82	51.89	28.53	28.54	28.54
D & N Haveli	82.83	76.19	79.59	74.36	68.78	71.65	88.24	81.36	84.88	53.59	49.56	51.68	23.8	28.39	25.84
Daman & Diu	74.52	76.81	75.55	65.49	71.98	68.36	77.75	81.62	79.48	46.82	57.59	51.3	23.66	47.55	31.57

Delhi	90.68	94.2 4	92.3	90.57	96.6 9	93.26	99.69	-	-	63.98	64.8	64.35	56.15	58.97	57.42
Goa	96.96	98.1 1	97.5 1	87.89	90.8 1	89.28	97.93	99.39	98.63	71.98	73.94	72.91	44.7	51.08	47.73
Gujarat	82.32	83.6 1	82.9 2	68.81	67.8 9	68.39	85.53	86.05	85.77	48.92	40.13	44.88	29.84	26.79	28.42
Haryana	76.51	79.1	77.6 7	66.76	71.0 8	68.63	81.57	85.54	83.32	46.4	45.95	46.2	36.3	36.47	36.37
Himachal Pradesh	83.13	84.3 5	83.7 1	78.21	78.6 9	78.44	88.99	89.99	89.46	68.71	67.36	68.07	50.95	53.63	52.21
Jammu&Kashmir	68.28	69.7 9	68.9 9	54.74	55.9 7	55.32	68.94	70.47	69.66	40.89	38.1	39.56	31.67	27.14	29.5
Jharkhand	95.93	97.0 8	96.4 9	77.14	82.5 9	79.76	96.26	99.24	97.71	43.71	45.11	44.38	26.95	26.99	26.97
Karnataka	92.61	91.9 8	92.3	82.83	82.9 6	82.89	93.29	93.08	93.19	53.43	54.64	54.01	10.89	13.2	11.99
Kerala	85.87	85.6 8	85.7 8	82.25	82.2 8	82.26	90.24	90.14	90.19	74.44	73.1	73.79	53.78	61.39	57.51
Lakshadweep	81.91	76.2 2	79.0 6	82.35	75.6 4	78.74	87.44	81.85	84.56	74.83	87.34	81.17	55.21	50.2	52.56
Madhya Pradesh	94.05	93.2 4	93.6 6	72.71	80.0 2	76.14	94.41	97.17	95.72	45.13	44.35	44.76	25.03	22.52	23.85
Maharashtra	86.45	86.3 9	86.4 2	75.48	76.2 4	75.84	88.93	89.14	89.03	56.72	55.75	56.27	34.75	36.61	35.61
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.73	73.06	72.89	51.27	44.19	47.73
Meghalaya	94.17	96.4 3	95.2 8	60.27	69.6 3	64.87	-	-	-	35.76	40.87	38.29	11.1	14.76	12.91
Mizoram	-	99.6 8	-	83.03	84.8 8	83.93	-	-	-	51.85	56.19	53.98	18.57	20.69	19.61
Nagaland	98.27	-	99.3 9	72.13	76.6	74.26	-	-	-	39.4	42.22	40.75	19.14	17.83	18.5
Odisha	90.02	88.0 4	89.0 5	63.8	63.8 3	63.81	87.88	86.45	87.18	47.11	47.36	47.23	NR	NR	NR
Puducherry	75.47	80.3 4	77.7 6	70.09	74.0 1	71.93	81.85	87.05	84.3	57.63	62.29	59.81	41.05	55.27	47.68
Punjab	84.4	87.3 7	85.7 2	68.71	72	70.13	87.5	90.68	88.9	47.28	47.73	47.48	37.46	38.36	37.86
Rajasthan	80.08	78.9 3	79.5 4	63.69	59.9 5	61.97	82.66	80.92	81.85	44.66	36.86	41.04	31.19	22.93	27.34
Sikkim	84.38	82.6 9	83.5 4	56.91	63.0 1	59.9	95.49	94.74	95.12	24.9	27.4	26.14	14.48	18.19	16.32
Tamil Nadu	86.58	86.7 5	86.6 6	75.69	77.7	76.66	89.69	90.6	90.13	60.83	62.41	61.59	45.75	57.43	51.35
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	87.91	87.95	31.9	26.17	29.16
Uttar Pradesh	84.28	90.1 5	87.0 3	52.83	62.5 1	57.26	77.84	86.04	81.65	36.91	36.39	36.67	34.66	33.65	34.18
Uttarakhand	82.93	84.2 3	83.5 4	62.81	64.0 8	63.41	82.89	84.01	83.42	47.14	45.52	46.37	36.97	38.51	37.7
West Bengal	91.64	92.5 7	92.0 9	68.55	77.6 2	72.95	92.22	96.98	94.54	38.57	44.91	41.66	28.89	29.26	29.06
India	87.02	89.2 6	88.0 8	67.82	72.8 9	70.2	86.57	90.26	88.31	45.53	45.74	45.63	30.25	30.62	30.43

Source: U -DISE 2013-14, M/o Human Resource Development

* States showing ratios above 100 have not been reported. NR: Data not fully reported.

NET Enrolment Ratio

	Total Population	
	Primary	Upper Primary
2009-2010	98.28	58.29
2010-2011	99.89	61.28
2011-2012	..	..
2012-2013	90.78	64.24
2013-2014	88.08	70.20

NET Enrolment Ratio

	Secondary			Higher Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2010-2011	84.55	79.14	81.94	32.49	29.5	31.06
2011-2012	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-2013	42.48	41.27	41.9	23.97	23.47	23.73
2013-2014	45.53	45.74	45.63	30.25	30.62	30.43

\$\$ GER

Proportion of students starting from Grade 1 who reaches last grade of Primary/ Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels (Ratio of enrolment of Grade V to I)

Sr.no	State/UTs	Ratio of enrolment of Grade V to I		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	A&N Islands	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	85.36	85.54	86.27
3	Arunachal Pradesh	41.18	42.52	50.21
4	Assam	70.57	62.36	63.09
5	Bihar	57.75	69.19	85.59
6	Chandigarh	-	-	-
7	Chattisgarh	80.66	85.81	91.31
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.91	94.76	97.6
9	Daman & Diu	87.5	92.64	89.9
10	Delhi	92.91	99.67	-
11	Goa	-	-	-
12	Gujarat	91.53	88.35	89.54
13	Haryana	86.14	94.98	96.77
14	Himachal Pradesh	-	99.81	-
15	Jammu & Kashmir	88	82.37	76.09
16	Jharkhand	62	73.8	76.51
17	Karnataka	97.95	96.87	97.43
18	Kerala	-	-	-
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	-

20	Madhya Pradesh	77.58	82.64	96.36
21	Maharashtra	90.75	96.79	-
22	Manipur	56.08	60.52	61.95
23	Meghalaya	55.08	52.97	45.68
24	Mizoram	75.66	62.81	64.76
25	Nagaland	69.53	70.05	74.24
26	Odisha	86.47	82.42	87.14
27	Puducherry	-	-	-
28	Punjab	91.55	80.14	87.61
29	Rajasthan	63.04	63.78	73.63
30	Sikkim	91.54	77.79	-
31	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
32	Tripura	92.65	95.48	93.22
33	Uttar Pradesh	79.85	84.57	82.85
34	Uttarakhand	81.72	79.72	80.98
35	West Bengal	68.8	72.8	74.69
	India	78.08	81.62	86.05

Source: DISE Flash Statistics 2011-12, M/o Human Resource Development

Gender parity index of the enrolment ratio in Primary/ Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
009-2010	0.94	0.93		
2010-2011	0.94	0.94	0.87	0.84
2011-2012	0.94	0.95	..	..
2012-2013	0.94	0.95	0.89	0.87
2013-2014	0.93	0.95	0.9	0.89

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at higher education level (18-23 years), male-female and SC/ST wise

Year	All Categories			SC			ST		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2008-09	15.80	11.40	13.70	12.50	8.30	10.50	11.60	6.70	9.20
2009-10	17.10	12.70	15.00	13.00	9.00	11.10	13.10	7.50	10.30
2010-11	20.80	17.90	19.40	14.60	12.30	13.50	12.90	9.50	11.20
2011-12	22.10	19.40	20.80	15.80	13.90	14.90	12.40	9.70	11.00
2012-13	22.70	20.10	21.50	16.90	15.00	16.00	12.40	9.80	11.10

