



SAARC  
Development Goals  
India Country  
Report 2017



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India  
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
Central Statistics Office  
Social Statistics Division  
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# SAARC Development Goals



## India Country Report 2017

Central Statistics Office  
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
Government of India



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## **Foreword**

SAARC as a regional forum, has great potential of regional cooperation with strong bilateral linkages, mutual trust and willingness among member countries to bring out social development in the region. India constitutes over 70% of the area and population among the eight SAARC nations and is strategically connected to almost all the member nations.

Government of India is making efforts to bring all the neighbouring countries on the board for upliftment of marginalized and poor sections of the society in to the main stream. Indian development planning, formulation of programmes and policies are not only important for India but also for the entire SAARC countries. The government has been implementing many programmes for social and financial inclusion of the deprived classes which may also be considered by the neighbouring countries as well.

I hope this report which gives the statistical appraisal of the achievements made on some mutually agreed indicators of SAARC Development Goals will be useful in assessing India's progress on the attainment of SAARC Development Goals.

October 2017  
New Delhi

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## **Preface**

The SAARC Development Goals consisting of 22 goals & 67 indicators representing the status of social development in the country.

The present report gives the statistical appraisal of the achievements made on the SAARC Development Goals in India. In addition to the mutually agreed indicators, some additional indicators have also been included under different goals. Goal-wise complete list of indicators used in this report has been given under 'India's SDGs Framework: Goals and Indicators'.

I wish to place on record my gratitude to all government agencies which provided the necessary updated data for the publication. Without their cooperation, timely preparation of the Report would not have been possible. I would like to appreciate the efforts of the team of officers of Social Statistics division in preparing this Report.

October 2017  
New Delhi

  
**Davendra Verma**  
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Goal 3 : Ensure adequate nutrition and dietary improvement for the poor

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Goal 6 : Reduce social and institutional vulnerability of the poor, women and Children

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# Highlights

## Livelihood

- General Government (Central and State Governments) expenditure on social services as a proportion of GDP has been 7.4 per cent in 2016-17(BE).
- The proportion of underweight children under five years of age decreased to 36 percent in NFHS-4. Stunting decreased by a larger margin, from 48 percent to 38 percent during 2005-06 to 2015-16.
- The unemployment rate is estimated to be 5 per cent at All India level under the Usual Principal Status(UPS) approach as per the 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Employment & Unemployment Survey 2015-16.
- The Telecom Sector is witnessing substantial growth in the number of subscribers. As on May 2017, the subscriber base has increased to 1204.98 million (with 1180.82 million wireless subscribers) as compared to 1058.86 million (2015-16).
- 13469 villages have been electrified upto 15<sup>th</sup> May 2017 and 256.81 lakh free electricity connections have been released to BPL households up to 30th April 2017.
- As per Fifth Annual Employment Unemployment Survey 2015-2016, Labour Force Participation Rate(LFPR) is 50.3% at all India level (male LFPR:75.0% ; female LFPR:23.7%) under UPS approach.
- The mean age at marriage for women have increased from 19.5 years in 1992 to 22.1 years in 2015.
- According to SRS, the sex ratio at birth (number of female per 1000 male) for the country for the period 2013-15 (3-year average) has been estimated at 900 showing a decline from the estimated figure of 908 in 2010-12.

## **Health**

- The national MMR level has been estimated as 167 per 100,000 live births in 2011-13 against 327 in 1999-2001.
- The proportion of births attended by skilled personnel has reached 81.4% in 2015-16 as compared to 46.6% in 2005-06.
- Life expectancy in India has been continuously increasing, it has gone up to 68.3 years in 2011-15 from 60.3 in 1991-95.
- The Under-Five Mortality Rate has been lowered to 43 per 1000 live births in 2015 from 55 in 2011.
- The Infant Mortality Rate has been reduced to 34 per 1000 live births in 2016 (36 for girl child and 33 for male child) from 44 in 2011.
- The overall proportion of households with an improved drinking-water sources are 89.9% in urban and 89.3 % in rural areas as per NFHS-4 (2015-16).
- Rural sanitation Coverage has increased to 64.11% as on 29.05.2017 from 38.55% in 2012-13.
- The adult (15- 49 years) HIV prevalence at national level continued its steady decline from 0.41% in 2001 to 0.26% in 2015.
- The prevalence of TB in the country has reduced to 217 per lakh population in 2015 from 289 per lakh population in 2000.
- During 2016, the malaria incidence was around 11.0 lakhs cases (16 lakh cases in 2010), 7.2 lakhs Pf cases and 331 deaths.

## **Education**

- As per DISE 2015-16, the national Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is 87.30 at primary level against 88.08 in 2013-14.

- The gender parity index in primary education has gone up from 0.76 in 1990-91 to 1.03 in 2014-15.
- The percentage of schools (all schools) having girls' toilet was 37.42% in 2005-06 which gradually increased to 97.62% in 2015-16.

## **Environment**

- Total forest cover of the country is 701,673 km<sup>2</sup> which is 21.34% of the geographical area of the country.
- Only 43.8 per cent of India's households use clean fuels for cooking (80.6% in urban and 24.0% in rural areas) as per NFHS-4.
- As on July, 2017 the total protected areas is 162024.69 km<sup>2</sup> which is around 5% of the total geographical area of the country.

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## Statistics at a glance for Important Indicators

S. no.	Indicator	Latest Availability period	Data
1.	Proportion of children under five years of age who are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• underweight</li> <li>• Stunted</li> <li>• Wasted</li> </ul>	2015-16	35.7% 38.4% 21.3%
2.	Incidence of poverty	2011-12	21.9%
3.	Percentage of persons below the Poverty Line	2011-12	25.7% - rural 13.7% -urban 21.9% overall
4.	Economically active population (15-59 years)	2013	63.3 %
5.	Government expenditure on social services as a proportion of GDP (BE)	2016-17	7.4 %
6.	Telecom subscribers	May 2017	1204.98 million
7.	Wireless subscribers	May 2017	1180.82 million
8.	Free electricity connections released to BPL households.	April 2017	256.81 lakh
9.	Participation in labour force in <i>usual status</i> ( <i>ps+ss</i> ).	2011-12	55% rural males, 25% rural females 56% urban males 16% urban females
10.	Unemployment rate UPS approach	2015-16	5.0 %
11.	Female Labour Force Participation Rate	2015-16	23.7%.
12.	Life expectancy	2011-15	68.3 years
13.	Infant Mortality Rate	2016	34 per 1000 live births 36 for girl child 33 for male child
14.	Under-five mortality rate	2015	43 per 1000

