

Report of  
The NSC Committee on Social Sector Statistics

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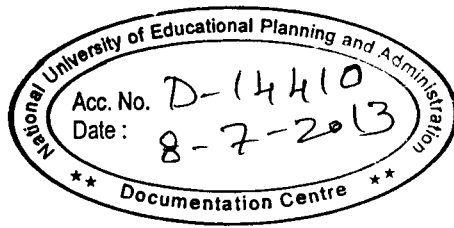


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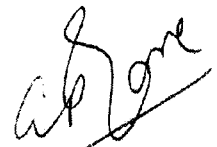


## Foreword

For a country as big and diverse as India, It is important to ensure that benefits of development reach every part of the country and each individual is taken care of in the process. Equity and inclusiveness continue to be the focus points of the Indian planning process. While different Government Ministries are working to achieve these twin objectives in their mandated subject areas through various development programmes, it is essential that the outcomes of the programmes are monitored concurrently.

Social sector occupies a crucial place in the overall development agenda of the Government. For effective programmatic interventions in the desired areas so as to improve the well-being of the people, it is imperative for the policy makers to have accurate and timely information on different aspects of social development. Population structure, educational achievement, health status and income levels are some of such aspects. This necessitates that the country has a sound statistical system which is vibrant enough to respond to such requirements. The need for data on different administrative levels on a variety of parameters is ever increasing. Focus on district level planning has further increased the challenges to the statistical community in fulfilling such demands.

With a view to coming out with a set of indicators which depict the well-being of the people, taking stock of the current position on the availability of data for these indicators and suggesting ways and means to fulfill the existing data gaps, the National Statistical Commission set up a Committee on Social Sector Statistics. The Committee has debated all the related issues in great details and its findings and recommendations are presented in this report. I hope that the report will be useful in further strengthening the social sector statistics in the country.



Prof. Anil Gore

Chairman of the Committee

## **Acknowledgements**

I thankfully acknowledge the contributions of the members of the Committee in its various deliberations and in shaping the final report. I am grateful to the representatives of different Government of India line Ministries and experts from outside the Government setup who helped the Committee in achieving its objectives through their vast experience of working in the social sector statistics.

I am also thankful to the officers of the Social Statistics Division - Shri S. Chakrabarti, DDG; Shri Inderjeet Singh, DDG and Shri Dhrijesh Kumar Tiwari, Director - for their vital contributions in ringing out this report. Last but not the least, I am thankful to the NSC Secretariat for proving logistical support to the Committee.

S. Jeyalakshmi  
ADG (SSD) &  
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## 1. Background

1.1 The Constitution of India, with a federal system, having clear division of functions between the Centre and the States, makes the task of formulating and carrying out a National Five Year Plan fundamentally different from any other country of the world. In a multi-level planning framework, the planning exercise in India can be undertaken at national, state, district, block and village/habitation level. In a vast country like India it is desirable to carry out the planning exercise at lower levels and this is the reason why decentralized planning has been emphasized in the country. One may notice that in India right from the inception of the First Five Year Plan in 1950-51, emphasis has been laid on decentralized planning but so far in the social sector, the planning process in most of the States has not percolated below the district level. In the context of sustainability of the process of economic growth, planning and governance at each level have to respond more effectively to the social issues, particularly those relating to well-being of the people and improved quality of life.

1.2 A major objective of developing a sound framework of statistics is to produce data at regular intervals for a core set of indicators that reflect, in some sense, the common concerns, social values and development priorities of all States. However, there is a need for assessing the delivery performance of the States for realizing the human development objectives for which the indicators should be able to capture the governance of the State Governments. It should be in the sense that some of the poor governance outcomes can be measured statistically and the results become amenable to integration with other general statistical products related to social issues. Generally accepted premises for defining such outcomes, which are otherwise alignable with the objectives of development agenda of the governments, consist of:

- (a) deprivation of food, water and shelter for a significant proportion of the population,
- (b) threat to life and personal security,
- (c) marginalization, exclusion or even persecution of people on account of caste/religion/social affiliation,

An appropriate system of statistics in these areas can be evolved provided a robust framework of indicators for human development variables is put in place under the overarching system for social sector statistics.

1.3 In the overall perspective of social welfare aimed at human development, while economic growth is important, it has to be accompanied by improvement in the quality of life of the people for the development process to be sustainable. More importantly, it has to be inclusive in nature. The notion of inclusive growth relates essentially to equality of opportunity to all for a productive and meaningful life with freedom and dignity. It also encompasses economic and social mobility for all sections of the society and in particular, for the disadvantaged and marginalized population groups of the society. These population groups have not only to be brought into the economic and social mainstream but made active participants and legitimate beneficiaries of the development process. Ultimately a healthy, educated and empowered population contributes immensely to the sustainability of economic growth. The social sector statistics need to address, therefore, the issues concerning the well-being and development of the children, women and all sections of the poor and the disadvantaged of the society.

1.4 One of the issues in any planning process and for better governance is to clearly specify the unit for initiating planning process and effect planning decisions. India has debated this issue and now it is accepted that district is the most viable unit for initiating decentralized planning. With the recent constitutional amendment (73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments) the Panchayati Raj Institutions or their equivalent (local bodies) in urban areas are going to play an important role in shaping local level plans for which it is important to capture local level statistics, specially statistics on social sector. Availability of data at all levels on various socio-economic aspects and other developmental aspects is extremely essential. There is, therefore, a need to assess the availability of data, identify the gaps and initiate the processes for filling the data gaps at different level of administration. Keeping this in view, the National Statistical Commission (NSC) vide their order dated 30.07.2010, set up a committee to identify the statistical products to depict the status of social sector at the national, state, district and lower levels and their collection, compilation and dissemination mechanisms. The chairperson of the committee is Dr. Anil P. Gore, Honorable Member NSC, and Member Secretary of the Committee is Additional Director General of the Social Statistics Division of the Central Statistical Office. A copy of the Government order constituting the Committee is at **Annexure-I**. The terms of reference of the committee on Social Sector Statistics are as follows:

- Identify the statistical products at sub-state, state and national levels to depict the status of social sector including environment and gender issues.

- Agencies to collect compile and disseminate social sector statistics periodically.
- Flow of data regularly from the States/UTs to the centre.

The Committee held two meetings and submitted its draft report on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2011.

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## 2. Executive Summary

2.1 The first meeting of the Committee on Social Sector Statistics was held on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2010. The meeting deliberated on the draft list of core statistics (**Annexure-II**). Among the issues suggested for the Committee's consideration for specific recommendations, the following are important:

- a. Need to introduce strong coordination mechanisms between centralized and decentralized system,
- b. The requirement for identifying the pockets of less development (such as villages in rural areas/ wards in urban areas), so that focused attention could be given to the overall development of these areas,
- c. Flow of data from bottom up should be followed,
- d. Creation of sub-district level databases, and
- e. Suggestion for inclusion of disease burden; insurance; quality of education; social care; household assets, liabilities and indebtedness; waste disposal; slums; and bio-diversity under the purview.

2.2 The second meeting of the Committee was held on 21<sup>st</sup> June 2011. This meeting deliberated on the existing data gaps and the ways to fill these gaps. The Committee clarified that the phrase "status of social sector" in the ToR of the Committee may be read as "status of well-being of the society". The Committee decided to focus on those statistics which reflect the status of well-being of people. Disaggregation of data by socio-religious categories at all levels was emphasised. Approach defined to meet the data gaps and process reforms needed therefore, underscored the importance of linking MDG targets, SDG objectives and other human development indices with the Plan targets and objectives through appropriate mapping across corresponding sets of statistical parameters. Special focus on education and health sector statistics streamlining statistical products to respond to essential outcomes should be given central stage for human development.

2.3 The Committee deliberated on the issue of top-down and bottom-up approaches of data collection but could not arrive at a final recommendation. Limitations of administrative data at sub-district level are major impediments to building up databases through upward aggregation. On the other hand, absence of statistical infrastructure below district level hinders periodic collection of data for various outcome indicators. The Committee considered

the introduction of a scheme for generating local level databases which can be a way out.

2.4 It was decided that the Committee may not deliberate upon the issue of data gaps in the environment statistics as this area is very vast and needs to be looked into separately altogether. However, the list of environmental statistical products proposed in the interim draft working document by a working group of UNSD Expert group for revising the Frame work of Environment statistics (FDES) of which the member secretary of this Committee is also a member, is given with the permission of the UNSD at **Annexure-III**.

2.5 Since the Committee felt that all statistical products identified as comprising the measurable set of indicators for depicting the status of the society (well-being) are to mainly emerge through the existing statistical exercises of the Government of India, the issue of re-designating agencies for the collection /compilation and dissemination of the data (as per ToR) need not be taken up separately. It would be sufficient to specify the statistical exercise that can produce the required data for the product(s) concerned. Compilation and dissemination of the results may rest with the same Government of India agency that operates the particular statistical exercise involved. However, the Committee is also of the view that introduction of new instrumentality into the system which can cohabit and coherently work in conjunction with the existing procedures of collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics needs to be seriously looked into through other inter-ministerial mechanisms rather than by this Committee. It is so suggested because apart from deliberations at the Committee level, the concepts of any new instrumentality should emerge through a process of technical discussions, some brain-storming and workshops and dedicated engagement with the basic objectives by a set of external experts, stakeholders and people from technology-providing-agencies. Another factor which this Committee has already dealt with in the approach of bottom-up process for collection and compilation of statistics as a complementary system to the existing top-down method of generating statistics. The main issue here is the matter of segregation of the domain of central operations of top-down process and the domain of State and sub-State operations for bottom-up process. Any overlap of the two can create confusion and conflicting results. It is, therefore, thought more appropriate that the statistical domain of local level generation of data for aggregation upward through sub-State, State and national levels should be defined in the first instance and then taken up vigorously as a part of the

schematic approach under a very organised Plan initiative of the Government of India that can facilitate creation of capacity at all levels to absorb the technical know-how and their implementation as well as can provide financial and technical support to the agencies of change at all levels of governance of the bottom-up system. In this context, it is to be borne in mind that it is neither feasible nor desirable to think of any system of statistical processes exclusively for the social sector statistics alone and hence the problem of conceptualizing such a system is really an issue that is beyond the scope of this Committee.