Share of female students in different disciplines at higher education level (2008-2009 & 2009-2010)

Survey year	2008-2009			2009-2010	
All Programmes	Level	Girls	Total	Girls	Total
Arts	Ph.D/M.Phil	32834	81393	37436	92211
	Post Graduate	337987	668383	366452	753068
	Under Graduate	2445307	5318402	2896841	6304595
Commerce	Post Graduate	82312	199883	92687	207542
	Under Graduate	728607	1852218	820967	2062035
Science	Post Graduate	169118	403593	199751	439725
	Under Graduate	825055	2074641	890617	2148956
Engineering/Technology/Architecture/Design	Post Graduate	25204	86336	21904	76565
	Under Graduate	469796	1653154	554947	1928998
Medicine	Post Graduate	10107	26713	14443	35596
	Under Graduate	113869	237645	154236	318588
Agriculture & Allied	Post Graduate	2546	11044	2867	11783
	Under Graduate	12946	79130	14697	78714
Management/Hotel/Travel/Tourism/Management	Post Graduate	43032	136474	63059	207969
	Under Graduate	74924	209098	56504	153041
Education/Teacher Training	Post Graduate	13118	26601	14661	26892
	Under Graduate	215928	478906	260019	518185
Law	Post Graduate	4061	11726	5780	16442
	Under Graduate	55201	205229	57888	200512
Others	Post Graduate	17877	50389	24109	57925
	Under Graduate	65823	144456	70199	159246
Total	Post Graduate	705362	1621142	805713	1833507
	Under Graduate	5007456	12252879	5776915	13872870

Enrolment at Under Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects (based on actual response)

Discipline	Male	Female	Total
Arts/ Humanities/ Social Sciences	3172697	3129519	6302216
Engineering & Technology	1518401	621090	2139491
Electronics Engineering	349605	192873	542478
Computer Engineering	280332	195538	475870

Mechanical Engineering	335360	20766	356126
Electrical Engineering	216531	71444	287975
Information Technology	151164	93583	244747
Civil Engineering	147866	36948	184814
Chemical Engineering	22333	6809	29142
Metallurgical Engineering	5787	923	6710
Agriculture Engineering	3033	1566	4599
Marine Engineering	3686	146	3832
Mining Engineering	1939	60	1999
Dairy Technology	765	434	1199
Other Engineering & Technology	180192	77935	258127
Commerce	1068429	763135	1831564
Science	785058	682568	1467626
Computer Science/Computer Application	254262	147012	401274
Medical Science	175250	201623	376873
Management	228831	110126	338957
Law	87706	40477	128183
Agriculture & Allied	61089	20924	82013
Home Science	5906	49067	54973
Library & Information Science	20668	17238	37906
Oriental Learning	17376	17954	35330
Physical Education/ Yoga	13956	12589	26545
Journalism & Mass Communication	10840	7632	18472
Fashion Technology	4362	5556	9918
Marine Science / Oceanography	66	11	77

Enrolment at Ph.D.,M.Phil. & Post Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects(based on actual response) 2010-11

Discipline		Ph.D.			M.Phil.			Post Graduate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture & Allied	Agriculture	1410	515	1925	18	2	20	6941	3139	10080
	Veterinary & Animal Sciences	259	87	346	1	7	8	1777	504	2281
	Horticulture	103	44	147			0	573	188	761
	Fisheries Science	129	50	179			0	245	167	412
	Forestry	26	23	49			0	188	90	278
	Sericulture	20	14	34			0	19	10	29
Commerce		1527	1006	2533	641	751	1392	90444	90848	181292
Computer Science/ Computer Application		785	617	1402	324	462	786	107780	58909	166689
Criminology & Forensic Science		16	13	29	3	6	9	411	166	577
Defence Studies		54	17	71	33	3	36	928	190	1118
Engineering & Technology	Computer Engineering	1305	501	1806	6	9	15	41212	27255	68467
	Information Technology	898	186	1084	13	4	17	15575	4437	20012
	Mechanical Engineering	1527	85	1612			0	13712	1378	15090
	Electronics Engineering	535	236	771	52	26	78	13475	8349	21824
	Electrical Engineering	1041	259	1300			0	10435	3802	14237
	Civil Engineering	980	263	1243			0	8336	2488	10824
	Chemical Engineering	475	170	645			0	1766	723	2489

	Metallurgical Engineering	363	69	432			0	557	45	602
	Agriculture Engineering	73	13	86			0	419	147	566
	Mining Engineering	17	0	17			0	255	48	303
	Dairy Technology	9	6	15			0	48	69	117
	Marine Engineering	10	0	10			0	26	3	29
	Other Engineering & Technology	4513	1812	6325	126	45	171	36979	17944	54923
Fashion Technology		0	1	1	1	5	6	804	78	882
Foreign Language	English	833	804	1637	403	565	968	40738	53793	94531
	French	45	75	120	20	18	38	159	168	327
	Spanish	0	0	0	13	9	22	45	35	80
	German	1	1	2			0	27	40	67
	Other Foreign Languages	117	48	165	197	47	244	1056	533	1589
Gandhian Studies		20	41	61	20	17	37	123	54	177
Home Science	Home Science	2	561	563	0	33	33	88	6052	6140
	Food Technology	4	10	14	0	8	8	202	560	762
	Nutrition	41	107	148	0	12	12	171	988	1159
Indian Language	Hindi	726	709	1435	307	254	561	17265	22472	39737
	Telugu	257	105	362	56	23	79	10618	11621	22239
	Bengali	55	59	114	57	49	106	10243	17587	27830
	Sanskrit	765	414	1179	293	236	529	10237	11431	21668
	Tamil	98	181	279	111	225	336	6472	19068	25540
	Kannada	164	98	262	40	14	54	6392	5905	12297
	Urdu	209	121	330	170	57	227	6015	5985	12000

	Punjabi	45	75	120	33	51	84	1495	2217	3712
	Malayalam	17	34	51	6	15	21	396	1089	1485
	Odiya	18	17	35	17	30	47	205	320	525
	Other Indian Languages	306	282	588	155	206	361	13226	18468	31694
Journalism & Mass Communication		238	166	404	59	26	85	9394	5149	14543
Law		400	296	696	126	89	215	16972	9001	25973
Library & Information Science		295	197	492	78	125	203	7522	6068	13590
Linguistics		518	680	1198	328	719	1047	37575	49236	86811
Management		2325	1398	3723	182	215	397	427799	160680	588479
Marine Science / Oceanography		289	155	444	14	50	64	241	258	499
Medical Science	Pharmacy	432	140	572	0	0	0	9203	5664	14867
	Dentistry	52	27	79			0	2606	2297	4903
	General Medicine	34	24	58	2	5	7	2551	1546	4097
	Nursing	1	21	22	0	0	0	1548	3637	5185
	Ayurveda	62	43	105			0	1414	1023	2437
	General Surgery	5	1	6			0	1226	396	1622
	Pathology	4	1	5			0	385	309	694
	Orthopaedics	2	0	2			0	377	39	416
	Anesthesiology	15	0	15			0	344	95	439
	Homeopathy	1	2	3			0	309	395	704
	Pediatrics	1	0	1			0	301	149	450
	Anatomy	2	2	4			0	201	186	387
	Gynaecology	0	1	1			0	175	314	489