			<b>live births</b>
<b>15.</b>	Sex ratio at birth	2013-15	<b>900</b>
<b>16.</b>	Maternal Mortality Rate	2011-13	<b>167 per 100,000 live births</b>
<b>17.</b>	Mean age at marriage for women	2015	<b>22.1 years</b>
<b>18.</b>	Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel	2015-16	<b>81.4%</b>
<b>19.</b>	Proportion of households having access to improved water sources	2015-16	<b>89.9 in urban and 89.3% in rural</b>
<b>20.</b>	Rural Sanitation coverage	2016-17	<b>63.68%</b>
<b>21.</b>	Adult (15- 49 years) HIV prevalence	2015	<b>0.26%</b>
<b>22.</b>	Prevalence of TB	2015	<b>217 per lakh population</b>
<b>23.</b>	Malaria incidence	2016	<b>1.1 million cases 0.72 million Pf cases and 331 deaths</b>
<b>24.</b>	NER at primary level	2015-16	<b>87.30</b>
<b>25.</b>	Gross enrolment ratio (GER)	2015-16	<b>99.21 at primary level</b>
<b>26.</b>	Gender Parity Index	2014-15	<b>1.03 in primary</b>
<b>27.</b>	Adult (age 15 & above) literacy rate	2014	<b>71%</b>
<b>28.</b>	Percentage of schools (all schools) having girls' toilet	2015-16	<b>97.6%</b>
<b>29.</b>	Cases pending in the Supreme Court of India	May 2017	<b>60751</b>
<b>30.</b>	Total forest cover	2015	<b>701673 km<sup>2</sup> 21.34% of the geographical area.</b>
<b>31.</b>	Total Protected Areas	2017	<b>162024.69 km<sup>2</sup></b>



## Abbreviations

<b>AAV</b>	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>ANC</b>	Anti Natal Care
<b>APL</b>	Above Poverty Line
<b>ASFR</b>	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
<b>AWC</b>	Anganwadi Centre
<b>AYUSH</b>	Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy
<b>BCG</b>	Bacille Calmette Guerin
<b>BE</b>	Budget Estimates
<b>BMI</b>	Body Mass Index
<b>BOD</b>	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
<b>BPL</b>	Below Poverty Line
<b>BSBD</b>	Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account
<b>CBHI</b>	Central Bureau of Health Intelligence
<b>CDS</b>	Current Daily Status
<b>CFCs</b>	Chloro-Fluoro-Carbons
<b>CIP</b>	Central Issue Price
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon Dioxide
<b>CPCB</b>	Central Pollution Control Board
<b>CRS</b>	Community Radio Stations
<b>CSO</b>	Central Statistics Office
<b>CWS</b>	Current Weekly Status
<b>DDUGJY</b>	Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
<b>DISE</b>	District Information System on Education
<b>DLHS</b>	District Level Household and Facility Survey
<b>DPT</b>	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
<b>DTH</b>	Direct-to-Home
<b>EPI</b>	Expanded Programme of Immunization
<b>EPR</b>	Extended Producer Responsibility
<b>GDI</b>	General Development Index
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GER</b>	Gross Enrolment Ratio
<b>GPI</b>	Gender Parity Index
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>HDR</b>	Human Development Report
<b>HITS</b>	Headend-in-the-sky
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus

<b>HSS</b>	HIV Sentinel Surveillance
<b>ICDS</b>	Integrated Child Development Scheme
<b>ICT</b>	Information & Communication Technology
<b>IDD</b>	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
<b>IMR</b>	Infant Mortality Rate
<b>ISACPA</b>	Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation
<b>ISFR</b>	India State of Forest Report
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>IPTV</b>	Internet Protocol Television
<b>K Cal</b>	Kilo Calorie
<b>km</b>	Kilometre
<b>LFPR</b>	Labour force participation rate
<b>MDF</b>	Moderately Dense Forest
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>Mha</b>	Million Hectare
<b>MIB</b>	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
<b>MMR</b>	Maternal Mortality Ratio
<b>MMRP</b>	Modified Mixed Reference Period
<b>MGNREGA</b>	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
<b>MOHFW</b>	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
<b>MOSPI</b>	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
<b>MoRTH</b>	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
<b>MPCE</b>	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
<b>MRP</b>	Mixed Recall Period
<b>MSOs</b>	Multi System Operators
<b>MSW</b>	Municipal Solid Waste
<b>NAAQS</b>	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
<b>NACP</b>	National AIDS Control Programme
<b>NALSA</b>	National Legal Services Authority
<b>NAMP</b>	National Air Quality Monitoring Programme
<b>NER</b>	Net Enrolment Ratio
<b>NFHS</b>	National Family Health Survey
<b>NFSA</b>	National Food Security Act
<b>NHs</b>	National Highways
<b>NHDP</b>	National Highways Development Project
<b>NHM</b>	National Health Mission
<b>NITI</b>	National Institution of Transforming India
<b>NRDWP</b>	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
<b>NSS</b>	National Sample Survey
<b>NSSO</b>	National Sample Survey Office

<b>OBCs</b>	Other Backward Classes
<b>ODP</b>	Ozone Depleting Potential
<b>ODF</b>	Open Defecation Free
<b>ODS</b>	Ozone Depleting Substance
<b>OF</b>	Open Forest
<b>OPWD</b>	Other Public Works Departments
<b>PC</b>	Personal Computer
<b>PCC</b>	Pollution Control Committees
<b>PF</b>	Plasmodium falciparum
<b>PGR</b>	Poverty Gap Ratio
<b>PHR</b>	Poverty Headcount Ratio
<b>PLHIV</b>	People Living with HIV
<b>PLHA</b>	People Living with HIV/AIDS
<b>PMJDY</b>	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
<b>PRIs</b>	Panchayati Raj Institutions
<b>PS</b>	Principal Status
<b>PWD</b>	Public Works Department
<b>RBD</b>	Registration of Births and Deaths
<b>RE</b>	Revised Estimates
<b>RGI</b>	Registrar General of India
<b>RGSEAG</b>	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls
<b>RNI</b>	Registrar of Newspapers for India
<b>RSPM</b>	Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter
<b>SBM-G</b>	Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin
<b>SCs</b>	Scheduled Castes
<b>SH</b>	States Highways
<b>SPCB</b>	State Pollution Control Board
<b>SPM</b>	Suspended Particulate Matter
<b>sq km</b>	Square Kilometre
<b>SRS</b>	Sample Registration System
<b>SS</b>	Subsidiary Status
<b>STs</b>	Scheduled Tribes
<b>STD</b>	Sexually Transmitted Disease
<b>STP</b>	Sewage Treatment Plant
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>TPD</b>	Tons per day
<b>TPDS</b>	Targeted Public Distribution System
<b>TRAI</b>	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
<b>U5MR</b>	Under-Five Mortality Rate

<b>U-DISE</b>	Unified District Information System for Education
<b>UIP</b>	Universal Immunisation Programme
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UPS</b>	Usual Principal Status
<b>URP</b>	Uniform Recall Period
<b>UTs</b>	Union Territories
<b>VDS</b>	Very dense forest
<b>WBNP</b>	Wheat Based Nutrition Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>WFPR</b>	Work Force Participation Rate
<b>WPR</b>	Worker Participation Rate

### Conversions

1 Lakh	100 Thousands
10 Lakhs	1 Million
1 Crore	10 Millions

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# Introduction

## SAARC Development Goals

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

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

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

Taking the above factors into account, the ISACPA Report recommended 22 priority goals to constitute the SAARC Development Goals for the period 2007-2012 in the mandated

areas of livelihood, health, education and environment. Of these, 8 Goals pertain to livelihood, 4 to health, 4 to education and 6 to environment (Annex).