2.6 Flow of data from the States/UTs to the Centre as partly explained in the preceding paragraph needs to be coordinated by the DESs in the States/UTs, for which the benefits of the ISSP, a CSS introduced by the MoSPI for assisting the States/UTs in strengthening the DESs and its formations should be fully capitalized. Necessary mechanisms of control and data protocols may be decided in consultation with the State/UT Governments and inter-ministerial committees.

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### 3. Statistical Products, Data Gaps and Related Issues: The Social Context

3.1 The Social Sector Statistics include a vast array of information on health and disease, literacy and education, standard of living and poverty, labour force and employment, status of women and gender empowerment, population parameters relevant to fertility, mortality and migration, ecology and environmental protection. A sound system for collection of Social Sector Statistics is vital for the effective development of social policy, for informed decision making on policy issues and for evaluation of the impact of social and economic policies. An inadequate system of collection and compilation of Social Statistics constitutes a major impediment to effective social development of the country. Reliable data on the above dimensions and use of these in planning, implementation, monitoring and redesigning of various developmental programmes is absolutely essential, if the country has to develop more rapidly than in the past.

3.2 In India, the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Union Government are engaged in the collection, compilation and dissemination of socio-economic statistics through the corresponding Departments in the State Governments in prescribed formats. Many of the data series are a by-product of the general administration of the States based on the records of the concerned offices, as also a product of the administration of particular Acts of the Government and Rules framed under them. This system generates data on a wide range of subjects in the social sector. There are nationwide censuses and surveys, which are undertaken by the MOSPI and other Government Departments of Government of India, and these generally provide estimates for India and States/ UTs but not for sub state levels. Exceptions are the district level Household survey , the annual Health survey for the eight Empowered Action Group States (EAG) states and Assam (the eight EAG states are Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Orissa ) and the Socioeconomic and caste census . Both the Annual Health Survey and the Socio economic and caste census have been commissioned recently.

3.3 Before embarking on the process of identification of statistical products, it is required to first earmark the objectives behind the identification process. The **27 socio-economic targets of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan** fall into six broad categories: Income & poverty; Education; Health; Women & children; Infrastructure & the environment. The developmental paradigm of 11<sup>th</sup> plan, state plan and district plans are to be kept in focus for the identification of the

statistical products. At the global level the **MDG Goals and targets** formulated in 2001, within the context of Millennium declaration, are also extremely important and need to be achieved by 2015. The importance of MDGs arises from the fact that they are most broadly supported, comprehensive and specific targets, for reducing the multi-dimensional poverty that the world has ever established. It may also be seen that there are synergies and multiplier effects among the goals/targets both in MDGs and the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The target of reducing gender gap in literacy will help achieving increase in literacy rates. Increase in literacy rates will result in more enlightened population which will enable reduction in child mortality, maternal mortality etc.

3.4 While the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan targets are to be reached by 2012, the MDG targets are to be attained by 2015. However, in general, the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan targets are seen to be more stringent than MDG targets. For example for maternal mortality ratio – the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan target is “MMR to reduce to 1 per 1000 live births by 2012” whereas the MDG target is “MMR to reduce to 1.09 per 1000 live births by 2015”. ( The MDG target of “Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015” translates to the target of reaching the level of 1.09 per 1000 live births by 2015; the 1990 level being 4.37 per thousand live births) . The 11<sup>th</sup> Plan targets are at **Annexure-IV** and MDG goals and targets are at **Annexure-V**. An attempt has been made to make a correspondence between MDG & 11<sup>th</sup> plan and the concordance table is at **Annexure-VI**.

3.5 Apart from the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and the MDGs, it is needed to keep in view the NSC (2001) recommendations, the objectives and goals of the regional mechanisms such as **SAARC Development Goals (SDGs)**. There are 22 SDGs which are classified as Livelihood SDGs, Health SDGs, Education SDGs, and Environment SDGs. The list of SDGs and the indicator framework is at **Annexure-VII**. The report of NSC, brought out in 2001 has emphasized the requirement of local level statistics, which can be appropriately aggregated to generate higher level statistics (bottom up approach). It has also given far reaching recommendations on all socio-economic statistics, including gender statistics and environment statistics.

3.6 The Planning Commission in its National Human Development Report 2001 worked out Human Development Indices for the Years 1981 and 1991 for each of the States with rural and urban break up and gender disparity index. The HDI of the Planning Commission is a composite of variables capturing attainment in three dimensions of Human Development viz. Income, Educational and Health.

3.7 It may be important to note that India's strategic development objective of inclusive growth calls for measuring indices like GDI, GEM, Diversity Index (proposed by Sachar Committee), Backwardness Index (recommended by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), etc. Construction of these indices has been examined by different expert committees, which have recognized data limitations as major constraints for the suggested appropriate methodologies. These indices are also to be constructed on the basis of available statistics on various indicators, a number of which may be common to all the indices while some of the indicators are of specific relevance to one or more of the indices.

3.8 Against this background, the first meeting of the Committee on Social Sector Statistics was held on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2010. During the first meeting, the Committee deliberated on a draft list of Core Statistics (**Annexure-II**) relating to social sector. The salient points which emerged out of the deliberations are as follows:

**(a) General Suggestions:**

1. The priorities of both Central and State Governments to be kept in mind in reference to the planning and policy making exercise, especially in the context of district/local level planning.
2. Need to introduce strong coordination mechanisms between centralized and decentralized system
3. The requirement for identifying the pockets of less development (such as villages in rural areas/ wards in urban areas), so that focused attention could be given to the overall development of these areas.
4. Monitoring needs are different at different levels and hence essential indicators at different levels are to be identified.
5. Flow of data from bottom up should be generally followed.
6. Need for uniform concepts/definitions and classifications.
7. MoSPI to take up the issue with MoPRI and State Governments to make Panchayats and revenue villages one to one or one to many relations for appropriate data consolidation and on the basis of data informed policy formulation at the grass root levels.
8. Creation of sub-district level databases.

9. A column may be included in Core Statistics List showing the nodal agency for collection of data. Wherever data is already available, source agency for data may also be mentioned.

**(b) Suggestions for specific indicators/statistics**

- Gender disaggregated data for all indicators
- Sex ratio at birth
- Indicators on disease burden
- Data on health insurance by households and quality of education
- Data on disability
- Data on drug abuse, tobacco use, alcohol use, mental disease
- Crude Birth Rate, Total Fertility Rate and Crude Death Rate at state level
- Data on HIV/AIDS prevalence
- Public/private expenditure on health
- Data on Anganwadi Centres and nutrition levels
- Data on household assets, liabilities and indebtedness
- Data on Coastal Areas and fishermen
- Land put to non-agricultural use and forest
- Data on social care (child care/old age care)
- Data on beggars, street children and nomads
- Slum statistics (garbage dump and sanitary conditions)
- Access to safe drinking water/ water in toilets/ payment for toilet.
- Waste disposal
- Biodiversity
- Data on socio-religious categories
- Age-group and sex-wise net enrolment ratio and dropout rates
- Number of para teachers
- Public/private expenditure on education

3.9 The second meeting of the Committee was held on 21<sup>st</sup> June 2011. During this meeting, the Committee deliberated on the prominent data gaps existing in the system and also suggested the ways to address these data gaps.

**3.9.1 Identified Data Gaps**

**(a) Education Statistics**

**1. Data on Age of Students**

- Single age-wise enrolment statistics
  - Single age-wise break up of total population according to highest qualification achieved separately for workers and non-workers
  - Age distribution of new entrants in primary education
2. Data on Educational Expenditure and Finance
    - Educational expenditure for different levels and types of education (cost of education)
    - Income and expenditure of the private institutions
  3. Data on Teachers
    - Para teachers
    - Age, experience, qualifications of teachers
  4. Attainment levels of Students on a regular basis
  5. Household data on children attending or not attending school ( to get an estimate of out of school children)
  6. Enrolment and other data for unrecognised institutions
  7. Assessment of quality of education
  8. Statistical information on pre-school education
  9. Enrolment in vocational institutions (public/private)
  10. Mean years of education for the age 15+
  11. Age 7+ literacy rate for NE States available as a group and not available individually.
  12. Public/private expenditure on education
  13. Net enrolment ratio

### **(b) Population & Vital Statistics**

1. Birth and death rates, infant mortality rates, general fertility rates
  - Not available for all the States/UTs and at the sub-State level
  - Available annual information is SRS based which has fairly low response rate and considerable time lag
2. Expectation of life at birth and at age 1
  - Not available for all States/UTs
3. Maternal Mortality Ratio
  - Available only for major States

### **(c) Disability Statistics**

Available only through decennial Census and periodical NSS Surveys (last such survey was done in 2002)



- Quality and reliability issues
- Comparability issues

#### **(d) Health Statistics**

1. Mortality and morbidity rates, disease burden for important communicable/ non-communicable diseases
  - Size and geographical distribution
  - Available data suffer from under coverage
2. Number of hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, nursing homes, diagnostic centres, laboratories, equipments – X-ray and other diagnostic equipments, ambulances, beds in public and private sector
3. Special health facilities such as homes for continuing care for the terminally ill patients, drug de-addiction centres
4. Health personnel in allopathic, homeopathy and other Indian systems of medicine, nurses, pharmacists, lab technicians other supporting staff
5. Expenditure on health and cost of medical treatment

#### **(e) Gender Statistics**

1. Across the board lack of gender disaggregated data
2. Crime against women
  - Age and sex of victims and offenders
  - Social and economic backgrounds of victims and offenders
  - Level of education and employment status of victims and offenders
3. Domestic violence, violence outside home, trafficking
4. Situation of special categories of vulnerable women such as widows, destitute, prisoners and prostitutes
5. Facilities for working women and those pursuing studies
  - Hostel facilities
  - Creches
6. Ownership of assets (land, building, other fixed and movable assets)
7. Access to credit facility and bank accounts operated by women
8. Number of women entrepreneurs
9. Occupational hazards for women
10. Women's care work
11. Women's representation at different levels of governance
12. Gender disaggregated per capita income

### 13. Time use for women, men and children

#### **(f) Child Statistics**

1. Child marriage
2. Child abuse
3. Child trafficking, missing children
4. Child in conflict with law (juveniles)
5. Foeticide and infanticide
6. Child nutrition
  - Sub-State data not available

#### **(g) Income and Poverty Statistics**

1. Poverty headcount ratio at sub-state level
2. Aggregate or average agricultural and non-agricultural wage rates for all the States/ UTs

#### **(h) Environment Statistics**

Though the environment statistics publication groups the available data under different components of media such as biodiversity, atmosphere, land & soil, water and human settlements, data for assessing the status of the emerging themes of environment such as climate change, natural resource depletion, hazards statistics, disaster statistics, air & water pollution and solid waste management are not readily available.