	Cardiology	16	0	16			0	94	3	97
	Unani			0			0	71	28	99
	Dermatology			0			0	63	68	131
	Other Medical Science	504	388	892	162	111	273	10274	7044	17318
Oriental Learning		354	72	426	78	63	141	4351	2888	7239
Physical Education		538	161	699	396	130	526	3199	1314	4513
Religious Studies		192	69	261	63	35	98	1117	532	1649
Science	Mathematics	1441	915	2356	329	431	760	32498	34819	67317
	Chemistry	3308	1941	5249	636	491	1127	33616	26726	60342
	Physics	2118	889	3007	331	299	630	15447	13401	28848
	Zoology	575	625	1200	197	213	410	8435	11332	19767
	Botany	691	825	1516	132	184	316	6770	11833	18603
	Bio-Technology	588	495	1083	97	205	302	6623	9167	15790
	Microbiology	242	257	499	51	134	185	4019	6295	10314
	Environmental Science	511	379	890	160	171	331	3197	3034	6231
	Life Science	399	250	649	175	162	337	3108	3763	6871
	Statistics	237	138	375	68	73	141	2434	2600	5034
	Bio-Chemistry	377	294	671	61	137	198	2398	9577	11975
	Electronics	150	86	236	13	16	29	2263	1777	4040
	Geology	308	137	445	50	22	72	2057	862	2919
	Bio-Science	323	366	689	37	64	101	1826	2915	4741
	Geo-Physics	41	31	72	0	0	0	466	188	654
	Genetics	95	163	258	1	0	1	220	376	596
	Other Science	2297	1284	3581	285	263	548	20230	19164	39394

Social Science	History	1056	653	1709	540	447	987	48484	43851	92335
	Political Science	765	414	1179	377	309	686	34102	27183	61285
	Economics	1128	934	2062	646	495	1141	28717	29236	57953
	Sociology	621	570	1191	353	372	725	22640	29527	52167
	Geography	486	455	941	86	77	163	11155	7672	18827
	Public Administration	117	59	176	48	64	112	9963	5396	15359
	Psychology	241	471	712	64	168	232	4763	8341	13104
	Philosophy	368	272	640	95	161	256	3390	2427	5817
	Anthropology	157	71	228	26	10	36	592	561	1153
	Other Social Science	3254	3185	6439	3204	2817	6021	146832	152431	299263
Women Studies		15	89	104	21	83	104	174	2619	2793

Enrolment at Under Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects (based on actual response)2011-12

Discipline		Male	Female	Total
Arts/Humanities/Social Sciences		3245320	3390625	6635945
Engineering & Technology	Electronics Engineering	433962	259842	693804
	Computer Engineering	330662	255288	585950
	Mechanical Engineering	482146	25034	507180
	Electrical Engineering	271361	91868	363229
	Civil Engineering	213528	50763	264291
	Other Engineering & Technology	178767	75744	254511
	Chemical Engineering	24370	7280	31650
	Architecture	14816	15464	30280
	Agriculture Engineering	8694	4288	12982
	Aeronautical Engineering	9779	2052	11831
	Metallurgical Engineering	5145	1038	6183
	Food Technology	2282	1411	3693
	Marine Engineering	3460	77	3537
	Mining Engineering	3167	55	3222
	Dairy Technology	1468	610	2078
	Planning	256	151	407
Engineering & Technology Total		1983863	790965	2774828
Commerce		1377818	1087458	2465276
Science		1046019	995810	2041829
IT & Computer		473907	318790	792697
Education		204934	313859	518793
Medical Science	Nursing	19514	108466	127980
	Pharmacy	69640	53873	123513
	General Medicine	51574	48013	99587
	Dentistry	17469	36583	54052
	Homeopathy	9487	14121	23608
	Ayurveda	9904	12871	22775
	Physiotherapy	5046	11595	16641
	Other Medical Sciences	2814	4129	6943
	Bio-Technology	1613	2256	3869

	Unani	2195	1239	3434
	Microbiology	978	1910	2888
	Medical Management	746	1478	2224
	Bio-Chemistry	606	1181	1787
Medical Science Total		191586	297715	489301
Management		267991	148059	416050
Law		105886	49727	155613
Oriental Learning		42704	48735	91439
Agriculture		57046	18642	75688
Foreign Language		30006	38835	68841
Home Science		2786	28104	30890
Area Studies		15022	11306	26328
Library & Information Science		12577	13259	25836
Physical Education		17370	6095	23465
Fine Arts		11249	11041	22290
Journalism & Mass Communication		8829	5898	14727
Social Work		8309	6286	14595
Veterinary & Animal Sciences		7617	3388	11005
Fashion Technology		2536	4432	6968
Cultural Studies		2013	2571	4584
Design		983	2402	3385
Fisheries Science		1332	1720	3052
Religious Studies		1458	473	1931
Others Category		253	922	1175
Professional Studies		508	661	1169
Marine Science / Oceanography		1013	2	1015
Defence Studies		653	248	901
Women Studies		0	381	381
Criminology & Forensic Science		89	84	173
Gandhian Studies		16	4	20
Grand Total		9121693	7598497	16720190

Enrolment at Ph.D.,M.Phil. & Post Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects(based on actual response)

Discipline		Ph.D.			M.Phil.			Post Graduate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	Agriculture	1547	689	2236	8	10	18	8699	3673	12372
	Horticulture	103	31	134	15	5	20	839	259	1098
	Forestry	24	8	32	0	0	0	200	62	262
	Sericulture	6	7	13	0	0	0	12	8	20
Agriculture Total		1680	735	2415	23	15	38	9750	4002	13752
Area Studies		462	380	842	783	777	1560	30979	37333	68312
Commerce		1889	1368	3257	961	1658	2619	100580	111720	212300
Criminology & Forensic Science		15	15	30	10	18	28	105	71	176
Cultural Studies		38	68	106	99	91	190	2000	3327	5327
Defence Studies		37	9	46	14	2	16	1304	543	1847
Design		63	30	93	8	12	20	362	321	683
Education		1204	1318	2522	920	1044	1964	50894	59144	110038
Engineering & Technology	Computer Engineering	1122	667	1789	7	23	30	18400	16303	34703
	Other Engineering & Technology	3498	1961	5459	27	12	39	19454	9688	29142
	Electronics Engineering	839	392	1231	0	0	0	16736	12345	29081
	Mechanical Engineering	1696	126	1822	0	0	0	15523	1734	17257
	Electrical Engineering	958	283	1241	0	0	0	10256	4954	15210
	Civil Engineering	909	311	1220	0	0	0	8121	3086	11207
	Chemical Engineering	347	144	491	0	0	0	1590	740	2330
	Architecture	87	46	133	0	0	0	1017	748	1765
	Metallurgical Engineering	639	126	765	0	0	0	852	111	963
	Agriculture Engineering	98	32	130	0	0	0	633	316	949
	Food Technology	20	23	43	0	8	8	369	561	930
	Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	253	551

	Dairy Technology	3	6	9	0	0	0	196	161	357
	Mining Engineering	31	4	35	0	0	0	341	15	356
	Aeronautical Engineering	116	14	130	0	0	0	180	29	209
	Urban Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	44
	Marine Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	6	41
Engineering & Technology Total		10363	4135	14498	34	43	77	94045	51050	145095
Fashion Technology		0	9	9	0	19	19	229	829	1058
Fine Arts		360	384	744	175	322	497	2681	2469	5150
Fisheries Science		145	73	218	0	5	5	285	232	517
Foreign Language	English	924	1062	1986	731	995	1726	54168	80441	134609
	Other Foreign Languages	124	60	184	294	110	404	1559	962	2521
	French	15	11	26	21	22	43	161	193	354
	German	1	3	4	7	11	18	87	98	185
	Spanish	3	2	5	52	21	73	51	51	102
Foreign Language Total		1067	1138	2205	1105	1159	2264	56026	81745	137771
Gandhian Studies		13	31	44	27	21	48	202	211	413
Home Science	Home Science	2	412	414	5	42	47	223	3737	3960
	Nutrition	5	34	39	0	8	8	97	954	1051
Home Science Total		7	446	453	5	50	55	320	4691	5011
Indian Language	Hindi	793	803	1596	467	420	887	24117	41130	65247
	Tamil	208	375	583	287	572	859	9896	23724	33620
	Other Indian Languages	422	416	838	174	244	418	12800	20703	33503
	Telugu	224	138	362	47	13	60	10713	13522	24235
	Bengali	117	79	196	68	58	126	8966	13302	22268
	Sanskrit	609	422	1031	241	245	486	6843	10839	17682
	Urdu	314	144	458	169	68	237	8309	8385	16694
	Kannada	207	110	317	37	32	69	6427	6534	12961
	Punjabi	76	89	165	34	71	105	1626	3289	4915