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

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## SAARC Development Goals Framework : Goals & Indicators

### **Livelihood**

#### **Goal 1 Eradication of Hunger Poverty**

*Indicator 1 Malnutrition in children under five years*

*Indicator 2 Malnutrition for overall population (in average intake)*

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

*Indicator 3 Percentage of people living on less than 1\$ per day (PPP terms)*

*Indicator 4 Head count poverty ratio based on nationally determined poverty line(s)*

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

*Indicator 5 Percentage of the poor covered by various food support programmes*

*Indicator 6 Micro-nutrient supplements e.g. % of people having access to Vitamin A, iodized salt, etc.*

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

*Indicator 7 Budgetary/ fiscal expenditure for pro-poor growth sectors as % of GDP, and as % of total government expenditures*

*Indicator 8 % of poor covered by micro-credit and similar programmes*

*Indicator 9 Reduction of income/consumption inequality (Gini Coefficient)*

*Indicator 10 Rate of growth of employment (disaggregated)*

*Indicator 11 Assets ownership by poor (quantifiable indicators to be developed)*

*Additional indicators Rate of increase of income/consumption of bottom 20% of the population compared to top 20% of the population*

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

*Indicator 12 Transport connectivity for the poor in rural areas (e.g., length of rural roads, availability of boats per 1000 population, average time/distance to reach nearest road/major population centre)*



- Indicator 13* *Communications connectivity : % of people using telephone/cell Phone*
- Indicator 14* *% of rural population having access to electricity*
- Indicator 15* *Representation of the excluded groups (dalits/tribals/indigenous groups) in local government*
- Indicator 16* *Mass media connectivity : percentage of people using TV and radio*

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

- Indicator 17* *% of children who are working*
- Indicator 18* *Share of women in employment (wage/self/organized/unorganized)*
- Indicator 19* *Coverage or amount of public expenditure as % of GDP on Social Protection for the Vulnerable Groups*
- Indicator 20* *Early marriage (average age at marriage, % of girls married before legal age)*
- Indicator 21* *Birth registration (% of children registered)*
- Indicator 22* *Sex ratio at birth*

**Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable justice**

- Indicator 23* *Average time required in disposal of legal disputes*
- Indicator 24* *Access to alternate disputes resolution*
- Indicator 25* *Access to free legal aid for the poor (marginalized group)*

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

- Indicator 26* *Percentage of women in local governments/ parliament/ civil services, etc.*
- Indicator 27* *Gender Budgeting : Budgetary expenditures for women/ poor as % of total budgetary amount*

**Health**

**Goal 9 Maternal health**

- Indicator 28* *Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)*
- Indicator 29* *Percentage of births covered by the skilled birth attendants*
- Indicator 30* *Life expectancy of women as a ratio of life expectancy of men*
- Indicator 31* *Age specific fertility rate of 15 to 24 years girls*

<b>Goal 10</b>	<b>Child health</b>
Indicator 32	<i>Immunisation coverage (measles can be a proxy)</i>
Indicator 33	<i>Under 5 mortality rate (CMR)</i>
Indicator 34	<i>IMR</i>
Indicator 35	<i>Neo-natal mortality rate</i>
<b>Goal 11</b>	<b>Affordable health care</b>
Indicator 36	<i>Out of pocket expenditure on health as % of total household expenditure</i>
Indicator 37	<i>Total government expenditure on health as a % of GDP</i>
Indicator 38	<i>% of budget allocated to primary health care vis-à-vis total health budget</i>
Indicator 39	<i>Number of doctors per 1000 population</i>
<b>Goal 12</b>	<b>Improved hygiene and public health</b>
Indicator 40	<i>% of population with access to safe drinking water</i>
Indicator 41	<i>% of population having access to sanitation</i>
Indicator 42	<i>Policies on health education (number of programmes, preventing and health promoting, on communicable diseases e.g. HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria</i>
Indicator 43	<i>Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria</i>
<b><u>Education</u></b>	
<b>Goal 13</b>	<b>Access to primary/community schools for all children, boys and girls</b>
Indicator 44	<i>% of children having access to primary schools by distance</i>
Indicator 45	<i>Gross Enrolment Rate/Net Enrolment Rate</i>
Indicator 46	<i>Public expenditure on education in terms of GDP</i>
Indicator 47	<i>Gender parity at primary and secondary level</i>
<b>Goal 14</b>	<b>Completion of primary education cycle</b>
Indicator 48	<i>Survival rates (along with drop-out)</i>
<b>Goal 15</b>	<b>Universal functional literacy</b>
Indicator 49	<i>Adult literacy rate</i>
<b>Goal 16</b>	<b>Quality education at primary, secondary and vocational levels</b>
Indicator 50	<i>Percentage of trained teachers</i>
Indicator 51	<i>Students teacher ratio</i>
Indicator 52	<i>Percentage of schools with toilets for girls</i>

## **Environment**

### **Goal 17 Acceptable level of forest cover**

*Indicator 53 Percentage of forest cover*

*Indicator 54 Percentage or extent of community/social forest*

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

*Indicator 55 Chemical fertilizers/ pesticides consumption per ha of arable land*

*Indicator 56 Percentage of contaminated wells/water sources*

### **Goal 19 Acceptable level of air quality**

*Indicator 57 Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)*

*Indicator 58 Particulate matter (PM 2.5/10) in the major metropolitan centres*

*Indicator 59 Percentage of firewood in total energy mix*

### **Goal 20 Conservation of bio-diversity**

*Indicator 60 % and number of protected areas out of the total land area (with management plan)*

*Indicator 61 Number of protected species*

### **Goal 21 Wetland conservation**

*Indicator 62 Number and % of protected wetland/Ramsar sites*

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

*Indicator 63 Solid waste generation per capita (kg p.a.)*

*Indicator 64 % of waste treated*

*Indicator 65 Regulatory framework for hazardous waste treatment*

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# Chapter 1 : Livelihood Goals

## Goal 1

Eradication of Hunger Poverty

## Goal 2

Halve proportion of people in poverty by 2012

## Goal 3

Ensure adequate nutrition and dietary improvement for the poor

## Goal 4

Ensure a robust pro-poor growth process

## Goal 5

Strengthen connectivity of poorer regions and of poor as social group

## Goal 6

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

## Goal 7

Ensure access to affordable justice

## Goal 8

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

# Chapter 1 : Livelihood Goals

## Goal 1: Eradication of Hunger Poverty

### 1.1 Malnutrition in children under five years

In developing countries, children and adults are vulnerable to malnutrition because of low dietary intakes, infectious diseases, lack of appropriate care and inequitable distribution of food within the household.

Three standard indices of physical growth that describe the nutritional status of children are:

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

The latest available data from the 4<sup>th</sup> National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4, 2015-16), depicts that around 38 percent children under five years of age are stunted against 48 percent in 2005-06 and 35.7 percent are underweight. Wasting is also quite a serious problem in India, affecting 21percent of children under five years of age and more than 7% severely wasted.

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)(%)	38.4	48.0
Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)(%)	21.0	19.8
Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)(%)	35.7	42.5

The prevalence of stunting is still higher in Rural parts (41.2%) as compared to Urban India(31%) and the decrease in stunting over time was greater in rural areas than urban areas. The prevalence of underweight in children is more in Rural (38.3%) than in urban (29.1%).