### **3.9.2 Addressing the Data Gaps**

#### **General comments/ Observations from members**

3.9.2.1 The Committee clarified that the phrase “status of social sector” in the ToR of the Committee may be read as “status of well-being of the society”. The Committee decided to focus on those statistics which reflect the status of well-being of people.

3.9.2.2 Data on ‘socio-religious categories’ needs to be released with proper care and the level of disaggregation needs to be decided carefully which may not be below the district level or tehsil level. NSS may be asked to bring out socio-religious category wise data for some broad indicators.

Increase of sample size of NSS to throw up district level estimates was suggested. Under the Annual Health Survey which is underway in 284 districts in 9 States - Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Assam – data will be available at district level. DLHS 4 will not be able to cover the rest of the country in that broad way. Let one round of the SRS be done for all the districts so that district level estimates are available for all districts. The representative of the RGI may provide a note on extending the SRS in all districts of the country.

3.9.2.3 NSS data are always classified on social and religious categories. The level of data release depends on the inherent design of data collection. RGI can give data at village level but NSS may not. NSS goes deeper into the characteristics. However, these deeper characteristics are not available at lower levels of administration because of cost considerations. Unit level data can be utilized by the users as per their needs.

3.9.2.4 There is need to decide about the kind of data and its level for release. The purpose of the socio-religious data is to formulate welfare schemes by different Government Departments which stands fulfilled if these data are released at the most at tehsil level and not below that. The Committee should be careful while recommending additional data collection as each additional unit of data collection will cost taxpayers more. The BPL Census has been merged with the Caste Census and for the first time the BPL Census will be carried out in the urban areas. The merged census is called the Socio-Economic and Caste Census. This exercise will provide a lot of data on socio-economic characteristics of the population. BPL, above BPL data will be available for each household but the caste data will not be available below certain level of disaggregation.

3.9.2.5 There is need for socio-religious data at the community level. This need has also been emphasized by the Sachar Committee and the Equal Opportunity Commission. The requirement of data on deprivation index and diversity index may also be looked into.

3.9.2.6 The OBC category is very heterogeneous. There are huge variations among States. Many of the sub-categories within the OBC are economically well-off. The OBC data may be grouped as per the economic status within the OBC category as well.

3.9.2.7 A framework needs to be prepared which will serve as a guide for the collection of socio-religious data all over the country. Different dimensions identified by the Equal Opportunity Commission may be utilized for this purpose

3.9.2.8 The Committee's proposal must take into account what has already been collected by the RGI and the NSSO. A new study should be recommended only if the data has not been collected by these two organisations. A lot of ground is being covered by the Caste census. There is need to find out as to what extent the data need may be met by secondary sources.

### **Education Statistics**

3.9.2.9 General observations regarding availability of data on 'educational attainment' along with stream of education, from census was mentioned; data on household expenditure on education is available at State level from 64<sup>th</sup> round of NSS. Mean years of education for age 15+ may be tabulated from the NSS unit level data. About the number of teachers, the census records contain occupation details and based on 2001 census data, district level estimates were brought out. Literacy rates for age 7+ are available for all the States/UTs.

3.9.2.10 It was informed that in 2011 Census efforts will be made to process all records for occupational categories.

3.9.2.11 The Village Directory and Town Directory (VDTD), which is prepared one year before the population census, contains a lot of useful information, such as number of schools, which may be looked into. In view of this, there is a need to exploit what is already available rather than going for the new surveys.

3.9.2.12 Natuional University for Educational Planning and Administration ( NUEPA ) is currently conducting a Survey of All Education Institutions imparting Higher Education and the results are likely to be available in this year. The Committee was requested to impress upon the Ministry of Human Resource Development to make the DISE – District Information System for Education (elementary education) – and SEMIS – Secondary Education Management Information System – data official. Ministry of Human Resource Development has constituted an Expert Group on Creation of Unified System of Data Collection for School Education Statistics.

3.9.2.13 On the issue of data on assessment of quality of education in the country, the Committee suggested to restrict it to the Government primary schools and opined that the Minimum Level of Learning (MLL) may be one such parameter to assess the quality of education. For quality of education, occasional survey(s) through institutions engaged in this field may be necessary.

3.9.2.14 Data on out of school children (not attending, never attended) are collected in Census and it should be possible to generate tehsil level tables.

3.9.2.15 Though Net Enrolment Ratio is available in DISE, quality of data is questionable. Further, it is not available for all States.

### **Population & Vital Statistics**

3.9.2.16 The Sample Registration System data do not have any time lag. The expectation of life at birth and age 1 are available for major States but not for small States/UTs as age specific mortality rates cannot be estimated for these States/UTs due to small sample size. Again, the maternal mortality ratio for all the States is not feasible due to limitations of SRS. The existing sample size of SRS is many times more than that of the NSS sample size and the Committee should recommend for it to be suitably enhanced to generate district level estimates. The Committee should also recommend the requirement of life table at district level to meet the requirement for sub-state level vital rates.

### **Disability Statistics**

3.9.2.17 The 69<sup>th</sup> Round NSS will cover disability. The classification of disability may be examined by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. It was informed that the Census 2011 has followed the same definitions as adopted by the NSS.

### **Health Statistics**

3.9.2.18 The Annual Health Survey instituted by the Planning Commission in the demographically backward 9 States (Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Assam) will provide all the health indicators for these States and districts.

However, the remaining States will be covered only by DLHS-4 which will be no match to Annual Health Survey for the 9 States in terms of availability of indicators. It was reiterated that if the SRS is expanded to district level, such data would be made available for all the districts of the country on a regular basis.

3.9.2.19 On adequacy of data on disease burden, it was suggested that the specialized agencies like ICMR may be roped in to fill the data gap. The example of recently conducted all India survey on Leprosy was cited in this regard. In this context, it was informed that the Medical Certification of Causes of Death is in operation in select health institutions that too mostly in urban areas in the country. The coverage under the scheme hovers around 15-16% of the total deaths being registered in the country. Once the SRS is expanded to district level, the component of Verbal Autopsy can also be expanded to generate causes of death data at district level.

3.9.2.20 Data on all health facilities may be possible to generate from 2011 Census. However, a Facilities Survey may be commissioned for obtaining data of private sector once in 5 years.

3.9.2.21 The registration data of health personnel does not get updated for deaths, migration, etc. It was suggested to find out ways and means to authenticate the data once in 3 years.

### **Gender Statistics**

3.9.2.22 It was suggested that the NCAER's All India Income Survey, which is currently going on, may provide data on women's per capita income.

3.9.2.23 Data on violence against women, trafficking, etc. are not available. Data on ownership of assets (land, building, other fixed and movable assets) may be available from All India Debt and Investment Survey of the NSS.

### **Child Statistics**

3.9.2.24 While sex ratio at birth and child sex ratio are available from SRS and Census respectively, data on child abuse, child trafficking, missing children, juveniles in conflict with law, foeticide, etc. are not available. For child nutrition also, sub-State level data are not available. However, through AHS,

Clinical Anthropometric and Biochemical (CAB) data will be available for 9 States.

### **Labour & Employment Statistics**

3.9.2.25 Data on child labour is available from Census and also from NSS rounds for employment & unemployment survey.

3.9.2.26 Data on bonded labour is not available and it was suggested to utilize the services of some reputed institution for commissioning indicative studies/ smaller surveys.

### **Income & Poverty Statistics**

3.9.2.27 The socio-economic and caste census may provide sub-State level data on socio-economic and caste specific data for various economic levels including for BPL population for both rural and urban areas.

3.10 The Committee had the benefit of the valuable suggestions/remarks received from some of the members of the Committee in writing. The relevant excerpts from these notes are also reproduced below:

#### **3.10.1 Comments from Prof. Indira Hirway**

***“Inclusion of Time Use Statistics, and Periodical Time Use Surveys:*** The draft report does not include time use statistics or the need for mainstreaming time use surveys in the national statistical system.<sup>1</sup>

There is a growing realization about the critical importance of time use statistics in understanding multiple dimensions of gender inequalities as well as development related issues in an economy. The immense potential of time use data for measuring and understanding different aspects of human life, including multi-dimensional gender inequalities, is now well accepted. By providing comprehensive information on human activities, the data give visibility to all forms of work of men and

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<sup>1</sup> Mainstreaming of TUS means that (1) a national TUS is conducted at a regular interval, (2) the survey results are analyzed keeping in mind the different uses including the major national concerns, and (3) there is a commitment to the data in the sense that the data are used all major national documents such as human development reports, poverty assessments, reports on status of women etc and used in policy making and monitoring.

particularly of women in remunerated and non-remunerated activities; provide full visibility to the care economy by estimating paid and particularly unpaid care; improve estimates of workforce, along with throwing light on scattered and sporadic nature of informal work performed by men and women; measure socioeconomic changes by explaining the changing nature of paid and unpaid work and its sharing by different socioeconomic groups; throw useful light on the nature of poverty and human well being; explain the dynamics of intra-household sharing and gender inequality; provide valuation of unpaid non-SNA work and give estimates of total well being of people; and provide total picture of the economy and present inputs for formulating and monitoring macroeconomic policies. The data also throw useful light on some of the critical concerns of developing economies, such as, low literacy and poor educational achievements, poor health and its consequences, time spent on taking care of chronically patients or disabled persons, unemployment and under-employment, informal employment etc. In short, time use statistics have emerged as a major tool to understand comprehensively, measure quantitatively and address specifically the multiple dimensions of social issues including gender inequality.

**Environment Statistics:** Though the draft report covers almost all the dimensions of environment related issues, the recent focus of MOEF on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversities (TEEB) is not reflected adequately in our suggestions. TEEB emphasizes valuation of ecosystems and the need for compiling green GDP, and applying different economic instruments for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in India. In this context, I would like to suggest that valuation of eco-systems and compiling Green GDP may be included in our report, as these are important goals of MOEF.

**SRS vs CRS:** The office of RGI has always been emphasizing the need for improving CRS (census registration system) in India rather than expanding the SRS to create below state level data on vital statistics – particularly data on births and deaths. I would therefore like to suggest that this emphasis of RGI on developing CRS may be reflected in our report.”