	Malayalam	41	95	136	14	22	36	510	1360	1870
	Odiya	17	15	32	19	38	57	242	586	828
Indian Language Total		3028	2686	5714	1557	1783	3340	90449	143374	233823
IT & Computer		513	520	1033	487	1010	1497	150201	107522	257723
Journalism & Mass Communication		221	133	354	87	37	124	7816	5213	13029
Law		505	324	829	74	68	142	14787	7882	22669
Library & Information Science		276	157	433	155	151	306	5087	5180	10267
Linguistics		388	365	753	223	376	599	36	28	64
Management		2459	1611	4070	425	550	975	344032	174523	518555
Marine Science / Oceanography		238	151	389	13	22	35	316	273	589
Medical Science	Pharmacy	691	261	952	0	0	0	17545	13073	30618
	Bio-Technology	504	487	991	159	371	530	6928	11387	18315
	Microbiology	206	282	488	88	272	360	4029	8504	12533
	Nursing	9	99	108	1	9	10	2385	7120	9505
	Bio-Chemistry	310	308	618	97	201	298	2709	4546	7255
	Dentistry	37	30	67	0	0	0	3646	3518	7164
	General Medicine	62	47	109	0	5	5	3834	2178	6012
	Other Medical Science	260	205	465	17	56	73	3241	1569	4810
	Physiotherapy	16	12	28	0	0	0	1392	2007	3399
	General Surgery	0	1	1	0	0	0	2185	622	2807
	Ayurveda	141	62	203	0	0	0	1548	1138	2686
	Gynaecology	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	729	1043
	Homeopathy	5	3	8	0	0	0	464	572	1036
	Pediatrics	10	6	16	0	0	0	582	304	886
	Anesthesiology	11	2	13	0	0	0	579	277	856
	Pathology	1	1	2	0	0	0	367	461	828
	Orthopaedics	1	0	1	0	0	0	720	70	790
	ENT	3	0	3	0	0	0	484	205	689

	Anatomy	17	17	34	0	0	0	346	264	610
	Public Health	7	0	7	0	0	0	348	191	539
	Ophthalmology	1	2	3	0	0	0	209	168	377
	Physiology	19	11	30	0	0	0	144	212	356
	Dermatology	2	0	2	0	0	0	146	182	328
	Radiology	11	1	12	0	0	0	225	85	310
	Indian Medicine	4	4	8	0	0	0	78	201	279
	Psychiatry	2	2	4	0	0	0	149	47	196
	Cardiology	60	4	64	0	0	0	167	3	170
	Occupational Therapy	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	88	168
	Forensic Medicine/ Toxicology	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	17	157
	Oncology	3	4	7	0	0	0	109	26	135
	Plastic Surgery	14	0	14	0	0	0	127	6	133
	Neurology	55	12	67	0	0	0	98	5	103
	Radiotherapy	1	0	1	0	0	0	65	12	77
	Urology	14	1	15	0	0	0	65	1	66
	Unani	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	7	51
	Gastroenterology	9	3	12	0	0	0	37	0	37
	Bio-Physics	10	6	16	0	0	0	24	5	29
	Lab Medicine	11	2	13	0	0	0	14	3	17
	Nuclear Medicine	2	1	3	0	0	0	11	4	15
	Haematology	6	3	9	0	0	0	5	1	6
	Endocrinology	5	2	7	0	0	0	5	1	6
	Nephrology	9	1	10	0	0	0	6	0	6
	Bio-Statistics	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Physics	9	13	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Science Total	2539	1895	4434	362	914	1276	55594	59809	115403

Oriental Learning		428	106	534	155	69	224	15576	14507	30083
Physical Education		333	130	463	395	124	519	4473	1523	5996
Religious Studies		363	110	473	56	28	84	1243	1080	2323
Science	Mathematics	1407	940	2347	653	1065	1718	37914	46623	84537
	Chemistry	2940	1618	4558	660	685	1345	39109	34875	73984
	Other Science	2388	1665	4053	465	534	999	26998	28194	55192
	Physics	1887	938	2825	596	682	1278	18756	18198	36954
	Zoology	788	754	1542	239	354	593	11437	16144	27581
	Botany	840	767	1607	220	342	562	8895	13955	22850
	Life Science	359	286	645	169	230	399	2683	3927	6610
	Electronics	230	165	395	40	36	76	2988	2555	5543
	Bio-Science	643	433	1076	24	102	126	2194	3253	5447
	Statistics	247	109	356	108	72	180	2606	2753	5359
	Environmental Science	306	321	627	160	144	304	2089	2431	4520
	Geology	358	145	503	53	23	76	2396	1168	3564
	Genetics	98	144	242	17	3	20	362	489	851
	Geo-Physics	27	8	35	6	0	6	329	118	447
Science Total		12518	8293	20811	3410	4272	7682	158756	174683	333439
Social Science	History	1045	586	1631	601	540	1141	51653	47138	98791
	Other Social Science	1257	862	2119	855	576	1431	46024	50006	96030
	Political Science	832	448	1280	507	361	868	41759	37976	79735
	Economics	1215	659	1874	630	576	1206	35073	38338	73411
	Sociology	618	617	1235	290	404	694	28459	43785	72244
	Psychology	280	592	872	98	226	324	9273	15371	24644
	Geography	392	251	643	160	107	267	13424	9570	22994
	Public Administration	128	102	230	102	70	172	10980	5290	16270
	Philosophy	1093	611	1704	210	141	351	4111	3825	7936
	Anthropology	89	52	141	30	12	42	728	732	1460

	Mathematics	3	4	7	0	0	0	288	275	563
	Population Studies	3	0	3	4	0	4	29	9	38
	Statistics	6	8	14	0	0	0	9	6	15
Social Science Total		6961	4792	11753	3487	3013	6500	241810	252321	494131
Social Work		200	222	422	184	193	377	21607	14399	36006
Veterinary & Animal Sciences		300	111	411	0	2	2	1547	719	2266
Women Studies		17	77	94	22	87	109	886	4975	5861
Grand Total		48630	31822	80452	15256	17935	33191	1463978	1325699	2789677

**Enrolment at Under Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects(based on actual response)
2012-13**

Discipline		Male	Female	Total
Arts/Humanities/Social Sciences		3911155	4286952	8198107
Engineering & Technology	Electronics Engineering	458675	295376	754051
	Mechanical Engineering	652585	29244	681829
	Computer Engineering	347495	285535	633030
	Electrical Engineering	308241	97565	405806
	Civil Engineering	309404	69077	378481
	Other Engineering & Technology	190074	78085	268159
	Information Technology	118653	102963	221616
	Architecture	19159	20574	39733
	Chemical Engineering	29465	10028	39493
	Aeronautical Engineering	11848	2465	14313
	Agriculture Engineering	6771	3630	10401
	Metallurgical Engineering	6170	1774	7944
	Food Technology	3967	1791	5758
	Mining Engineering	4297	53	4350
	Marine Engineering	4020	63	4083
	Dairy Technology	1335	507	1842
	Planning	355	244	599
Engineering & Technology Total		2472514	998974	3471488
Commerce		1599035	1288298	2887333
Science		1309675	1223488	2533163
Education		243668	388765	632433
IT & Computer		354847	254501	609348
Medical Science	Nursing	24132	133636	157768
	Pharmacy	77789	59207	136996
	General Medicine	68725	62293	131018
	Dentistry	19525	43283	62808
	Ayurveda	17099	19075	36174
	Homeopathy	11513	17120	28633
	Physiotherapy	7793	15841	23634
	Medical Science	1943	3625	5568