## 1.2 Malnutrition for overall population

The NFHS-4 results reveal improvement in the nutritional indicators of persons in the age group 15-49 years. Both men and women with less than normal BMI have reduced since 2005-06 to 2015-16 substantially. The prevalence of anaemia has reduced among all. However, the decrease was significantly high among children of age 6-59 months (from 58% in 2005-06 to 69% in 2015-16).

Indicators related to Nutritional status(%)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)	58.4	69.4
Non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl)	53.1	55.2
Pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)	50.3	57.9
All women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	53.0	55.3
Men aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)	22.7	24.2
Women aged 15-49 years whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	22.9	35.5
Men aged 15-49 years whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	20.2	34.2

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### 2.1 Poverty Headcount ratio based on National poverty line

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

The poverty ratio according to the Government of India definition is at variance with that according to international definition. India unlike most countries has different poverty lines at sub-national level in the sense that the poverty ratios are estimated for different States of the country separately for rural and urban areas. The all India poverty ratio is obtained as state-population weighted average poverty ratio, and the all India poverty line is the per capita per month expenditure that corresponds to the all India poverty ratio.

The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the erstwhile Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by experts in the field from time to time. In December 2005, an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar was constituted to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee computed poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2004-05. For comparison they also computed poverty lines and poverty ratios for 1993-94 with identical methodology.

The erstwhile Planning Commission periodically estimates poverty lines and poverty ratios for each of the years for which Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure have been

conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The last survey on Consumer Expenditure was conducted in 2011-12 (NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round).

The Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) is calculated based on Household Expenditure data of NSSO and is computed on the basis of three different concepts: Uniform Reference Period (URP), Mixed Reference Period (MRP), and Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP). As per Tendulkar Methodology, the poverty line has been expressed in terms of MPCE based on Mixed Reference Period.

The incidence of poverty declined from 45.3% in 1993-94 to 37.2% in 2004-05 and further to 21.9% in 2011-12. The percentage of persons below the Poverty Line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 25.7% in rural areas, 13.7% in urban areas and 21.9% for the country as a whole. The respective ratios for the rural and urban areas were 41.8% and 25.7% and 37.2% for the country as a whole in 2004-05. It was 50.1% in rural areas, 31.8% in urban areas and 45.3% for the country as a whole in 1993-94. In 2011-12, India had 270 million persons below the Tendulkar Poverty Line as compared to 407 million in 2004-05, that is a reduction of 137 million persons over the seven year period.

## 2.2 Incidence of Poverty

Period	Poverty Ratio (%)			
	Rural	Urban	Total	
<b>1993-94</b>	50.1	31.8	45.3	
<b>2004-05</b>	41.8	25.7	37.2	
<b>2011-12</b>	25.7	13.7	21.9	
<b>Annual average decline (%)</b>	1993-94 : 2004-05	0.75	0.55	0.74
	2004-05 : 2011-12	2.32	1.69	2.18

Source : Planning Commission (Now NITI Aayog).



During the 11-year period 1993-94 to 2004-05, the average decline in the poverty ratio was 0.74 percentage points per year. It accelerated to 2.18 percentage points per year during the 7-year period 2004-05 to 2011-12. The rate of decline in the poverty ratio during the most recent 7-year period 2004-05 to 2011-12 was about three times of that experienced in the 11-year period 1993-94 to 2004-05.

The share of the poorest 20% population in terms of the monthly per capita consumption expenditure in total consumption (i.e., consumption accounted for by the poorest one fifth of the population) in the rural areas declined from 9.6% in 1993-94 to 9.5% in 2004-05 and declined to 9.1% in 2011-12 (URP). This decline was sharper in the urban areas where the ratio declined from 8.0% in 1993-94 to 7.3% in 2004-05 and further to 7.1% in 2011-12.

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## **Goal 3 : Ensure Adequate Nutrition and Dietary Improvement for the Poor**

### **3.1 Food support programmes**

The Government has enacted the National Food Security Act (NFSA), which came into force w.e.f. July 2013 with a view to make receipt of food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) a legal right. The objective of NFSA is to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving subsidized food grains under TPDS, thus covering about two-third population of the country. The eligible persons identified by the States/UTs are entitled to receive 5 kgs of food grains per person per month at subsidized prices of Rs.3/2/1 per kg for rice/wheat/coarsegrains respectively. The existing Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households, which constitute the poorest of the poor, receive 35 kgs of food grains per household per month. As on 1st November, 2016, NFSA has been implemented in all the 36 States/UTs and they are receiving monthly allocation of food grains as per their entitlement under NFSA.

The Act also has a special focus on the nutritional support to women and children. Besides meal to pregnant women and lactating mothers during pregnancy and six months after the child birth, such women will also be entitled to receive maternity benefit of not less than Rs. 6,000. Children upto 14 years of age will be entitled to nutritious meals as per the prescribed nutritional standards. In case of non-supply of entitled food grains or meals, the beneficiaries will receive food security allowance.

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development aiming at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women & lactating mothers by providing a package of six services comprising (i) Supplementary Nutrition; (ii) Pre-school Non Formal Education; (iii) Nutrition and Health Education; (iv) Immunization; (v) Health check-up; and (vi) Referral Services. The supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS has been made as an entitlement under NFSA. There are 13,49,153 operational AWCs/ mini-AWCs in September 2016 providing service to more than 10 crore beneficiaries [Children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant & lactating mothers] for supplementary nutrition.

Year ending	No. of operational projects	No. of operational AWCs	No. of Supplementary nutrition beneficiaries(in lakhs)	No. of pre-school education beneficiaries (in lakhs)
<b>Achievement during XI Plan</b>	1,079	4,59,868	267.06 (37.85%)	57.41 (19.09%)
<b>31.03.2013</b>	7,025	13,38,732	956.12	353.29
<b>31.03.2014</b>	7,067	13,42,146	1,045.09	370.71
<b>31.03.2015</b>	7,072	13,46,186	1,022.33	365.44
<b>31.03.2016</b>	7,073	13,49,563	1,021.31	350.35
<b>30.09.2016</b>	7,073	13,49,153	1,010.56	345.44

*Source: Annual Report 2016-17, Ministry of Women & Child Development*

The Mid-Day Meal Scheme launched in 1995 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development with a view to enhance enrollment, retention, attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among students in primary schools, started in 2408 blocks in country. By the year 1997-98 the scheme was introduced in all the blocks of the country. The Scheme presently covers students of class I-VIII of

Government and Government aided schools, Education Guarantee Scheme/Alternative and innovative Education Centres. The annual requirement allocations of food grains to States/UTs under the Scheme are made and food grains are released to States/UTs at NFSA rates (since 01.04.2016). Annual allocation/offtake of food grains under the scheme during the last four years is as under:

(Figures in lakh tons)						
Year	Allocation			Offtake		
	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
<b>2013-14</b>	4.67	22.79	27.46	3.91	19.86	23.77
<b>2014-15</b>	4.20	23.42	27.62	3.63	20.07	23.70
<b>2015-16</b>	4.56	23.19	27.75	3.96	19.43	23.39
<b>2016-17</b>	4.21	22.96	27.17	3.73	19.22	22.95