### 3.10.2 Comments from Ministry of Human Resource Development



Following "Statistical Product/Critical Indicator" may also be included under Para- 4.2.4 (Basic Statistical Products Depicting the Status of the Social Sector) for the category 'Literacy and Education'

- i) Out -turn in schools and colleges
- ii) Gender Parity Index
- iii) Transition rate
- iv) Expenditure per student

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009 and the SSA programme is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act. In view of the above , the word SSA in the Statistical Product/Critical Indicators namely 'Percentage of households aware of SSA' and 'Percentage of households availed benefits from SSA' may also be replaced by RTE.

### 3.10.3 Comments from Prof. Asha Kapur Mehta

1) Data and Indices are critical tools that can be used to identify existing inequalities in gender outcomes and flag issues that need attention; take steps to redress them through policies, plans, programmes, schemes and budgetary allocations, determine if actions taken have been effective; and take corrective steps through re-prioritising allocation of resources. If policies, planning, programmes and schemes are to reduce spatial disparities and reduce disparities between women and men, castes and others who are excluded, the first step has to be to collection of disaggregated data that can be used as evidence of these inequities. Sex disaggregated data and analysis are critical if planning is to be "inclusive".

2) As we discovered while trying to estimate GDI and GEM for even just two time points, choice of indicators gets constrained by lack of availability of gender disaggregated data for both time points. Our effort to prepare these indices found that at the State Level data gaps (or lack of gender-disaggregated data) exist on a large number of indicators. Some of these are:

–Life Expectancy is available only for 16 large States.

- Despite improvements, work force participation rates underestimate the work done by women.
- Data for Mean Years of Education is not readily available.
- Morbidity data does not reflect the situation captured by micro studies.
- Data for bank accounts that provide access to credit below Rs 2 lakhs is not available.
- Enrolment in management institutions
- Data on ownership of assets.
- Membership of collectives
- State Planning Boards
- Urban Local Bodies

3) While the value of data for planning is far greater at the district level, the problems of data availability are severe.

4) One of the most critical development related indicators is Domestic Product. GDP and NDP at factor cost and market prices are available annually at the national level and SDP at the state level, DDP is available only for a few districts. This must be made available on priority for all districts to facilitate planning.

5) As far as possible data that is male and female specific should be provided in that way – so ill health, access to health facilities, education, credit, assets, disability, etc must be provided separately for males and females.

6) Education statistics should additionally include annual data on boys and girls

- i) taking the 10th and 12th board examinations
- ii) passing the 10th and 12th board examinations
- iii) failing the 10th and 12th board examinations
- iv) in the age group that should have taken the 10th and 12th board examinations
- v) in special schools for differently abled children by type of disability including autism.

7) Head count ratios are based on household consumption expenditure and do not allow intra-household disaggregation. Hence poverty related

estimates are not available for separately for males and females. This needs to be rectified.

8) Longitudinal or panel data should be collected and individuals tracked to enable an understanding of the impact of policies, programmes and schemes. This will be extremely useful for understanding poverty dynamics, i.e., to what extent are people stuck in poverty, escape from it or enter into it.

9) On violence against women, detailed information is required on occurrence, reporting and on systems that have been put in place for implementing the Domestic Violence Act.

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## 4. Recommendations

### 4.1 General Recommendations

- Data on 'socio-religious categories' needs to be released with proper care and the level of disaggregation needs to be decided carefully. However, there is need for socio-religious data at the community level as emphasized by the Sachar Committee and the Equal Opportunity Commission.
- There is a need to exploit what is already available rather than going for the new surveys. However, the exploitation of existing statistics depends heavily on the consistency in the conceptual elements of the data. For the sake of better comparability over time, for useful analysis by the users, the definitions, reference classificatory groupings and background characteristics of the indicators and their constitutional elements should not be changed from survey to survey as much as possible. Whenever changes are absolutely essential, efforts should be made to provide comparable statistics by both the new and old versions of the indicators.
- Data on many hitherto unavailable indicators on different socio-economic aspects may be generated from the NSS unit level data. For this purpose, access to NSS unit level data should be facilitated and means to provide the same in user friendly formats should be explored. All the tabulated results which are published in NSS reports should also be made available on the web in downloadable MS Excel format which has the most popular usage among general public. This is also followed by the United Nations Statistics Division for all their data.
- The NSS sample size may be suitably increased to throw up at least district level estimates. For the purpose, the manpower resources and survey capability of the NSSO need to be augmented in such a way that advanced technologies and new data management protocols can be introduced in a phased manner. The experiences of District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS) and the piloting of the Annual Health Survey (AHS) can be utilised by the NSSO to develop the system for producing district level estimates. Ideally, the quinquennial rounds should be expanded to provide the estimates upto the district level whereas the annual rounds may cover smaller surveys on demand based topics/subjects.

- Ministry of Human Resource Development may take necessary action to make the DISE – District Information System for Education (elementary education) – and SEMIS – Secondary Education Management Information System – data official. In this context, MOSPI will prepare a position paper on DISE and SEMIS data with special reference to the data quality issues and take initiatives for the NSC to engage with the issues through discussions with the MoHRD agencies concerned and by invoking admissible solutions for improving the quality of data and standardization of the indicators.
- For assessing the quality of education, occasional survey(s) through institutions engaged in this field may be necessary. However, the assessment of education quality may be restricted to elementary level education only. The practical experience of Annual Survey of Education Report (ASER) can be extremely useful in this regard. A Public Private Partnership model can be thought of for concurrent monitoring of education quality in schools through a set of statistical measures .
- Specialised Agencies like ICMR may be roped in to fill data gaps relating to Disease burden.
- There may be a survey once in 5 years for getting data of private health facilities.
- Data on health personnel may be updated for death and migration and authenticated once in 3 years.
- The scope of SRS should be widened to generate estimates at district level at the time of next revision which is due once the frame from 2011 Census is available. Once the district level estimates are available from SRS, data on important indicators such as expectation of life at birth and age 1, which are at present generated for major States only can also be generated for smaller States/UTs. Similarly, the maternal mortality ratio estimates can also be generated for all the States/UTs. The component of Verbal Autopsy can also be expanded to generate causes of death data at district level. There is also requirement of life table at district level to meet the sub-state level vital rates. In this context, the issue of a trade-off between SRS and AHS: whether both should complementarily co-exist or one of the two should emerge in a bigger form giving way to

the other, is a matter to be examined in great detail on the basis of the results of the pilot AHS in progress at the moment.

- Some indicators may be relevant only for urban areas while there are others which may be applicable only to rural areas. All the indicators, to the extent possible, should be available at national, State and sub-State levels; sector-wise (rural and urban), sex-wise, age-wise and socio-religious group-wise.
- Despite improvements, workforce participation rates highly underestimate the work done by women. Time Use method needs to be mainstreamed for better insights of paid and unpaid work done by women. MoSPI may consider setting up an appropriate mechanism for examining all aspects of a country-wide Time Use Survey which can address the major estimation problems with women's participation in economic and non-economic activities and monetisation of unvalued economic activities that justifies the policy focus on assessment of women's position in the overall context of empowerment.
- Poverty estimation based on household consumption expenditure fails to capture intra-household poverty situation, for that matter, the feminisation of poverty. Appropriate survey instrument or methodological innovation needs to be introduced to capture intra-household disaggregation of household consumption expenditure for estimation of head count ratios disaggregated by sex and age.
- The conventional studies for understanding policy impacts or other programme interventions do not provide adequate insight for over the time change in the conditions of the target population. Appropriate survey instruments such as longitudinal or panel surveys needs to be resorted to for tracking socio-economic impacts on group or groups of individuals in the same cohort of a target population group.

## **4.2 Statistical Products which depict the Status of Social Sector**

4.2.1 Keeping in view the deliberations of the Committee, identification of statistical products which depict the status of the social sector for an administrative division has been done. These have been classified under various themes. This is not an exhaustive list but is a pointer to the

impact/outcome of developmental activities which are required to be assessed to improve the status.

4.2.2 The objective of the exercise is to assess the social development in an administrative division, identify and address the emerging issues with prioritization. The present exercise is intended to provide a list of statistical products keeping this objective in view. A large number of statistical products are already covered in various statistical frameworks and data are already compiled periodically at national and State levels on the basis of census, surveys and administrative statistics. However, there are significant data gaps of different types which hinder regular assessment of social situation through output/ outcomes of development initiatives at various levels, especially at sub-State levels. It is, therefore, necessary to extend data collection, compilation and dissemination exercises as well as to organize the system in such a way that the national level measures could be arrived at through aggregation of State and sub-State level measures of the statistical products. In view of this, it is difficult to comprehend an exhaustive list of statistical products which can be used right from sub-State level and at the same time can depict the crucial characteristics of the social situation of the subject population. Thus, it is thought prudent to identify those critical products which are extremely essential to monitor the social development of the subject population and can also highlight the emerging issues. Environment statistics including climate change, natural resources and disaster statistics, is a priority sector which is intricately linked with social development. This sector is highly heterogeneous and requires special mechanism for data generation beyond the conventional methods. As already indicated by NSC, the Committee is of the view that the present exercise may be limited to cover the identification of statistical products depicting the status of social sector including gender and that a separate mechanism may be evolved to deliberate on the statistical products in environment sector. However, a broad framework of statistical products in environment sector has been appended. This is an indicative list which requires further elaboration through expert deliberations.