	Unani	2687	1752	4439
	Medical Management	749	1883	2632
	General Surgery	410	1243	1653
	Pathology	416	1128	1544
	ENT	907	407	1314
	Ophthalmology	574	593	1167
	Occupational Therapy	331	658	989
	Hospital Administration	481	199	680
Medical Science Total		235074	361943	597017
Management		271661	155514	427175
Law		127947	60032	187979
Agriculture		85548	28047	113595
Oriental Learning		44788	46800	91588
Foreign Language		36813	44831	81644
Home Science		5106	33956	39062
Social Work		21482	17297	38779
Area Studies		21638	14979	36617
Physical Education		22447	8381	30828
Library & Information Science		15513	14559	30072
Fine Arts		12546	12447	24993
Journalism & Mass Communication		11417	7241	18658
Fashion Technology		3729	9327	13056
Veterinary & Animal Sciences		7720	3896	11616
Cultural Studies		3139	3057	6196
Design		1732	3827	5559
Fisheries Science		1277	1917	3194
Religious Studies		1864	1154	3018
Women Studies		329	1674	2003
Defence Studies		752	298	1050
Criminology & Forensic Science		432	393	825
Marine Science / Oceanography		734	15	749
Gandhian Studies		4	2	6
Grand Total		10824586	9272565	20097151

Enrolment at Ph.D.,M.Phil. & Post Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects(based on actual response)

Discipline		Ph.D.			M.Phil.			Post Graduate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	Agriculture	2054	1034	3088	20	11	31	8970	4134	13104
	Horticulture	134	56	190	8	2	10	948	481	1429
	Forestry	38	34	72	0	0	0	237	142	379
	Sericulture	10	4	14	0	0	0	24	6	30
Agriculture Total		2236	1128	3364	28	13	41	10179	4763	14942
Area Studies		1270	1154	2424	302	406	708	28413	37198	65611
Commerce		1595	1361	2956	1154	1897	3051	107351	134276	241627
Criminology & Forensic Science		16	15	31	33	0	33	114	104	218
Cultural Studies		37	89	126	91	101	192	2509	3637	6146
Defence Studies		30	9	39	55	2	57	1479	730	2209
Design		42	11	53	12	12	24	515	581	1096
Education		1190	1923	3113	703	866	1569	52654	72378	125032
Engineering & Technology	Computer Engineering	1078	570	1648	3	3	6	24106	23487	47593
	Electronics Engineering	874	421	1295	0	0	0	22482	17887	40369
	Other Engineering & Technology	4441	2285	6726	15	19	34	22560	11446	34006
	Mechanical Engineering	1793	125	1918	0	0	0	20858	2078	22936
	Electrical Engineering	1187	362	1549	0	0	0	12923	6983	19906
	Civil Engineering	1223	413	1636	0	0	0	11185	4351	15536
	Information Technology	69	58	127	30	42	72	3272	2554	5826
	Chemical Engineering	509	198	707	0	0	0	1841	896	2737
	Architecture	108	69	177	0	0	0	1025	923	1948
	Agriculture Engineering	196	50	246	0	0	0	716	343	1059
	Metallurgical Engineering	381	90	471	0	0	0	920	87	1007
	Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	309	259	568
	Aeronautical Engineering	116	11	127	0	0	0	267	50	317

	Food Technology	4	9	13	0	0	0	151	157	308
	Mining Engineering	40	11	51	0	0	0	132	17	149
	Dairy Technology	12	21	33	0	0	0	69	24	93
	Marine Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	10	67
	Urban Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	18
Engineering & Technology Total		12031	4693	16724	48	64	112	122889	71554	194443
Fashion Technology		0	10	10	6	16	22	123	1112	1235
Fine Arts		401	571	972	162	310	472	2686	3110	5796
Fisheries Science		173	97	270	0	6	6	391	345	736
Foreign Language	English	1043	1173	2216	709	957	1666	56605	92378	148983
	Other Foreign Languages	407	129	536	114	83	197	1717	1081	2798
	French	36	43	79	3	1	4	117	226	343
	German	13	16	29	0	1	1	106	127	233
	Spanish	22	11	33	0	0	0	57	42	99
Foreign Language Total		1521	1372	2893	826	1042	1868	58602	93854	152456
Gandhian Studies		25	44	69	23	34	57	195	233	428
Home Science	Home Science	27	541	568	0	52	52	286	4657	4943
	Nutrition	7	52	59	0	23	23	92	1128	1220
	Food Technology	3	3	6	0	8	8	228	461	689
Home Science Total		37	596	633	0	83	83	606	6246	6852
Indian Language	Hindi	868	999	1867	241	376	617	32119	54376	86495
	Other Indian Languages	318	279	597	166	187	353	16429	25307	41736
	Tamil	314	433	747	404	669	1073	8264	23264	31528
	Bengali	90	54	144	79	77	156	11454	16177	27631
	Telugu	203	115	318	56	23	79	9893	13124	23017
	Sanskrit	467	382	849	132	114	246	8568	12374	20942
	Kannada	142	114	256	30	23	53	7943	9078	17021
	Urdu	358	201	559	155	93	248	7107	7324	14431

	Punjabi	78	96	174	89	132	221	1877	5111	6988
	Malayalam	42	71	113	12	26	38	380	1466	1846
	Odiya	9	7	16	35	54	89	315	759	1074
Indian Language Total		2889	2751	5640	1399	1774	3173	104349	168360	272709
IT & Computer		819	795	1614	402	1136	1538	175998	133588	309586
Journalism & Mass Communication		234	176	410	100	39	139	8759	5565	14324
Law		433	336	769	7	3	10	13825	8260	22085
Library & Information Science		268	222	490	131	119	250	5502	5853	11355
Linguistics		383	521	904	217	325	542	69	78	147
Management		2312	1805	4117	474	710	1184	357215	194678	551893
Marine Science / Oceanography		251	171	422	16	44	60	319	308	627
Medical Science	Pharmacy	892	353	1245	0	0	0	19738	15552	35290
	Nursing	17	190	207	2	8	10	2240	7772	10012
	Dentistry	58	33	91	0	0	0	3999	3896	7895
	General Medicine	32	25	57	0	12	12	4447	2349	6796
	Other Medical Science	351	342	693	18	67	85	3386	1748	5134
	Physiotherapy	28	14	42	0	0	0	1318	2269	3587
	Ayurveda	90	63	153	0	0	0	2069	1409	3478
	General Surgery	1	1	2	0	0	0	2748	678	3426
	Gynaecology	1	1	2	0	0	0	375	1001	1376
	Anesthesiology	22	8	30	0	0	0	891	484	1375
	Pediatrics	55	14	69	0	0	0	825	451	1276
	Pathology	1	2	3	0	0	0	535	709	1244
	Homeopathy	8	6	14	0	0	0	494	635	1129
	Orthopaedics	3	1	4	0	0	0	970	48	1018
	Public Health	12	14	26	0	0	0	584	325	909
	ENT	5	2	7	0	0	0	574	317	891
	Anatomy	33	28	61	0	0	0	434	397	831

Microbiology	22	25	47	0	0	0	224	412	636
Ophthalmology	4	2	6	0	0	0	352	279	631
Radiology	16	2	18	0	0	0	386	165	551
Dermatology	1	0	1	0	0	0	207	263	470
Physiology	21	19	40	0	0	0	196	238	434
Bio-Chemistry	32	27	59	0	0	0	154	193	347
Psychiatry	2	3	5	0	0	0	214	119	333
Cardiology	112	3	115	0	0	0	312	7	319
Indian Medicine	5	2	7	0	0	0	104	213	317
Occupational Therapy	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	148	215
Forensic Medicine/ Toxicology	2	0	2	0	0	0	186	23	209
Bio-Technology	39	43	82	0	0	0	82	94	176
Radiotherapy	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	30	130
Neurology	105	24	129	0	0	0	118	9	127
Oncology	21	6	27	0	0	0	95	29	124
Urology	38	0	38	0	0	0	61	1	62
Gastroenterology	47	6	53	0	0	0	58	2	60
Unani	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	13	55
Plastic Surgery	32	6	38	0	0	0	46	6	52
Nuclear Medicine	0	7	7	0	0	0	28	6	34
Bio-Physics	7	8	15	0	0	0	25	5	30
Nephrology	28	5	33	0	0	0	16	3	19
Hospital Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	19
Lab Medicine	19	3	22	0	0	0	15	4	19
Haematology	12	3	15	0	0	0	13	5	18
Endocrinology	31	9	40	0	0	0	12	6	18
Medical Physics	15	31	46	0	0	0	4	0	4
Hepatology	10	1	11	0	0	0	3	0	3