\* Offtake includes backlog quota also

Source: Department of Food & Public Distribution

The Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) is implemented by the Ministry of Women & Child Development. The food grains allotted under this Scheme are utilized by the States/UTs under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) for providing nutritious/energy food to children below 6 years of age and expectant/lactating women. Food grains are allotted at NFSA rate (since 01.04.2016). Annual allocation/offtake of food grains under the scheme during the last four years is as under:

(Figures in lakh tons)						
Year	Allocation			Offtake		
	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
<b>2013-14</b>	9.00	7.15	16.15	3.91	19.86	23.77
<b>2014-15</b>	9.72	8.03	17.75	3.63	20.07	23.70
<b>2015-16</b>	9.64	8.03	17.67	3.96	19.43	23.39
<b>2016-17</b>	10.27	9.63	19.9	7.94	5.99	13.93

\* Offtake includes backlog quota also

Source: Department of Food & Public Distribution

The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) – 'SABLA' launched in 2010 aims at empowering adolescent girls of 11-18 years by improvement of their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills. The requirement of food grains under the scheme for nutrition is @ 100 grams of grains per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year.

The provision of minimum nutritional support to the poor through subsidized food grains and ensuring price stability in different states are the twin objectives of the food security system. In fulfilling its obligation towards distributive justice, the Government incurs food subsidy. While the economic cost of wheat and rice has continuously gone up, the issue price has been kept unchanged since 1st July, 2002. Due to implementation of NFSA, Central Issue Price (CIP) has further gone down for APL and BPL categories. The Government, therefore, continues to provide large and increasing amounts of subsidy on food grains for distribution under the TPDS/NFSA and other nutrition-based welfare schemes and open market operations.

( in crore)			
Year	subsidy released		
	Food Corporation of India	States	Total
<b>2011-12</b>	59,525.90	12,845.00	72,370.90
<b>2012-13</b>	71,980.00	12,574.00	84,554.00
<b>2013-14</b>	75,500.02	14,240.00	89,740.02
<b>2014-15</b>	91,995.35	21,175.81	1,13,171.16
<b>2015-16</b>	1,12,000.00	22,919.00	1,34,919.00
<b>2016-17*</b>	1,03,334.61	21,000.00	1,24,334.61

\* As on 05.01.2017

Source: Annual Report 2016-17, Department of Food & Public Distribution

### **3.2 Micro-nutrient supplements**

Iodine is an important micronutrient and lack of it in the diet can lead to Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), which can cause miscarriages, stillbirths, brain disorders, and retarded psychomotor development, speech and hearing impairments, and depleted levels of energy in children. Iodine deficiency is the single most important and preventable cause of mental retardation worldwide. Iodine deficiency can be avoided by using salt that has been fortified with iodine. As per NFHS-3 (2005-06), 76.1% of the households were using iodized salt . The level has improved to 93.1% as per NFHS-4(2015-16). The use of adequately iodized salt was higher in urban areas (96.5%) than in rural areas (91.4%).

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## Goal 4 : Ensure a Robust Pro-Poor Growth Process

### 4.1 Social sector expenditure

The public investment in social infrastructure like education and health is critical in the development of an economy. The government has been raising the expenditure on social services by the Centre and States as a proportion of GDP since 2014-15 and it is 7.4% in 2016-17 (BE) with improvement in both education and health sector.

**Trends in Social Services Expenditure by General Government  
(Central and State Governments Combined)**

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	In crore	
					2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	24,21,768	26,94,934	30,00,299	32,85,210	39,74,103	44,48,860
<b>Expenditure on Social Services of which</b>	5,80,868	6,58,320	7,46,391	7,67,622	10,02,591	11,18,094
<b>i. Education</b>	2,77,053	3,12,932	3,48,267	3,53,589	4,23,171	4,74,672
<b>ii. Health</b>	1,10,228	1,25,524	1,39,280	1,48,791	1,91,141	2,21,466
<b>iii. Others</b>	1,93,587	2,19,865	2,58,844	2,65,242	3,88,279	4,21,955
<b>As percentage to GDP</b>						
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	27.7	27.1	26.7	26.4	29.1	29.5
<b>Expenditure on Social Services of which</b>	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.2	7.3	7.4
<b>i. Education</b>	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.2
<b>ii. Health</b>	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5
<b>iii. Others</b>	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.8
<b>As percentage to Total Expenditure</b>						
<b>Expenditure on Social Services of which</b>	24.0	24.4	24.9	23.4	25.2	25.1
<b>i. Education</b>	11.4	11.6	11.6	10.8	10.6	10.7
<b>ii. Health</b>	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.0
<b>iii. Others</b>	8.0	8.2	8.6	8.1	9.8	9.5
<b>As percentage to Social Services</b>						
<b>i. Education</b>	47.7	47.5	46.7	46.1	42.2	42.5
<b>ii. Health</b>	19.0	19.1	18.7	19.4	19.1	19.8
<b>iii. Others</b>	33.3	33.4	34.7	34.6	38.7	37.7

Source: Economic Survey 2016-17

The Government has increased budgetary allocations for anti-poverty programmes and employment generation schemes with a view to supplement the efforts for job creation. There has been highest ever allocation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2017-18. About 5.12 crore households were provided employment totalling 235.4 crore person days during 2016-17. Out of this 56% were generated by women, 21% by SCs and 18% by STs.

#### **4.2 Growth in financial inclusion**

The launch of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in August 2014 has committed India to an ambitious agenda of financial inclusion in mission mode. The growth Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBD) accounts, introduced specifically for unbanked persons, is a key parameter for assessing growth in financial inclusion. After the launch of PMJDY, the number of BSBD accounts rose rapidly from 25.54 crore in July 2014 to 51.50 crore by December 2016, of which 26.20 crore were accounts opened under PMJDY. Since then, another 2.56 crore BSBD accounts have been opened under PMJDY, raising the total to 28.76 crore as on 31.5.2017.

#### **4.3 Income/consumption Inequality**

The Human Development Report (HDR) of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) estimates the human development index in terms of three basic capabilities: to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and knowledgeable, and to enjoy a decent economic standard of living. The 2016 report presents HDI for India for 2015, as 0.624, ranking it 131 out of 188 countries and the Gender Development Index (GDI) value as 0.819.

HDR measures inequality in terms of two indicators. The first indicator is the income Gini coefficient which measures the deviation of



distribution of income (or consumption) among the individuals within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. For India, the income Gini coefficient was 35.2 in 2010-15. The second indicator is the quintile income ratio, which is a measure of average income of the richest 20 per cent of the population to that of poorest 20 per cent. The quintile income ratio for India was 5.3 in 2010-15.

#### 4.4 Employment growth

As per the 68<sup>th</sup> NSS round, about 55% of the rural males, 25 per cent of the rural females, 56% of the urban males and 16 per cent of the urban females were in the labour force in *usual status (ps+ss)*. Between NSS 66<sup>th</sup> round (2009-10) and 68<sup>th</sup> round (2011-12), labour force participation rate (LFPR) in *usual status (ps+ss)* for rural males and urban males remained at the same level, decreased by 1 percentage point for rural females and increased by about 1 percentage point for urban females.