#### 4.2.3 Thematic Areas:

For the purpose of depicting the status of the social sector (the well-being of the people of the society, in particular), the statistical products or indicators are required to be thematically listed so that core competencies at the thematic level are institutionalised and made use of in developing the

appropriate domain knowledge and identification of contradiction between subject specific engagements through statistical exercises by concerned government agencies. The following categories are indicated for classifying the statistical products suggested in section 4.2.4:

1. Population, Migration, Housing and Basic Household Characteristics
2. Vital statistics, Health and Nutrition
3. Family Welfare
4. Poverty and Food Security
5. Literacy and Education
6. Labour and Employment
7. Gender
8. Child Protection
9. Social Services, Infrastructure and Manpower
10. Safety and Public Security



#### 4.2.4 Basic Statistical Products Depicting the Status of the Social Sector

Category-wise Grouping of Suggested Statistical Products	Statistical Product/ Critical Indicator	Possible Source(s)
<b>Population , Migration, Housing &amp; Basic Household Characteristics</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Population Profile (including inter-alia transgender, homeless and orphans)</li> <li>– Disability Profile</li> <li>– Marital Status</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Migration               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– In and Out Migration</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Housing and Slums               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Housing</li> <li>– Slums</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Basic Household Characteristics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population count and its share by sex, age, religion, caste, social-group and language</li> <li>• Population growth rate</li> <li>• Number and share of disabled (vision, hearing, speech, locomotor, mental)</li> <li>• Number and share of married, widowed, separated, divorced and single</li> <li>• Number and share of homeless</li> <li>• Number and share of orphans</li> <li>• Number and share of in and out migration, reasons, socio-economic profile</li> <li>• Slum population as percentage of urban population (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Basic amenities in slums</li> <li>• Percentage of houses owned/rented, pucca/ semi pucca/ kachcha</li> <li>• Average size of the household</li> <li>• Source of lighting the household and proportion of households using electricity for lighting</li> <li>• Source for cooking and proportion of households using LPG/ kerosene oil/ wood/ cow dung cake for cooking</li> <li>• Proportion of households using solid fuels (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Percentage of households with access to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Population Census, Office of Registrar General of India</li> <li>ii. National Sample Survey, Ministry of Statistics And Programme Implementation</li> <li>iii. National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</li> <li>iv. Local Level Statistics</li> </ul>

	<p>safe drinking water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Percentage of households with access to sanitation (no toilets, shared toilets, separate toilets)</li> <li>• Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural (MDG indicator)</li> </ul>	
<b>Vital Statistics, Health and Nutrition</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Births and Deaths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Fertility</li> <li>– Child Mortality</li> <li>– Maternal Mortality</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Public Health and Hygiene</li> <li>• Nutrition</li> <li>• Government Programmes (NRHM, ICDS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Awareness</li> <li>– Utilisation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crude birth rate</li> <li>• Crude death rate</li> <li>• Total fertility rate</li> <li>• Neonatal mortality rate</li> <li>• Infant mortality rate (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Under-five mortality rate (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Maternal mortality ratio (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Under five mortality rate</li> <li>• Percentage of children covered by polio vaccine</li> <li>• Percentage children immunized against DPT/ measles</li> <li>• Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Life expectancy at birth, life expectancy at age 1</li> <li>• Percentage of births registered</li> <li>• Percentage of deaths registered</li> <li>• Prevalence of infanticide and foeticide</li> <li>• Percentage of population chewing tobacco</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General of India</li> <li>ii. National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</li> <li>iii. Local Level Statistics</li> </ul>

	<p>and using tobacco products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of population using alcohol</li> <li>• Percentage of population using psychotropic substances</li> <li>• Prevalence of waterborne and vector borne diseases</li> <li>• HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures (Percentage of population covered under use of residuary spray in high risk areas) (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Prevalence of other communicable diseases</li> <li>• Prevalence and death rates associated with t (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Prevalence of hypo/hyper tension, diabetes</li> <li>• Percentage of children under 3 who are underweight, stunted, wasted</li> <li>• Average BMI for males/females</li> <li>• Prevalence of obesity</li> <li>• Prevalence of micronutrient deficiency</li> <li>• Prevalence of kwashiorkor, marasmus</li> <li>• Prevalence of anaemia in women/ children especially children under 3 years</li> <li>• Percentage of households aware of NRHM</li> </ul>	
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	<p>and ICDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of Households availed benefits from NRHM and ICDS</li> </ul>	
<b>Family Welfare</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marriages &amp; Reproductive Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early Marriage</li> <li>- Child Marriage</li> <li>- Antenatal Care and Delivery Facilities</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Adoption of Family Planning</li> <li>• Breastfeeding Practices</li> <li>• Awareness of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• Government Programmes (NACP, RCH, JSY) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness</li> <li>- Utilisation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age at first marriage for males/ females</li> <li>• Percentage of girls married before 18</li> <li>• Percentage of girls married above 18 but below 21</li> <li>• Percentage of women who had at least 3 ANC visits</li> <li>• Contraceptive prevalence rate of different methods</li> <li>• Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women, 15-49 years)</li> <li>• Condom use at last high risk sex (Condom use rate among non-regular sex partners, 15-24 years)</li> <li>• Percentage of children ever breastfed/ within half an hour of birth/ within 1 day of birth</li> <li>• Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Percentage of institutional deliveries</li> <li>• Percentage of women and men who have heard of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Percentage of households aware of NACP, RCH and JSY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. National Family Health Survey , Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</li> <li>ii. Local Level Statistics</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of Households availed benefits from NACP, RCH and JSY</li> </ul>	
<b>Poverty and Food Security</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevalence of Poverty</li> <li>Food Security</li> <li>Government Programmes (NREGA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness</li> <li>Utilisation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poverty Headcount Ratio (MDG indicator)</li> <li>Poverty Gap Ratio (MDG indicator)</li> <li>Share of poorest quintile in consumption (MDG indicator)</li> <li>Per capita availability of cereals and pulses</li> <li>Per capita consumption of cereals and pulses</li> <li>Per capita intake of proteins, carbohydrates and fats</li> <li>Percentage of households aware of NREGA</li> <li>Percentage of Households availed benefits from NREGA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning Commission</li> <li>National Sample Survey, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</li> <li>National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau</li> <li>Local Level Statistics</li> </ul>
<b>Literacy and Education</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Literacy</li> <li>Numeracy and Functional Literacy</li> <li>School Enrolment and Attendance</li> <li>Government Programmes (SSA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness</li> <li>Utilisation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total Literacy rate, female literacy rate</li> <li>Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds (MDG indicator)</li> <li>Percent children in class I-II who cannot even recognize letters/ numbers 1 to 9</li> <li>Percent children in class III-V who can read class I text or more/ who can do subtraction or more</li> <li>Gross enrolment ratio, Net enrolment ratio for all classes</li> <li>Net enrolment ratio in primary education (MDG indicator)</li> <li>Gross attendance ratio, Net attendance ratio for primary and secondary</li> <li>Out-turn in schools and colleges</li> <li>Dropout rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population Census, O/o RGI</li> <li>Education in India, NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round</li> <li>Selected Education Statistics, Ministry of Human Resource Development</li> <li>District Information System for Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development</li> <li>NCERT</li> <li>Local Level Statistics</li> </ul>

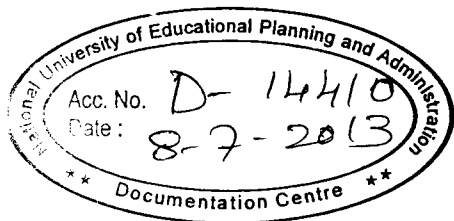
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender parity index</li> <li>• Transition rate</li> <li>• Expenditure per student</li> <li>• Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Teacher-pupil ratio</li> <li>• Percentage of households aware of RTE</li> <li>• Percentage of Households availed benefits from RTE</li> </ul>	
<b>Labour &amp; Employment</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupational profile of the population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Decent Work</li> <li>– Child Labour</li> <li>– Home Workers</li> <li>– Home Based Workers</li> <li>– Workers in hazardous occupation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Wage rates by sector and sex</li> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• Social Security Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Provident Fund</li> <li>– Pension benefits</li> <li>– Medical/health insurance</li> <li>– Workplace facilities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workforce participation rate</li> <li>• Labour force participation rate</li> <li>• Percentage of workforce in hazardous occupation</li> <li>• Average wage rates for various occupations</li> <li>• Average working hours for various occupations</li> <li>• Unemployment rate</li> <li>• Percentage distribution of workforce according to home worker, home based worker, formal and informal categories</li> <li>• Percentage of workforce covered under social security benefits</li> <li>• Percentage of enterprises providing crèche facility/ medical facility</li> <li>• Number of industrial lockouts in the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. National Sample Survey, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</li> <li>ii. Local Level Statistics</li> </ul>
<b>Gender</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Gap in Income/ Consumption</li> <li>• Empowerment (social, economic, political)</li> <li>• Crime against women</li> <li>• Gender Differentials in Time Use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Per capita income/ consumption expenditure for male/ female</li> <li>• Ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Selected Education Statistics, Ministry of Human Resource Development</li> <li>ii. Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau</li> <li>iii. Local Level Statistics</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender parity index</li> <li>• Transition rate</li> <li>• Expenditure per student</li> <li>• Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Teacher-pupil ratio</li> <li>• Percentage of households aware of RTE</li> <li>• Percentage of Households availed benefits from RTE</li> </ul>	
<b>Labour &amp; Employment</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupational profile of the population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Decent Work</li> <li>– Child Labour</li> <li>– Home Workers</li> <li>– Home Based Workers</li> <li>– Workers in hazardous occupation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Wage rates by sector and sex</li> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• Social Security Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Provident Fund</li> <li>– Pension benefits</li> <li>– Medical/health insurance</li> <li>– Workplace facilities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workforce participation rate</li> <li>• Labour force participation rate</li> <li>• Percentage of workforce in hazardous occupation</li> <li>• Average wage rates for various occupations</li> <li>• Average working hours for various occupations</li> <li>• Unemployment rate</li> <li>• Percentage distribution of workforce according to home worker, home based worker, formal and informal categories</li> <li>• Percentage of workforce covered under social security benefits</li> <li>• Percentage of enterprises providing crèche facility/ medical facility</li> <li>• Number of industrial lockouts in the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. National Sample Survey, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</li> <li>ii. Local Level Statistics</li> </ul>
<b>Gender</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Gap in Income/ Consumption</li> <li>• Empowerment (social, economic, political)</li> <li>• Crime against women</li> <li>• Gender Differentials in Time Use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Per capita income/ consumption expenditure for male/ female</li> <li>• Ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Selected Education Statistics, Ministry of Human Resource Development</li> <li>ii. Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau</li> <li>iii. Local Level Statistics</li> </ul>