	Bio-Statistics	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Science Total		2231	1332	3563	20	87	107	48761	42318	91079
Oriental Learning		549	264	813	130	89	219	16927	13300	30227
Physical Education		493	181	674	367	89	456	4671	1579	6250
Religious Studies		261	135	396	49	23	72	1811	1446	3257
Science	Mathematics	1545	1118	2663	678	1202	1880	43512	54380	97892
	Chemistry	3320	1707	5027	667	618	1285	40056	37802	77858
	Other Science	3017	1983	5000	286	538	824	26080	29016	55096
	Physics	2176	1020	3196	542	670	1212	21207	21691	42898
	Zoology	704	798	1502	234	339	573	12617	19348	31965
	Botany	781	893	1674	256	327	583	9233	15663	24896
	Bio-Technology	813	1002	1815	129	285	414	5914	10855	16769
	Microbiology	228	278	506	85	236	321	3659	7948	11607
	Bio-Chemistry	292	283	575	46	187	233	2377	4411	6788
	Life Science	574	465	1039	91	165	256	2493	3821	6314
	Statistics	277	221	498	93	68	161	2795	3175	5970
	Environmental Science	331	377	708	58	91	149	2610	2490	5100
	Electronics	187	110	297	37	30	67	3049	1896	4945
	Bio-Science	473	621	1094	18	29	47	1806	2918	4724
	Geology	356	139	495	72	32	104	2596	1432	4028
	Genetics	103	139	242	27	13	40	290	456	746
	Geo-Physics	37	16	53	3	0	3	423	205	628
Science Total		15214	11170	26384	3322	4830	8152	180717	217507	398224
Social Science	History	1051	776	1827	477	392	869	56734	52981	109715
	Other Social Science	1762	1313	3075	666	526	1192	44210	47087	91297
	Political Science	811	592	1403	416	256	672	46560	43128	89688
	Sociology	769	869	1638	231	330	561	33141	52894	86035
	Economics	1067	772	1839	563	550	1113	35204	40782	75986

	Psychology	239	445	684	103	206	309	9525	16140	25665
	Geography	397	261	658	137	99	236	13805	11633	25438
	Public Administration	154	93	247	141	98	239	12071	5916	17987
	Philosophy	1399	813	2212	93	92	185	3999	4622	8621
	Anthropology	108	82	190	30	35	65	850	1092	1942
	Mathematics	6	5	11	0	0	0	381	276	657
	Population Studies	11	13	24	22	21	43	23	17	40
	Statistics	4	0	4	0	0	0	17	5	22
Social Science Total		7778	6034	13812	2879	2605	5484	256520	276573	533093
Social Work		162	203	365	194	222	416	24482	18042	42524
Veterinary & Animal Sciences		336	135	471	0	2	2	1453	703	2156
Women Studies		20	78	98	19	62	81	702	6927	7629
Grand Total		55237	39382	94619	13169	17011	30180	1590786	1525206	3115992

Sector-wise (Estimated) public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP

Sector	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Elementary Education	1.70	1.76	1.80
Secondary Education	0.98	1.05	1.05
University & Higher Education	0.86	0.82	0.89
Adult Education	0.01	0.01	0.01
Technical Education	0.48	0.54	0.54
Total (Education)	4.05	4.18	4.29

Literacy rate of 7+ year-olds, by sex, male-female and SC/ST wise

Residence	Type	Gender	2011	2001
Rural	Total	Male	77.1	70.7
		Female	57.9	46.1
	SC	Male	72.6	63.7
		Female	52.6	37.8
	ST	Male	66.8	57.4
		Female	46.9	32.4
Urban	Total	Male	88.8	86.3
		Female	79.1	72.9
	SC	Male	83.3	77.9
		Female	68.6	57.5
	ST	Male	83.2	77.8
		Female	70.3	59.9
Total	Total	Male	80.9	75.3
		Female	64.6	53.7
	SC	Male	75.2	66.6
		Female	56.5	41.9
	ST	Male	68.5	59.2
		Female	49.4	34.8

Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex

Residence	Type	Gender	2011	2001
Rural	Total	Male	88.8	81.5
		Female	78	60.6
	SC	Male	87.3	76.9
		Female	75.3	51.1
	ST	Male	81.9	70.1
		Female	64.9	43.6
Urban	Total	Male	92.6	90.2
		Female	90	84.2

	SC	Male	90.4	86
		Female	86.1	74.4
	ST	Male	90.2	85.7
		Female	84.3	73.5
	Total	Male	90	84.2
		Female	81.8	67.7
Total	SC	Male	88.1	79.1
		Female	78	56.5
	ST	Male	82.9	71.7
		Female	67.1	46.5

Goal 3: Empowerment and safety of women

Female Proportion Unemployed (PU)

Survey	Rural			Urban			Rural+ Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Second EUS (2011-12)	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.0
Third EUS (2012-13)	3.1	1.4	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.6	3.1	1.6	2.4
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	3.1	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.6

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Lok Sabha	No of women	Proportion
16 th Lok Sabha(2014)	62	11.42%
15 th Lok Sabha(2009)	59	10.87%
14 th Lok Sabha(2004)	45	8.29%
13 th Lok Sabha(1999)	52	9.58%
12 th Lok Sabha(1998)	43	7.92%

Source :Lok Sabha

Proportion of women in government ministerial positions

Year	No of women Ministers/Total	Proportion
2014	6+1 / 23+22	16%
2013	3+9 / 31+47	15%
2012	2+6 / 31+ 43	11%
2011	2+6 / 32+44	11%
2010	3+4 / 40+38	9%

Cabinet + MOS

Source :Lok Sabha

Percentage share of Women Civil Police w.r.t. Total Police

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
% Women Civil Police	5.0	5.2	6.5	6.6	7.5

Source: NCRB

Crime Rate against women

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	37.2	39.0	41.7	52.2	56.3

Source: NCRB

Percent share of rape of SC/ST woman to all rape

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
% Share of SC to total	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.5
% Share of ST to total	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.2

Source: NCRB

Goal 4: Conducive environment for Children**Proportion of children 12-23 months receiving full immunization, SC/ST wise**

Year	Total	SC	ST	Source
2005-06	43.5	39.7	31.3	NFHS-III
2007-08	53.5	52.6	45.5	DLHS-III
2009	61.0	58.9	49.8	CES

Proportion of 12-23 months old children immunised against measles, SC/ST wise

Year	Total	SC	ST	Source
------	-------	----	----	--------

2005-06	58.8	56.7	46.1	<i>NFHS-III (2005-06)</i>
2007-08	69.1	67.5	65.0	<i>DLHS-III(2007-08)</i>
2009	74.1	72.4	67.0	<i>CES (2009)</i>

Percentage of One year old Children immunised against Measles

	1992-93	1998-99	2002-04	2005-06	2005-06	2005-06	2007-08	2007-08	2007-08	2009	2009	2009		
Area Name	Total 12-23 months	Total 12-23 months	Total 12-23 months	Rural 12-23 months	Urban 12-23 months	Total 12-23 months	Rural 12-23 months	Urban 12-23 months	Total 12-23 months	Rural 12-23 months	Urban 12-23 months	Total	Likely achievement 2015	Target 2015
A & N Islands			85.5										69.7	100
Andhra Pradesh	53.7	64.7	74	70.1	68.3	69.4	87.7	88.6	91.1	92.4	85.3	90.4	100.0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	27.5	33.6	38.1	33.3	53.5	38.3				49.8	42.3	48.2	91.2	100
Assam	25.8	24.6	35.9	37.3	39.7	37.4	63.7	64.4	71.2	81.2	72.9	80.1	100.0	100
Bihar		16.2	26.9	39.3	48.5	40.4	54.1	54.2	55.8	58	59.3	58.2	100.0	100
Chandigarh			76				61.1	87.3	89.9				58.9	100
Chhattisgarh		40	67.8	58.4	81.3	62.5	79.1	79.9	84.4	70.3	84.5	73.1	78.6	100
D & NHaveli			86.1				81.9	84.4	94.6				95.7	100
Daman & Diu			77.2				91.1	90.9	90.5				78.1	100
Delhi	69.6	77.5	73.7			78.2	88.5	83.1	83.1	81.5	83.5	83.3	89.0	100
Goa	77.8	84.3	89.2	88.3	93.8	91.2	100	94.1	88.4	97.1	85.8	91.5	100.0	100
Gujarat	55.9	63.6	65.2	61.4	73.6	65.7	70.1	72.6	81.3	81.2	72.5	78	87.9	100
Haryana	60.9	72.2	65.2	72.	84.	75.	66.4	69	77.2	78.7	83.	79	78.2	100