The worker population ratio (WPR) in *usual status (ps+ss)* was about 39 per cent at the all-India level. It was about 40 per cent in rural areas and 36 per cent in urban areas. The WPR in *usual status (ps+ss)* was 54 per cent for rural males, 25 per cent for rural females, 55 per cent for urban males and 15 per cent for urban females.

The WPR in *current daily status (CDS)* was about 34 per cent at the all-India level. The WPR in CDS was about 50 per cent for rural males, 17 per cent for rural females, 53 per cent for urban males and 13 per cent for urban females. Between 2009-10 and 2011-12, WPR in *usual status (ps+ss)* decreased by about 1 percentage point for rural females, increased by about 1 percentage point for urban females and remained almost at the same level for males of both rural and urban areas.

As per the 5th Annual Employment & Unemployment Survey 2015-16, the LFPR was estimated to be 53 per cent in the rural sector whereas in the urban sector the LFPR was 43.5 per cent under the Usual Principal Status (UPS) approach. LFPR for different categories based on UPS approach is as below

Sector	Male	Female	Transgender	Person
Rural	77.3	26.7	51.1	53.0
Urban	69.1	16.2	41.2	43.5
Rural + Urban	75.0	23.7	48.0	50.3

The unemployment rate is estimated to be 5.0 per cent at All India level under the UPS approach as per the 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Employment & Unemployment Survey 2015-16. The unemployment rate (in percent) for different categories based on UPS approach is given below.

Sector	Male	Female	Transgender	Person
Rural	4.2	7.8	2.1	5.1
Urban	3.3	12.1	10.3	4.9
Rural + Urban	4.0	8.7	4.3	5.0

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## Goal 5 : Strengthen Connectivity of Poorer Regions and of Poor as Social Group

### 5.1 Transport connectivity

India has one of the largest road networks comprising expressways, national highways, state highways, major district roads, other district roads, and village Roads. The national highways (NHs) serve as the arterial network of the country. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), New Delhi has taken up development of NHs under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region (SARDP-NE). MoRTH gives due considerations for expansion of the National Highways network from time to time keeping in view the requirements of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds. NHDP is improving arterial routes of NH Network to international standards.

The road network of the country consists of National Highways (NH), State Highways (SH), Other Public Works Departments (OPWD) Roads, Rural Roads, Urban Roads and Project Roads. The trend in the progress of road length under different categories is given below.

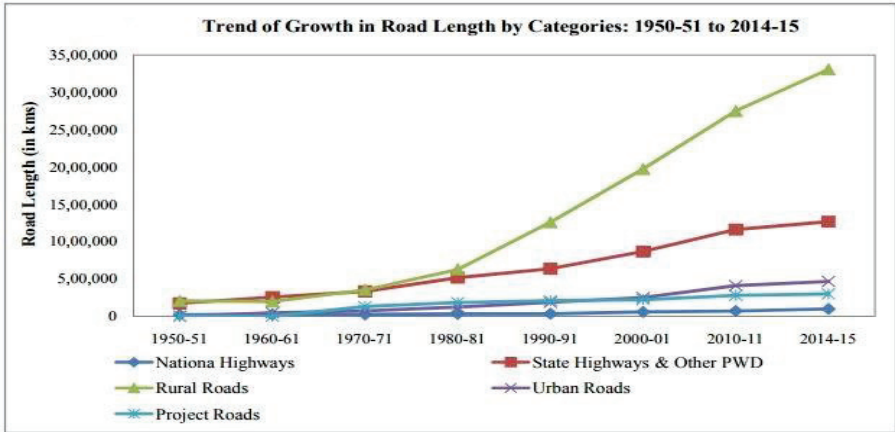
**Road Network by Categories (in Kilometres)**

Road Category	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2013-14	2014-15
<b>National Highways</b>	19,811 (4.95)	23,798 (4.54)	23,838 (2.61)	31,671 (2.13)	33,650 (1.45)	57,737 (1.71)	91,287 (1.69)	97,991 (1.79)
<b>State Highways</b>	^	^	56,765 (6.20)	94,359 (6.35)	1,27,311 (5.47)	1,32,100 (3.92)	1,70,818 (3.16)	1,67,109 (3.05)
<b>Other PWD Roads</b>	1,73,723 (43.44)	2,57,125 (49.02)	2,76,833 (30.26)	4,21,895 (28.40)	5,09,435 (21.89)	7,36,001 (21.82)	10,82,267 (20.03)	11,01,178 (20.12)
<b>Rural Roads</b>	2,06,408 (51.61)	1,97,194 (37.6)	3,54,530 (38.75)	6,28,865 (42.34)	12,60,430 (54.15)	19,72,016 (58.46)	33,04,328 (61.16)	33,37,255 (61.00)
<b>Urban Roads</b>	0 (0.00)	46,361 (8.84)	72,120 (7.88)	1,23,120 (8.29)	1,86,799 (8.03)	2,52,001 (7.47)	4,57,467 (8.47)	4,67,106 (8.54)
<b>Project Roads</b>	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1,30,893 (14.31)	1,85,511 (12.49)	2,09,737 (9.01)	2,23,665 (6.63)	2,96,319 (5.49)	3,01,505 (5.50)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,99,942</b>	<b>5,24,478</b>	<b>9,14,979</b>	<b>14,85,421</b>	<b>23,27,362</b>	<b>33,73,520</b>	<b>54,02,486</b>	<b>54,72,144</b>

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate per cent to total road length in each road category.

^ Included in OPWD roads

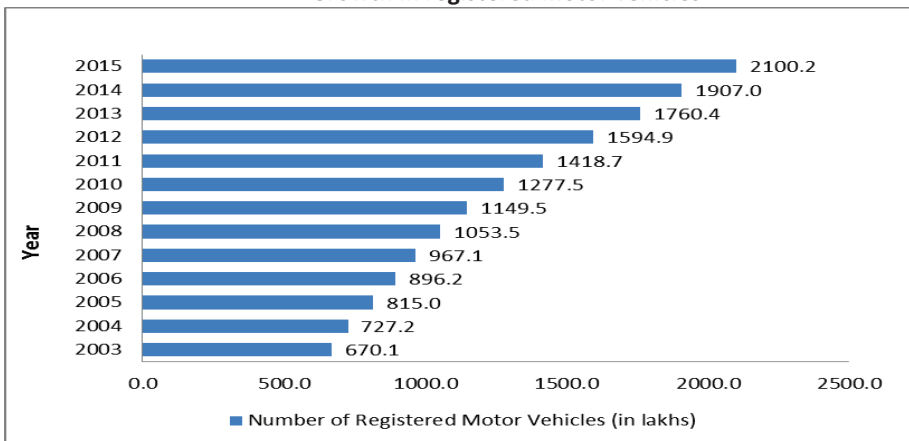
The total road length of the country increased significantly from 3.99 lakh kms in 1951 to 54.72 lakh kms as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015. 61% of total road network belongs to rural roads.