	<p>old (MDG indicator)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of shelter homes for women and average number of inmates per home</li> <li>• Number of working women hostels and average number of inmates per hostel</li> <li>• Number of cases of molestations, number of cases of domestic violence, number of cases of importation of girls</li> <li>• Percentage of local bodies headed by women and percentage of women members in local bodies, percentage of bank accounts held by women, percentage of households headed by women, percentage of women owning land, buiding and other assets</li> <li>• Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (MDG indicator)</li> <li>• Percentage of men/women who are members of self help groups</li> <li>• Percentage of men/women who availed microfinance facility</li> <li>• Time use statistics of men, women and children</li> </ul>	
<b>Child Protection</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child care facilities</li> <li>• Child Adoption</li> <li>• Crime Against Children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of crèches per 1000 population</li> <li>• Number of anganwadis per 1 lakh population</li> <li>• Number of orphanages and adoption centres</li> <li>• Number of adoptions and adoption rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Local Level Statistics</li> <li>ii. National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percent of child workers</li> <li>• Number of street children</li> <li>• Number of cases of violence against children</li> </ul>	
<b>Social Services, Infrastructure and Manpower</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Services</li> <li>• Infrastructure and Manpower</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of old age homes and average number of inmates per home</li> <li>• Distance to nearest health facility</li> <li>• Distance to nearest Anganwadi centre</li> <li>• Distance to nearest primary school</li> <li>• Distance to nearest railway station</li> <li>• Distance to nearest post office</li> <li>• Distance to nearest commercial bank branch</li> <li>• Distance to nearest police station</li> <li>• Distance to nearest maternity centre</li> <li>• Existence or otherwise of all-weather roads in the area</li> <li>• Area electrified or not</li> </ul>	i. Local Level Statistics
<b>Safety and Public Security</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety and Public Security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of fatal road accidents and number of deaths</li> <li>• Number of cases of kidnapping and abduction</li> <li>• Number of murders</li> <li>• Number of terrorist acts</li> <li>• Number of extremist activities</li> <li>• Number of cases of trafficking reported</li> </ul>	i. National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs ii. Local Level Statistics



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## Annexure-I

### Composition of the NSC Committee on Social Sector Statistics

1	Prof. Anil P. Gore	Chairman
2	Dr. J.B.G.Tilak, NIEPA	Member
3	Dr. Indrani Gupta, IEG, Delhi	Member
4	Dr. Padam Singh, former member of the NSC	Member
5	Dr. Asha Kapoor Mehta, IIPA	Member
6	Smt. Indira Hirway, CFDA, Ahmedabad	Member
7	Prof. Alakh N. Sharama, Institute of Human Development	Member
8	Prof. K.Nagaraj	Member
9	Representative of the ISI	Member
10	Representative of the M/o Health & family Welfare	Member
11	Representative of the M/o Human Resource development	Member
12	Representative of the NCERT	Member
13	Representative of the M/o Census commissioner of india	Member
14	Representative of the M/o Social justice and Empowerment	Member
15	Representative of the M/O Women and child development	Member
16	Representative of the M/o Minority affairs	Member
17	Directors of DESs of Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram	Member
18	Additional Director General, NSSO(SDRD)	Member
19	Additional Director General, CSO(SSD)	Member Secretary

The committee has been constituted vide NSC order dated 30 July 2010

## Annexure-II

### Draft List of Core Statistics as identified by the Secretariat and discussed during the First Meeting

S. No.	Sector	Core Statistics
1.	Demography and Vital Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of population by age/ sex/ location/ social group, working status and vital events</li> </ul>
2.	Labour and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of labourforce/ workforce and employment by age/ sex/ region/ education level and social groups and formal/ informal categories of work/ employment and facilities for working women</li> <li>• Wage distribution</li> </ul>
3.	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of population by literacy status and education levels/ skill attainments by age, sex, region and social groups</li> </ul>
4.	Health and Family Welfare	
4.1	Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness and prevalence of different methods of contraception</li> </ul>
4.2	Child Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infant and child mortality, indicators of malnutrition with locales of prevalence</li> </ul>
4.3	Reproductive and Maternal Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maternal mortality ratio with locales of prevalence</li> </ul>
4.4	Morbidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence and incidence of diseases cross classified by various social and economic traits</li> </ul>
4.5	HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence and incidence of HIV/AIDS by mode of transmission cross classified by various social and behavioural traits and locales</li> </ul>
4.6	Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dietary energy and protein intake by age/ sex groupings</li> </ul>
5.	Public order and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime incidence, major crimes and their redressal</li> <li>• Accidents</li> <li>• Suicides</li> </ul>
6.	Mass Communication and Entertainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population distribution of usage of instruments of mass communication by age/ sex/ region and social groups</li> </ul>
7.	Housing, Slums and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing stock and related amenities and spatial distribution by socio-economic characteristics</li> <li>• Distribution of modes of transportation</li> </ul>
8.	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest cover</li> <li>• Quality of air and water/ level of industrial pollution cross-classified by geographical and environmental categories/ locales</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural resources/ eco-systems classified by terrestrial, aquatic and atmospheric categories</li> <li>• Indicators of climate change – mitigation and adaptation</li> <li>• Disaster Statistics – mitigation and adaptation</li> </ul>
9.	Gender and Women Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of women in decision making and in employment and administration at different levels classified by various social and demographic categories/ characteristics</li> <li>• Men and women participating and winning in elections for various levels of public administration and governments</li> </ul>
10.	Youth in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age-sex distribution of youth and their development status by various social and demographic features</li> </ul>
11.	Domestic Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of prevalence of domestic violence by age/locales and social and economic background</li> </ul>
12.	Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Head count ratio and poverty gap ratio by region and social groups</li> </ul>
13.	Drug Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of drug abuse by age/ sex and other demographic and social characteristics</li> </ul>
14.	Geriatric Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of elderly population by their socio-economic characteristics, old age dependency ratio by sex, region, place of residence</li> </ul>
15.	Disability Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disability by age, sex, place of residence and accessibility to rights</li> </ul>
16.	Tourism Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of international and domestic tourism statistics and their demographic pattern</li> </ul>

## **A draft Framework of Environmental Statistical Products**

1. In order to develop the revised framework for development of environmental statistical products, the UNSD has constituted an expert group. Out of the expert group, 3 working groups were formed to work on revised framework. The member secretary of the Committee on Social Sector Statistics is a member of the 3<sup>rd</sup> working group. The provisional list of environmental statistical products proposed in the interim draft working document of the 3<sup>rd</sup> working group is given below with the permission of chairperson and of the UNSD in the following paras.

2. The framework's objective is to characterize the statistics about the environment and its natural resources, as well as the mutual interaction among natural processes and human activities.

This characterization should thus include:

- The description of environment and physical conditions;
- The quantity and quality of natural resources;
- The tracking of relevant substances;
- The effects of human activities on the environment;
- The identification of relevant environmental changes;
- The assessment of ecosystem health and ecosystem services.

Therefore, the proposed structure includes 6 main components:

1. Environmental and physical conditions
2. Natural resources
3. Emissions, wastes and chemical substances
4. Environmental activities
5. Environmental changes
6. Ecosystem health

3. This framework aims to be a roadmap in the development, production and dissemination of environmental information. It can be linked to other information frameworks such as System of Economic and Environmental Accounts, DPSIR of the Spatial Data Infrastructure, the International Energy Agency or the Food and Agriculture Organisation, as well as other sustainable development initiatives such as Millennium Development Goals or the Green Growth Strategies.

4. It also provides the information necessary to support decision making, taking full account of the end-user's perspective. In this case, the end user is a policy maker relying on environmental information to make a decision.

### **Physical and Environmental conditions**

5. This component comprises information categories that describe physical and natural environmental conditions such as weather and climate, soil, vegetation, water bodies and landforms. The objective of this component is to provide basic descriptive data of natural phenomena and the environment.

6. This characterization involves measuring for the purpose of gaining basic facts. It also aims to support the analysis of interactions, processes and provide the baselines for estimating environmental changes. It also comprises man-made infrastructure as it is recognized as part of the environment.

7. The main contents, topics and data elements include the description of the atmospheric conditions and phenomena, the characterization of soils and land cover, the description of the territory, infrastructure.

- Atmospheric conditions
  - Precipitation
  - Temperature
  - Wind
  - Solar Radiation
  - Humidity
  - Pressure
  - Climate classification
  - Extreme weather events
    - Storms
    - Heat waves
    - Cold fronts
    - Tropical cyclones
    - Tornadoes
    - Droughts
- Terrestrial conditions
  - Relief of the terrain
  - Geological conditions
    - ▶ Landforms
      - Volcanoes
      - Glaciers
      - Mountains
    - ▶ Deposits and mines (Types and Occurrences)
    - ▶ Structure
    - ▶ Folds
    - ▶ Faults and related structures
  - Natural hazards and disasters
    - ▶ Volcanic eruptions
    - ▶ Tsunamis
    - ▶ Earthquakes and geologic hazards
      - Earthquakes & Faults
      - Liquefaction
      - Landslides & Rock Falls

- Ground Cracks
    - Radon
    - ▶ Extreme events
      - Floods
  - Soils characterization
    - ▶ Classification and extent
    - ▶ Physical conditions
      - Structure
      - Color
      - Consistence
      - Texture
    - ▶ Chemical conditions
      - Depth
      - Cation exchange capacity
      - Effective cation-exchange capacity
      - Soil reaction
      - Calcium carbonate
      - Gypsum
      - Salinity
      - Sodium Adsorption Ratio
    - ▶ Biological conditions
  - Land cover (Extent and quality)
    - ▶ Natural vegetation
    - ▶ Aquatic – Water bodies (Area, altitude, location, volume)
      - Area
      - Altitude
      - Location
      - Water volume
      - Water level
    - ▶ Non-natural land cover
  - Land use (Extent)
    - ▶ Residential
    - ▶ Commercial /Industrial
    - ▶ Agriculture
  - Land tenancy
  - Zoning
- Islands characterization
  - Marine conditions
    - Bathymetry
    - Coastal Line – Shore line. Extent
    - Economic Exclusive Zone. Extent
    - Sea level
    - Temperature
    - Salinity
    - Density

- Circulation
  - ▶ Tidal
  - ▶ Current
  - ▶ Waves
  - ▶ Heat flow
  - ▶ El Niño/Niña Southern Oscillation
- Infrastructure
  - Energy
  - Transport
  - Communications
  - Environmental
    - ▶ Water
    - ▶ Waste management
    - ▶ Air quality
  - Education
  - Health
  - Economic production
    - ▶ Agricultural
    - ▶ Industrial
    - ▶ Services
  - Security
- Ecosystems
  - Terrestrial
  - Aquatic
  - Coastal
  - Marine

## **Natural Resources**

8. The aim of this component is to define an inventory of natural resources and to determine the quantity and quality of stocks available in order to assess their extraction and use of reserves. This characterization will allow establishing the level of stocks that should be maintained over time as well as the assessment of changes over time (flows).