na				8	4	5					1	.9		
Himac hal Prade sh	71.8	89.1	88.6	85. 7	92. 0	86. 3	94.5	94. 5	94.5	97.1	87. 9	96. .2	100.0	100
Jamm u & Kash mir		68.9	77.9	75. 7	87. 3	78. 3	80.0	81. 4	90.7	77	78	77. .2	90.5	100
Jhark hand		18.2	32.3	44. 4	60. 4	47. 6	69.0	70. 5	84.8	64.8	77. 1	67. .5		
Karna taka	54.9	67.3	77.2	67. 5	79. 5	72. 0	85.2	85. 2	85.1	89.8	90. 2	89. .9	100.0	100
Kerala	60.5	84.6	87.9	76. 9	93. 1	82. 1	88.1	87. 9	87.1	87	83. 9	86. .2	100.0	100
Laksh adwe ep			89.7				92.2	92	91.7				75.7	100
Madh ya Prade sh		34.1	47	56. 4	77. 4	61. 4	53.6	57. 7	73.3	57.4	74. 5	61. .9	80.9	100
Maha rashtr a	70.2	84.3	85.4	82. 6	86. 8	84. 7	84.3	84. 5	85.1	91.1	91. 2	91. .2	96.0	100
Manip ur	37	45.8	53.3	49. 1	64. 9	52. 8				56.7	70. 5	60. .3	91.6	100
Megh alaya	13.2	17.7	29.9	42. 7	49. 2	43. 8	50.7	52. 5	52.5	76.8	63	74. .1	100.0	100
Mizor am	65.1	71	59.5	58. 7	79. 4	69. 5	75.4	80. 4	89.3	75.6	86. 7	81. .1	82.0	100
Nagal and	10	19.6	38.2	22. 4	47. 2	27. 3				51.8	54. 3	52. .2	100.0	100
Odish a	40.2	54	67.8	68	58. 2	66. 5	80.3	81. 1	87.7	72.5	68. 1	71. .9	100.0	100
Puduc herry			96.4				100	94. 2	92.3				100.0	100
Punja b	64.8	76.5	76.8	76	82. 2	78. 0	89.5	89. 1	87.6	87.9	86. 1	87. .3	99.8	100
Rajast han	31.3	27.1	35.9	38. 4	60. 2	42. 7	65.7	67. 5	75.9	66.7	61. 9	65. .6	90.8	100
Sikki m		58.9	83.2	82. 2	87. 8	83. 1	92.1	92. 5	100	86.5	96. 1	87. .8	100.0	100
Tamil Nadu	71.5	90.2	94.9	93. 3	91. 5	92. 5	95.6	95. 6	95.6	89.9	86. 5	88. .4	100.0	100
Tripur a	28.9	44.6	49.7	58. 3		59. 9	48.9	51. 7	83.3	66.3	81	68. .8	100.0	100

Uttar Pradesh		33.5	35.4	34.7	48.7	37.7	45.8	47	53.7	50.5	61.8	52.8	68.1	100
Uttarakhand		56	54.4	70.3	75.0	71.6	81.1	82.1	88.3	75.1	78.1	75.8	100.0	100
West Bengal	42.5	52.4	65	73.7	78.7	74.7	83.1	82.8	81.1	79.2	72.1	77.2	100.0	100
India	42.2	50.7	56	54.2	71.7	58.8	66.6	69.6	77.6	72.4	78.3	74.1	89.1	100

Source: 2007-08: DLHS -3, 2009 : Coverage Evaluation Survey, UNICEF and GOI

Under-five mortality rate by sex and SC/ST wise

Residence	Gender	2011	2001
Rural	Male	56	71
	Female	66	81
Urban	Male	32	41
	Female	37	46
Total	Male	51	64
	Female	59	73

Infant mortality rate, SC/ST wise

Residence	Gender	2011	2001
Rural	Male	47	70
	Female	50	74
Urban	Male	27	41
	Female	31	44
Total	Male	43	64
	Female	46	68

Child (0-6) Sex Ratio, SC/ST wise

		2011	2001
Rural	Total	923	934
	SC	936	941
	ST	958	974
Urban	Total	905	906
	SC	922	924
	ST	940	951
Total	Total	918	927
	SC	933	938
	ST	957	973

Goal 5: Pre-natal and anti-natal care for mother and Infants

Neonatal mortality rates, SC/ST wise

	2011	2001
Rural	34	44
Urban	17	25
Total	31	40

Source : SRS

Maternal mortality ratio

2011-13	2010-12	2007-09	2004-06	2001-03
167	178	212	254	301

Source : SRS

Proportion of delivery attended by skilled health personnel, SC/ST wise

	Total	SC	ST	Source
2005-06	46.6	40.6	25.4	NFHS-III ()
2007-08	52.3	47.7	37.6	DLHS-III()
2009	76.2	75.0	61.3	CES ()

Proportion of Institutional Deliveries, SC/ST wise

	Total	SC	ST	Source
2005-06	38.7	32.9	17.7	NFHS-III
2007-08	46.9	41.9	32.5	DLHS-III
2009	72.9	71.3	57.0	CES

Goal 6 : Skill development amongst Youth**% Change in no. of vocational institutes with seating capacity over last year**

FY	No of ITIs			Seating Capacity			Increase	
	Govt. ITIs	Pvt. ITIs	Total ITIs	Govt. ITIs	Pvt. ITIs	Total	ITIs	Seating capacity
2008-09	1997	4909	6906	408150	545734	953884	827	124507
2009-10	2133	5906	8039	432006	683622	1115628	1133	161744
2010-11	2217	6583	8800	457794	769038	1226832	761	111204
2011-12	2244	7203	9447	472738	862750	1335488	647	108656
2012-13	2271	8073	10344	487922	980814	1468736	897	133248
2013-14	2275	8475	10750	490802	1032894	1523696	406	54960
2014-15	2284	9688	11972	498754	1195474	1694228	1222	169140
2015-16	2285	9821	12106	499586	1211570	1711156	135	16880

Goal 7 : Eradication of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and other fatal diseases**Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS**

	Total	SC	ST	Source
2005-06	19.9	15.9	10.6	NFHS-III ()
2006	32.9	Not Available	Not Available	BSS, (NACO) (Behavioural Surveillance Survey)

Incidence and death rates associated with malaria

Year	API	Malaria Deaths	Malaria Death /100000 population
2009	1.36	1144.00	0.10
2010	1.37	1018.00	0.09
2011	1.10	753.00	0.06
2012	0.88	519.00	0.04
2013	0.78	440.00	0.04
2014	0.89	561.00	0.05

Annual Parasite Incident (API) - Case per thousand population in a year.

Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

Year	Incidence (per lakh Population)	Prevalence (per lakh Population)	Mortality (per lakh Population)
2009	190	289	29
2010	185	269	27
2011	181	249	24
2012	176	230	22
2013*	171	211	19

*: Global Tuberculosis Report 2014 published by WHO

Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

Year	Number registered for treatment	Notification /lakh/year	NSP Success
2009	1533309	131	87%
2010	1522147	128	88%
2011	1515872	125	88%
2012	1467585	119	87%
2013	1410880	113	88%
2014	1443942	114	

Goal 8 : Accessibility to basic infrastructure**Length of National/State Highways(In Km)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015
National Highways	76818	79,116		
State Highways	164	1,69,227		

Number of habitations connected by road under PMGSY

Year	Length of Rural Road completed	Number of habitations connected by road under PMGSY
2010-11	45,109	7584
2011-12	30,995	6537
2012-13	24,161	6864
2013-14	25,316	6560
2014-15	36,337	10830

Length of Railway Coverage

Type	Route/Running Track (in Km)	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
Broad Gauge (1676 mm)	Route	58177	57140	55956	55188	54257
	Running track	81914	80507	80779	77421	76758
	Total track	107513	105701	104693	102723	101486
Metre Gauge (1000 mm)	Route	5334	5999	6347	6809	7180
	Running track	5708	6432	6725	7219	7792
	Total track	6688	7553	7801	8561	9290
Narrow Gauge (762 mm and 310 mm)	Route	2297	2297	2297	2463	2537
	Running track	2297	2297	2297	2474	2537
	Total track	2564	2579	2568	2753	2841
Total	Route	65808	65436	64600	64460	63974
	Running track	89919	89236	89801	87114	87087
	Total track	116765	115833	115062	114037	113617

No. of Wireless/Wireline telephone Subscribers by Rural/urban (in Million)

As on		31st March 2015	31st December 2014	30th September 2014	30th June 2014	31st March 2014	31st December 2013
Wireline Subscribers	Rural	5.12	5.40	5.60	5.87	6.01	6.17
	Urban	21.47	21.60	21.80	22.16	22.49	22.72
	Total	26.59	27.00	27.40	28.03	28.50	28.89
Wireless Subscribers	Rural	410.96	393.34	382.50	377.38	371.78	359.67
	Urban	558.58	550.67	548.04	537.59	532.74	526.64
	Total	969.54	944.01	930.54	914.97	904.52	886.30
Total Subscribers	Rural	416.08	398.73	388.10	383.24	377.78	365.84
	Urban	580.05	572.27	569.84	559.75	555.23	549.36
	Total	996.13	971.01	957.94	942.99	933.02	915.20

Source: M/o Communications & IT, D/o Telecommunications

No. of Broadband Subscribers (In Million)

As on	31st March 2015	31st December 2014	30th September 2014	30th June 2014	31st March 2014	31st December 2013
No. of Broadband Subscribers	99.20	85.74	75.73	68.83	60.87	55.20

Source: M/o Communications & IT, D/o Telecommunications

No. of airports

Year	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
No. of airports	132	134	134	134	132

Source : Airport Authority of India

No. of Ports, Cargo Handling-Major Ports, Cargo Handling-Minor Ports

	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
No. Of Major Ports	12	12	12	12	12
No. Of Major Ports which handled Cargo	12	12	12	12	12
No. Of Non-Major Ports	200(P)	200	200	200	199
No. Of Non-Major Ports which handled Cargo	NA	69	61	61	61

Goal 9 : Universal financial inclusion**No of accounts opened under PMJDY by Rural/Urban**

Type of Bank		31 st Jan 2015
Public Sector Bank	Rural	53300249
	Urban	45147276
	Total	98447525
Rural Regional Bank	Rural	18489448
	Urban	3297833
	Total	21787281
Private Banks	Rural	3226397
	Urban	2012086
	Total	5238483
Grand Total	Rural	75016094
	Urban	50457195
	Total	125473289

Source: RBI

Balance in account (in Lacs) in a/c's opened under PMJDY

Public Sector Bank	817463.04
Rural Regional Bank	159948.08
Private Banks	72551.50
Grand Total	1049962.62

Source: RBI

No of a/c's with zero balance under PMJDY

Public Sector Bank	65541407
Rural Regional Bank	15935405
Private Banks	2996917
Grand Total	84473729

*Source: RBI***No. of Life insurance companies, insurance density and new policies issued**

Year	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
No of Life insurance companies	24	24	24	23	23
insurance density	41	42.7	49	55.7	47.7
new policies issued	409	442	442	482	532

No. of Non-Life insurance companies, insurance density and new policies issued

Year	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
No of companies (incl reinsurer)	29	28	28	26	26
insurance density	11	10.5	10	8.7	6.7
new policies issued	1025	1070	857	793	675

Gross Direct Premium and Incurred Claims Ratio in Health sector

Year	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
Gross Direct Premium In Health	1566316	1397467	1180902	994393	731137
Incurred Claims Ratio in Health	100.73	96.42	94.00	100.08	111.13

Goal 10 : New technology in Agriculture and allied sectors

Total cropped Area under Irrigation (Million Hectares) (Gross Irrigated Area)

Year	Area (in Mn Hectare)
2008-09	88.9
2009-10	85.1
2010-11	88.9
2011-12	91.7
2012-13	92.58

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

Total cropped Area under RainFed (Gross Un-Irrigated Area (Rainfed Area)

Year	Area (in Mn Hectare)
2008-09	106.43
2009-10	103.92
2010-11	108.68
2011-12	103.90
2012-13	101.82

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

Goal 11 : Cleanliness and safe drinking water

Percent change in coverage of Habitations under National Rural Drinking Water Programme

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Coverage	119401	138367	155706	153429	136117
% Change		15.88%	12.53%	-1.46%	-11.28%

Status of Rural population w.r.t. to Rural Drinking Water Supply (as per 40 LPCD)

As on	1.4.15
% Covered	71.22%

Percentage of households having 'improved source' of drinking water

	during 2008-2009 (NSS 65th round)	during 2012 (NSS 69 th round)
rural	90.4	86.9
urban	93.9	90.1
rural+urban	91.4	87.8

Source (i): For the year 2008-09: NSS Report No. 535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India: July, 2008-June, 2009. The sources of drinking water 'tap', 'tube well/hand pump', 'protected well' and 'harvested rainwater', have been taken as improved sources.

(ii) For the year 2012: NSS Report No. 556: Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India. The sources of drinking water, 'piped water into dwelling', 'piped water to yard/plot', 'public tap/standpipe', 'tube well/borehole', 'protected well', 'protected spring', and 'rainwater collection' have been taken as improved sources.

Note: As per MDG guidelines, 'bottled water' is not considered as an 'improved' source of drinking water and therefore have not been included in the calculation of the estimates of percentage of households having 'improved source' of drinking water.

Percentage of households without access to sanitation

	during 2008-2009 (NSS 65th round)	during 2012 (NSS 69th round)
rural	65.2	59.4
urban	11.3	8.8
rural+urban	49.2	43.4

Source : For the year 2008-09: NSS Report No. 535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India: July, 2008-June 2009.

For the year 2012: NSS Report No. 556: Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India.

Percentage of urban population living in slums

2011	2001
17.4	18.3

Source : Census

Goal 12 : Welfare of deprived classes including minorities, disabled, aged and SC/ST

Percent change in SC students under post matric scholarship

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
No of Beneficiaries	4292337	4604421	4942701	5020757	5630947
% Change		7.27%	7.35%	1.57%	12.15%

Percent change in Rehabilitation of Scavengers

Year	2013-14	2014-15
No of Beneficiaries	163	1241
% Change		661.34%

Goal 13: Sustainable environment**Percent change in Forest Area coverage**

	Recorded Forest Area (Square Km)	% change over last year value
2003	774740	-
2005	769626	-0.6601
2009	769512	-0.0148
2011	769538	0.0034
2013	771821	0.2967

Source : State of Forests Report, Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.(Biennial)

Percent change in Rainfed area (% of Gross Un- Irrigated (Rainfed) Area over Total Cropped Area)

Year	Percentage	Percentage change over last year value
2008-09	54.48	-
2009-10	54.98	0.905673
2010-11	55.00	0.04701
2011-12	53.11	-3.44844
2012-13	52.37	-1.37893

Percent change in Area under mangroves

Year	Mangrove cover (Square Km)	% change over last year value
2001	4482	
2003	4448	-0.75859
2005	4581	2.990108
2009	4639	1.266099
2011	4663	0.517353
2013	4628	-0.75059

Goal 14 : Comprehensive e-Governance

List of Indicators	Periodicity	Present Status
No. of operational Common Service Centres (CSCs)	Quarterly	1,41,353
No. of user departments for e-Office	Quarterly	115
No. of Groups, discussion themes and tasks published on MyGov	Quarterly	33 Groups, 182 discussion themes, 166 tasks
No. of employees and organizations registered on Aadhaar based biometric system	Quarterly	Employees: 143863, Organizations: 579
No. of e-Transactions on e-Taal	Quarterly	87.69 crore for June 2015
No. of departments/agencies integrated for mobile governance	Quarterly	1797