Source: Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

Sustained economic development and expanding road network have led to rapidly increasing motorized vehicles in India. The total number of registered motor vehicles has increased from about 0.3 million in 1951 to 210 million in 2015. The total registered motor vehicles in the country grew at a Compound Annual Growth Rate of around 10% between 2005 and 2015.

#### Growth in registered motor vehicles



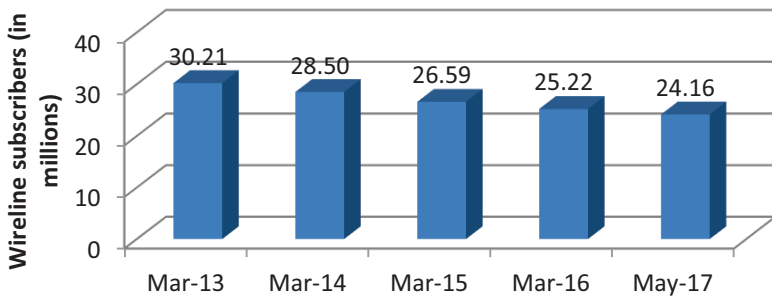
Source: Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

## 5.2 Communications connectivity

The telecom sector has witnessed a substantial increase in the number of subscribers during the last few years. As on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2017, the overall telecom subscriber base has increased to 1204.98 million as compared to 1058.86 million at the end of financial year 2015-16, an increase of 146.12 million.

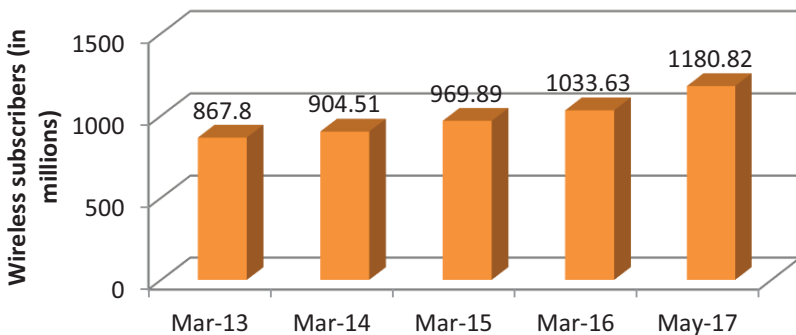
The wireline subscriber base has declined to 24.16 million as on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2017 from 25.22 million subscribers as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016. During the same period, wireless subscriber base recorded an increase of 147.19 million, and also the overall teledensity increased to 93.61.

**Wireline subscribers in last 5 years**



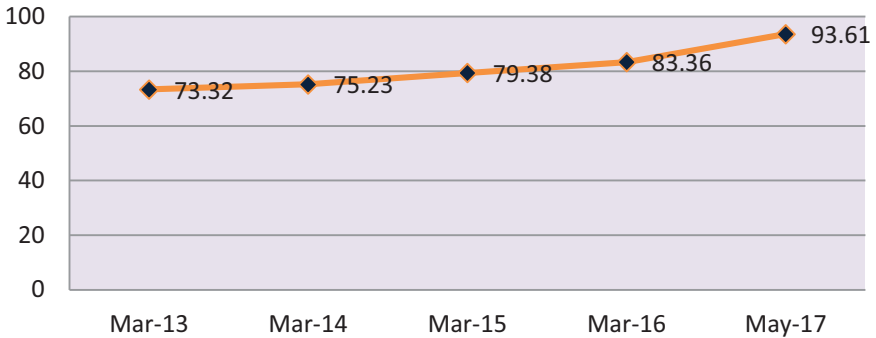
Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

**Wireless subscribers in last 5 years**



Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

### Growth of Teledensity



Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

### 5.3 Access to electricity

Government of India has launched the scheme *Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)* for rural electrification subsuming the *Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)*. Out of the 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country, 13,469 villages have been electrified up to 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2017. As compared to 2013-14, five times more Villages were electrified in 2016-17 under DDUGJY and 256.81 lakh free electricity connections have been released to BPL households up to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

### 5.4 Mass media connectivity

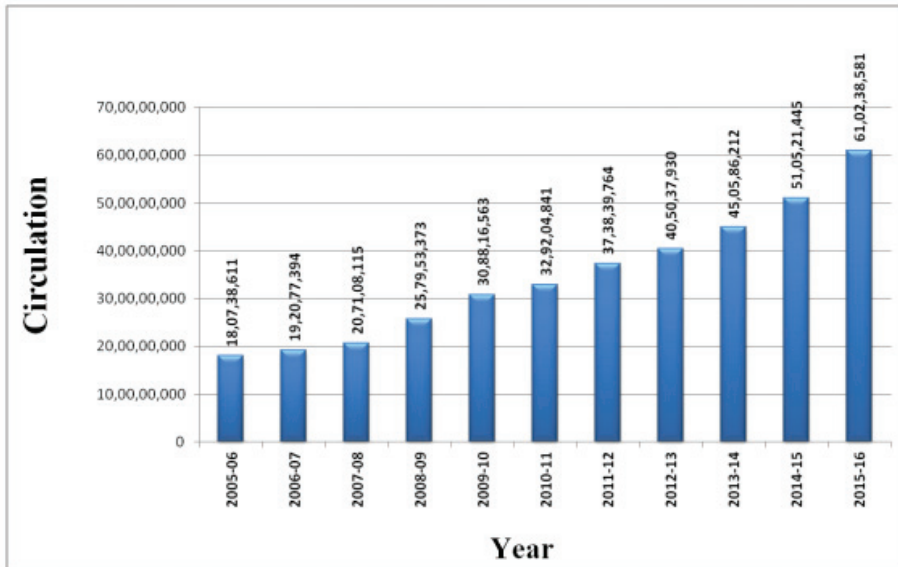
Radio is one of the most popular and affordable means for mass communication, largely owing to its wide coverage, terminal portability, low set up costs and affordability. The radio sector in the country witnessed another expansion with the opening up of Community Radio Stations (CRS) with a huge potential in India for establishment of CRS given the vast landscape of this country, numerous languages, various cultures and diverse social stratification. Community Radio broadcasting serves the purpose of networking of small communities with an objective to focus on the common man's day-to-day concerns and help them realize local aspirations. CRS are set up with the involvement of various educational institutions and civil society

organizations. As on March 2016, out of the 237 licenses issued for the setting up of community radio stations, 191 community radio stations have become operational.

The cable and satellite television market in India emerged in the early 1990s. Cable TV services in India are regulated as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the regulations, orders and directions issued by TRAI, The DTH services were permitted under the Policy Guidelines on DTH services issued by Government of India on 15.3.2001. The first DTH service provider operationalized its services in 2003. Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) Services in India are regulated as per the 'Guidelines for provisioning of IPTV services' issued by MIB in 2008. The industry has experienced rapid growth, with the number of subscribers increasing from just 0.41 million in 1992 to more than 175 million by the end of 2015. India has a large broadcasting and distribution sector, comprising 892 television channels (as on 30.11.2016), 229 permanent and 830 provisional Multi System Operators (MSOs) registered with the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, 7 DTH/ satellite TV operators, 2 HITS operators and several IPTV service providers. Ministry has permitted 899 channels in India by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016. India has 175 million TV households.