9. The final structure and level of detail should be consistent with System of environmental and economic accounting (SEEA) and specific guidance documents (such as IRWS - water statistics). Every subcomponent (such as freshwater, energy, minerals, soil etc) consists of the description of stocks and flows.

10. A presentation of the individual elements in form of a matrix-structure (stocks and flows in the columns) can be useful for implementation of the FDES as well as for analytical purposes. The following example of freshwater is presented in both ways, in a matrix structure as well as a list.



**Matrix presentation of freshwater sub-component:**

<b>Natural Resource</b>	<b>Stocks</b>	<b>Inflows</b>	<b>Outflows</b>
Freshwater	Quantity (m <sup>3</sup> )	Precipitation External inflow Wastewater discharges (by industry)	External outflow Evapotranspiration Abstraction and consumption (by industry)
Freshwater	Quality (physico-chemical parameters, biological parameters)	Wastewater discharges	Self-purification capacity

**Presentation of freshwater sub-component as a structured list:**

- Freshwater
  - Quality
    - State
      - Physico-chemical parameters (state, wastewater discharges, self-purification capacity)
      - Biological parameters (state, wastewater discharges, self-purification capacity)
    - Pollution
      - Physico-chemical parameters by Industry (flow)
      - Biological parameters by Industry (flow)
  - Quantity (m<sup>3</sup>)
    - Surface Water
      - Lakes (stock and flow)
      - Rivers (stock and flow)
      - Artificial reservoirs (stock and flow)
    - Groundwater
      - Renewable GW (stock and flow)
      - Fossil (non-renewable) GW (stock and flow)
    - Natural flows
      - Overall water balance (precipitation, transfers between water bodies, evapotranspiration, inflow, outflow etc).
      - Extreme events
    - Abstraction and use
      - Abstraction by industry
      - Use by industry
      - Consumption and losses by industry

- Marine water
  - Water quality
  
- Energy
  - Renewables (actual exploited, potential)
    - Solar
    - Wind
    - Hydro
    - Biomass
    - Geothermal
  - Fossil fuels
  - Nuclear
  - Wastes and emissions
  
- Mineral (Resources and Reserves)
  - Metallic
  - Non-metallic
  
- Soil
  - Quality
  - Productivity
  
- Biological resources (includes Biodiversity)
  - Forest resources
    - Wood
    - Non wood
  - Crop and plant resources
  - Aquatic resources
    - Cultivated
    - Non cultivated
  - Animal resources other than aquatic
  - Marine resources
    - Commercial
    - Non commercial
  - Genetic resources
  - Wild life species
    - Flora characterization
    - Fauna characterization
  - Endangered species
    - Least concerned
    - Near threatened
    - Threatened
    - Vulnerable
    - Endangered
    - Extinct

## **Emissions, wastes and chemical substances**

11. This component covers the measurement of the result of human activities where they have impacts on the environment (at global or local scale). The information categories in this component include those emissions, wastes and chemical substances that may affect the environmental conditions or the quality of the natural resources.

- Emissions of air pollutants (Criteria pollutants)
  - By source
    - Stationary (point)
    - Mobile
  - By pollutants
  - By relevant regions
- Greenhouse Gas
  - Emissions
    - By source
    - By pollutant
  - Sinks
  - Emissions reductions
    - Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
    - Kyoto Protocol Mechanisms
    - Voluntary Initiatives
- Ozone Depleting Substances (Montreal Protocol)
  - Gas by Annex
  - Production
  - Imports
  - Exports
  - Consumption
- Municipal solid wastes by source and region
  - Generation
  - Transportation
  - Waste management (Treatment and disposal)
  - Un controlled
- Hazardous wastes by source and region
  - Generation
  - Transportation
  - Waste management (Treatment and disposal)
  - Un controlled
- Waste water and emissions to water by source and region
  - Waste water discharges
    - Wastewater quantity per industry
    - Wastewater quality per industry:
      - Eutrophication substances
      - Metal compounds
      - Organic compounds
    - Sewage sludge generation, treatment, reuse and disposal

- Chemical substances
  - Persistent Organic Pollutants POPs (Stockholm Convention)
    - Concentration levels in air
    - Concentration levels in human milk or blood
  - Prior Informed Consent (Rotterdam Convention)
    - Pesticides
    - Food additives
    - Pharmaceuticals, which are included in products for human and veterinary applications
    - Industrial chemicals
  - Pollutants Release and Transfer Registries
  - Chemicals
    - Hazards
    - Accidents
  
- Nuclear

### **Environmental activities**

12. This component is focused on the description of the instruments used for environmental and natural resources policy implementation. The classification includes economic incentives, legal and information instruments, environmentally beneficial activities, and the minimization and response to natural hazards. It also includes the expenditures associated to these instruments and the expenditures associated to environmental protection, resource use and management.

- Environmental protection
  - Activities
    - Classification
      - Site - area protection
      - Resource and habitat protection
      - Site - area management
      - Habitat and natural process restoration
      - Species management (activities directed at managing or restoring species)
        - Species management
        - Species recovery
        - Species reintroduction
        - Ex-situ conservation
      - Education and awareness
        - Formal education
        - Training
        - Awareness and communications
      - Loan policy
        - Legislation
        - Policies and regulations

- Standards and codes
- Compliance and enforcement
- Market instruments
  - Livelihood alternatives
  - Substitution
  - Economic incentives
  - Taxes and subsidies
- Capacity building
  - Institutional and civil society development
  - Alliance and partnership development
- Protection of ambient air and climate
- Waste water management
- Water supply management
- Waste management
- Protection of soil and groundwater
- Noise and vibration abatement
- Protection of biodiversity and landscape
- Protection against radiation
- Research and development
- Other environment protection activities
- Loan policy
- Expenditures
- Resource use and management
  - Activities
  - Expenditures

## **Environmental changes**

13. This component identifies, defines, selects and integrates a range of information categories useful to understand the dynamics of change in environmental conditions and natural resources, in order to highlight potential environmental problems and track them over time. This information will support policy and decision making processes by setting environmental objectives for policy initiatives, identifying trends and assessing their effectiveness.

Note: Environmental changes could also be allocated as a topic in the other components. The reason to separate it as a sole component is because it is important to consider the information of the environment including an overall picture of change, and also to accommodate cross cutting issues that implicate different parts of other components.

- Air quality
  - Ambient concentrations of air pollutants
  - Trends
- Water quality
  - Salinization of groundwater
  - Concentrations of pollutants in water bodies

- Ozone depletion
- Climate change
  - Climatic changes
  - Sea level
  - Emission trends
  - Reductions trends
- Land cover changes
  - Deforestation
  - Reforestation
  - Afforestation
  - Conservation and protected areas
- Productivity
  - Acidification (pH)
  - Fertility (C)
  - Compaction
  - Texture
  - Heavy metal contents
  - Microelements contents
- Soil degradation
  - Erosion
    - Wind
    - Chemical
    - Water
  - Compaction
  - Salinization
  - Loss of organic matter
- Contaminated sites
  - Contaminated land
  - Remediated land
- Wild life species populations
  - Flora
    - Proliferation
    - Depletion
    - Extinction
  - Fauna
    - Proliferation
    - Depletion
    - Extinction

## **Ecosystem health**

14. This component will generate the information to describe the characteristics of ecosystem health such as resilience and/or diversity. According to purpose of assessment, it can integrate descriptions about environmental and physical conditions, ecological, social and economic indicators. It is expected that this component supports the development of strategies for the integrated management of land, water and living resources promoting conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Therefore instead of specifying a particular spatial unit or scale for this component, it can refer to any functioning unit at any scale depending on the problem being addressed.

- Resilience
  - Air quality
  - Water quality
    - Self-purification capacity
  - Water quantity
  - Soil health
    - Soil structure
    - Moisture availability
    - Rooting conditions
    - Faunal activity
    - Erosion hazards
    - Germination and establishment conditions
    - Nutrient availability
  
- Biodiversity
  - Ecosystem processes
  - Relevant species populations
    - Proportion of native species expected
    - Ratio of observed expected species
    - Proportion of invasive species
  - Land cover changes
  - Land use changes
  - Habitat fragmentation
  - Productivity

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**NB: The Revised Framework for environment statistics is expected to be finalized during early part of calendar year 2012 by UNSD.**

11<sup>th</sup> Plan Monitorable Targets – social sector

S.No.	Sector	Monitorable Targets
1.	Income and Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average GDP growth rate of 9 percent per year in the Eleventh Plan period.</li> <li>• Agricultural GDP growth rate at 4 percent per year on the average.</li> <li>• Generation of 58 million new work opportunities.</li> <li>• Reduction of unemployment among the educated to less than 5 percent.</li> <li>• 20 percent rise in the real wage rate of unskilled workers.</li> <li>• Reduction in the head-count ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points.</li> </ul>
2	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in the dropout rates of children at the elementary level from 52.2 percent in 2003–04 to 20 percent by 2011–12.</li> <li>• Developing minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary schools, to ensure quality education.</li> <li>• Increasing the literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85 percent by 2011–12.</li> <li>• Reducing the gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points by 2011–12.</li> <li>• Increasing the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10 percent to 15 percent by 2011–12.</li> </ul>
3.	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infant mortality rate (IMR) to be reduced to 28 and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births by the end of the Eleventh Plan.</li> <li>• Total Fertility Rate to be reduced to 2.1 by the end of the Eleventh Plan.</li> <li>• Clean drinking water to be available for all by 2009, ensuring that there are no slip-backs by the end of the Eleventh Plan.</li> <li>• Malnutrition among children of age group 0–3 to be reduced to half its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan.</li> <li>• Anaemia among women and girls to be reduced to half its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan.</li> </ul>
4.	Women and Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sex ratio for age group 0–6 to be raised to 935 by 2011–12 and to 950 by 2016–17.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that at least 33 percent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children.</li> <li>• Ensuring that all children enjoy a safe childhood, without any compulsion to work.</li> </ul>
5.	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure electricity connection to all villages and BPL households by 2009 and reliable power by the end of the Plan.</li> <li>• To ensure all-weather road connection to all habitations with population 1000 and above (500 and above in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and all significant habitations by 2015.</li> <li>• To connect every village by telephone and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012.</li> <li>• To provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016–17.</li> </ul>
6.	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points.</li> <li>• To attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011–12.</li> <li>• To treat all urban waste water by 2011–12 to clean river waters.</li> <li>• To increase energy efficiency by 20 percent by 2016–17.</li> </ul>

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## Millennium Development Goals and Targets

Goal	Target	Indicator
Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.</li> <li>• Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.</li> <li>• Poverty Gap Ratio</li> <li>• Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</li> <li>• Prevalence of underweight children under three years of age</li> </ul>
Achieve Universal Primary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net Enrolment Ratio in primary education.</li> <li>• Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5</li> <li>• Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds</li> </ul>
Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education</li> <li>• Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old</li> <li>• Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</li> <li>• Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament</li> </ul>
Reduce Child Mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under-Five Mortality Rate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under-Five Mortality Rate</li> <li>• Infant Mortality Rate</li> <li>• Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles</li> </ul>
Improve Maternal Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)</li> <li>• Proportion of births attended By skilled health personnel</li> </ul>
Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years</li> <li>• Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (Condom use to overall</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria</li> </ul>	<p>contraceptive use among currently married women, 15-49 yrs, percent)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condom use at last high risk sex (Condom use rate among nonregular sex partners 15-24 yrs)</li> <li>• Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• Prevalence and death rates associated with Malaria.</li> <li>• Proportion of population in Malaria risk areas using effective Malaria prevention and treatment measures (Percentage of population covered under use of residuary spray in high risk areas)</li> <li>• Prevalence and death rates associated with Tuberculosis</li> <li>• Proportion of Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS</li> </ul>
<p>Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.</li> <li>• Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.</li> <li>• By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of land area covered by forest</li> <li>• Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area</li> <li>• Energy use per unit of GDP (Rupee)</li> <li>• Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of Ozone depleting Chlorofl uoro Carbons (ODP tons)</li> <li>• Proportion of the Households using solid fuels</li> <li>• Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural</li> <li>• Slum population as percentage of urban population</li> </ul>

<b>Develop a Global Partnership for Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population</li><li>• Internet subscribers per 100 population</li><li>• Personal computers per 100 population</li></ul>
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Correspondence between MDGs and 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Goals

MDGs	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Goals
<b>A. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	
<p>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.</p> <p>Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.</p> <p>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in the head-count ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points.</li> <li>• Generation of 58 million new work opportunities.</li> <li>☑ Reduction of unemployment among the educated to less than 5%.</li> <li>• 20% rise in the real wage rate of unskilled workers.</li> <li>• Malnutrition among children of age group 0–3 to be reduced to half its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan.</li> <li>• Average GDP growth rate of 9% per year in the Eleventh Plan period☑ Agricultural GDP growth rate at 4% per year on the average.</li> </ul>
<b>B. Achieve universal primary education</b>	
<p>Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in the dropout rates of children at the elementary level from 52.2% in 2003–04 to 20% by 2011–12.</li> <li>• Developing minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary schools, to ensure quality education.</li> <li>• Increasing the literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85% by 2011–12.</li> <li>• Reducing the gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points by 2011–12.</li> <li>• Increasing the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10% to 15% by 2011–12.</li> </ul>

<b>C. Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points by 2011–12. (Repeat of the statement in Goal 2)</li> <li>• Sex ratio for age group 0–6 to be raised to 935 by 2011–12 and to 950 by 2016–17.</li> <li>• Ensuring that at least 33% of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children.</li> <li>• Ensuring that all children enjoy a safe childhood, without any compulsion to work.</li> </ul>
<b>D. Reduce child mortality</b>	
Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infant mortality rate (IMR) to be reduced to 28 by the end of the Eleventh Plan.</li> </ul>
<b>E. Improve maternal health</b>	
Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio Achieve by 2015 universal access to reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births by the end of the Eleventh Plan.</li> <li>• Total Fertility Rate to be reduced to 2.1 by the end of the Eleventh Plan.</li> <li>• Anaemia among women and girls to be reduced to half its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan</li> </ul>
<b>F. Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	

<b>G. Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	
<p>Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources.</p> <p>Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.</p> <p>Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (for more information see the entry on water supply).</p> <p>By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points.</li> <li>• To attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011–12.</li> <li>• To treat all urban waste water by 2011–12 to clean river waters.</li> <li>• Clean drinking water to be available for all by 2009, ensuring that there are no slip-backs by the end of the Eleventh Plan.</li> <li>• To increase energy efficiency by 20% by 2016–17.</li> <li>• To ensure electricity connection to all villages and BPL households by 2009 and reliable power by the end of the Plan.</li> <li>• To ensure all-weather road connection to all habitations with population 1000 and above (500 and above in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and all significant habitations by 2015.</li> <li>• To connect every village by telephone and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012.</li> <li>• To provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016–17.</li> </ul>

**H. Develop a global partnership for development**

- Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system
- Address the special needs of the least developed countries
- Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
- Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries
- In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
- In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications



## SAARC Development Goals (SDGs)

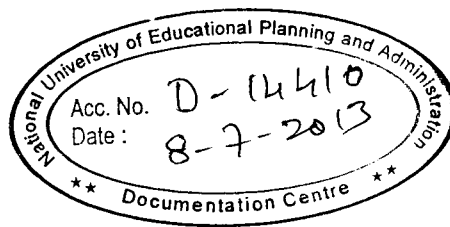
Goals		Indicators
<b>Livelihood SDGs</b>		
Goal 1	Eradication of Hunger Poverty	1. Malnutrition in children under five years 2. Malnutrition for overall population (in average intake)
Goal 2	Halve proportion of people in Poverty by 2017	1. Percentage of people living on less than 1\$ per day (PPP terms) 2. Head Count poverty ratio based on nationally determined poverty line(s)
Goal 3	Ensure adequate nutrition and dietary improvement for the poor	1. Percentage of the poor covered by various food support programmes. 2. Micro-nutrient supplements e.g. % of people having access to Vitamin A, iodized salt etc.
Goal 4	Ensure a robust pro-poor growth process	1. Budgetary/fiscal expenditures for pro-poor growth sectors as % of GDP, and as % of total government expenditures 2. % of poor covered by micro-credit and similar programmes 3. Reduction of Income/Consumption Inequality (Gini coefficient) 4. Rate of growth of employment (disaggregated) 5. Assets ownership by poor (quantifiable indicators to be developed) Additional indicators – rate of increase of income/consumption of bottom % of the population compared to top 20 % of the population
Goal 5	Strengthen connectivity of poorer regions and of poor as social groups	1. Transport Connectivity for the Poor in Rural areas (e.g., length of rural roads/availability of boats per 1000 population/average time/distance taken to reach nearest road/major population centre) 2. Communications Connectivity – % of people using telephone/cell phone 3. % of rural population having access to electricity 4. Representation of the excluded groups (Dalits/tribals/indigenous groups) in Local Governance. 5. Mass media connectivity – percentage of people using TV and radio

Goal 6	Reduce social and institutional vulnerabilities of the poor, women, and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. % of children who are working</li> <li>2. Share of Women in Employment (Wage/self/ organized/unorganized)</li> <li>3. Coverage or amount of public expenditure</li> <li>4. % of GDP on Social Protection for the Vulnerable Groups</li> <li>5. Early marriage (average age at marriage; % girls married before legal age)</li> <li>6. Birth registration (% of children registered)</li> <li>7. Sex ratio at birth</li> </ul>
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Average Time required in disposal of legal cases (minutes)</li> <li>2. Access to alternate dispute resolution.</li> <li>3. Access to free legal aid for the poor (marginalized groups)</li> </ul>
Goal 8	Ensure effective participation of poor and of women in anti-poverty policies and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of women in local governments/ parliament/civil service etc.</li> <li>2. Gender Budgeting – Budgetary expenditures for Women/ Poor as % of total budgetary amount.</li> </ul>
<b>Health SDGs</b>		
Goal 9	Maternal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)</li> <li>2. Percentage of births covered by the Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA)</li> <li>3. Life expectancy of women as a ratio of life expectancy of men</li> <li>4. Age specific fertility rate of 15 to 24 years</li> </ul>
Goal 10	Child health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Immunisation coverage (measles can be a proxy)</li> <li>2. Under 5 mortality Rate (CMR)</li> <li>3. IMR</li> <li>4. Neo-natal Mortality Rate</li> </ul>
Goal 11	Affordable health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Out of pocket expenditure on health as a % of total household expenditure</li> <li>2. Total government expenditure on health as % of GDP</li> <li>3. % of budget allocated to primary health care vis a vis total health budget</li> <li>4. No. of doctors per 1000 of population</li> </ul>
Goal 12	Improved hygiene and Public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. % of population with access to safe drinking water</li> <li>2. % of population having access to sanitation</li> <li>3. Policies on health education (no. of campaigns, preventing and health promoting, communicable diseases e.g. HIVAID, TB, Malaria)</li> </ul>

			Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria
<b>Education SDGs</b>			
Goal 13	Access to primary and secondary school for all children, boys and girls	Gender parity at primary and secondary	Percentage of children having access to primary schools by distance (physical or time to be provided by respective countries) Gross Enrolment Rate/Net Enrolment Rate Public expenditure on education in terms of GDP
Goal 14	Completion of primary education cycle	Survival rates (along with drop out)	
Goal 15	Universal functional literacy	Adult literacy rate	
Goal 16	Quality education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels	Percentage of trained teachers Students teacher ratio (STR) Percentage of schools with toilets for girls	
<b>Environment SDGs</b>			
Goal 17	Acceptable level of forest cover	Percentage of forest cover	
Goal 18	Acceptable level of water and soil quality	Percentage or extent of community/social forest	Chemical Fertilizers /pesticides consumption per ha of arable land Percentage of contaminated wells/water bodies
Goal 19	Acceptable level of air quality	Carbon dioxide emissions (Metric tons per capita)	Particulate matter (PM 2.5/10) in the major metropolitan centres Percentage of firewood in total energy mix
Goal 20	Conservation of biodiversity	Area and no. of protected areas out of the total land area (with management plan) No. of protected species	
Goal 21	Wetland conservation	Area and % of protected wetland/Ramsar	
Goal 22	Ban on dumping of hazardous waste, including e-waste	Solid waste generation per capita (kg p.a) Percentage of waste treated Regulatory framework for hazardous waste management in place.	

## References

1. Plan Document, 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12
2. Millennium Development Goals – India Country Report 2009 – Mid-term Statistical Appraisal
3. Draft Report of the working group on revision of the UN Framework on Development of Environmental Statistics
4. SAARC Development Report India Country Report 2010



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