The Print Media is one of the most important pillars of democratic system in India, which is the largest democracy in the world. As many as 1,10,851 publications (Newspapers & Other periodicals) have been registered in India till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016 witnessing a constant growth of the Print Media. The growth in the number of registered publications as well as their circulation proves that proliferation of audio, visual and digital media have not adversely affected the Print Media. It continues to empower the common man to assert his right and to participate in the strengthening of the democracy. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016, there were 1,10,851 registered publications on record as against 1,05,443 at the end of March, 2015. The total circulation of publications increased from 51,05,21,445 copies per publishing day in 2014-15 to 61,02,38,581 copies per publishing day in 2015-16.

## Circulation of registered publications



Source: Report 'Press in India', Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI)

\* \* \* \* \*



## Goal 6 : Reduce Social and Institutional Vulnerability of Poor, Women and Children

### 6.1 Working Children

As per the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, employment of children below the age of 14 years is prohibited in notified hazardous occupations and processes. The Act also regulates employment of children in non-hazardous occupations and processes. There are at present 18 hazardous occupations and 65 processes, where employment of children is prohibited. Some of the important prohibited occupations and processes are: carpet weaving, building and construction work, brick kilns, production of hosiery goods, work as domestic servants, in tea-shops, road side eateries, mechanized fishing, beverage industry, warehousing, etc. The Act also regulates the working conditions of children in other employments which are not prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

The total number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years has declined to 43.53 lakh as per the Census 2011 from 1.26 crore (Census 2001). As per the NSSO estimates, the numbers of working children estimated at 90.75 lakh in 2004-05 have reduced to 49.84 lakh in 2009-10.

### 6.2 Women in employment

Women form an integral part of the Indian workforce. As per Census 2011, the total number of female workers in India is 149.8 million and female workers in rural and urban areas are 121.8 and 28.0 million respectively, 35.9 million females are working as cultivators and another 61.5 million are agricultural labourers. Of the remaining female workers, 8.5 million are in household Industry and 43.7 million are classified as other workers.

As per fifth Annual Employment Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau in 2015-16, Female Labour Force Participation Rate is 23.7% as compared to 25.8% in 2013-14.

### **6.3 Early marriage**

As per SRS, the mean age at marriage for women was 19.3 years in 1990 which increased to 22.1 years in 2015. The proportion of females whose age at effective marriage is less than 18 years declined to 2.2 percent.

### **6.4 Birth Registration**

India is signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child that has recognized birth registration as one of the first rights of children. It is the right of every child to have his or her birth registered and provided with a birth certificate free of charge. A birth certificate is the first legal document confirming identity of the individual. In India, the registration of births and deaths is compulsory under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act of 1969. The number of reported registered births has reached to 23.1 million in 2015 as compared to 8.6 million in 1981. The share of registered births to total estimated births under SRS is increasing year by year which indicate significant improvement in birth registration. The level of registration of births has increased from 84.4 per cent in 2012 to 88.3 per cent in 2015.

### **6.5 Sex ratio at birth**

According to SRS, the sex ratio at birth (number of female per 1000 male) for the country has gone down by 6 point to 900 in 2013-15 from 906 in 2012-14. At national level the sex ratio at birth was 907 in rural areas and 905 in urban areas during 2012-14 which has decreased

to 903 in rural areas and 890 in urban areas during 2013-2015. The prevailing trend of sex ratio is given below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
<b>2009-11</b>	906	907	900
<b>2010-12</b>	908	909	904
<b>2011-13</b>	909	910	906
<b>2012-14</b>	906	907	905
<b>2013-15</b>	900	903	890

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## Goal 7 : Ensure Access to Affordable Justice

### 7.1 Average time required in disposal of legal disputes

In order to ensure speedy and fair disposal of legal disputes, various initiative have been undertaken by Government of India including appointment of Judges in higher judiciary. 86 additional Judges have been made permanent, 51 new appointed and appointments of another 170 are being processed. Judges' sanctioned strength of the High Courts increased from 906 on 01.06.2014 to 1065 as on 27.4.2016. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure facilities for judiciary has been implemented which has enhanced the availability of judicial infrastructure for subordinate courts considerably in the recent past. 16,513 Court Halls were available and 2,447 under construction as on 31.12.2015. eCourts Mission Mode Project has been taken up for universal computerization of district and subordinate courts with an objective of providing designated services to litigants, lawyers and the judiciary. As on 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2017, total 60,751 cases were pending as against 61,300 cases as on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2015 in the Supreme Court of India.

### 7.2 Access to alternate disputes resolution

LokAdalat is one of the alternative dispute redressal mechanisms where disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/ compromised amicably. LokAdalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Under this Act, an award made by a LokAdalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies against thereto before any court. National Level LokAdalats are held for at regular intervals where on a single day LokAdalats are held throughout the country, in all the courts right from the Supreme Court till the Taluk Levels wherein cases are disposed off in huge numbers.

Permanent LokAdalat have been set up as permanent bodies with a Chairman and two members for providing compulsory pre-litigative mechanism for conciliation and settlement of cases relating to Public Utility Services like transport, postal, telegraph etc. Further, the Award of the Permanent LokAdalat is final and binding on all the parties. The jurisdiction of the Permanent LokAdalats is upto Rs. Ten Lakhs. The LokAdalat may conduct the proceedings in such a manner as it considers appropriate, taking into account the circumstances of the case, wishes of the parties like requests to hear oral statements, speedy settlement of dispute etc.

Mobile LokAdalats are also organized in various parts of the country which travel from one location to another to resolve disputes in order to facilitate the resolution of disputes through this mechanism.

As on 30.06.2017, around 17.46 lakhs LokAdalats have been organized in the country since its inception, which have settled more than 20 crore cases so far.

### **7.3 Access to free legal aid for the poor (marginalized group)**

Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society and ensures justice for all. Articles 14 and 22(1) of the Constitution also make it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law and a legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all. In 1987, the Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted by the Parliament which came into force in November 1995 to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 to monitor and evaluate implementation of legal aid programmes and to lay down policies and principles for making legal services available under the Act.

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

The free legal services include payment of court fee, process fee and all other charges payable or incurred in connection with any legal proceedings, providing advocate in legal proceedings, etc. Eligible persons for getting free legal services include women and children; members of SC/ST; industrial workmen, victims of mass disaster, violence, flood, drought, earthquake, industrial disaster; disabled persons; persons in custody; persons whose annual income does not exceed `50,000/-; and victims of trafficking in human beings or beggar.

**Number of persons benefitted through legal services and advice under legal services authorities Act, 1987, since inception (As on 30.06.2017)**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>
SC	17,07,814
ST	6,94,528
BC	13,22,059
Women	15,91,492
Children	2,24,593
In-custody	7,01,399
General	96,46,736
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,58,88,621</b>

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## Goal 8 : Ensure Effective Participation of Poor and Women in Anti-Poverty Policies and Programmes

### 8.1 Women in Parliament

India is the first country where, since independence, women have the right to vote to elect representatives for the National Parliament as well as State Assemblies. The women have equal right to contest any election subject to the fulfilment of other eligibility conditions. So far, 16 General Elections have been held for the LokSabha (Lower House).

#### Proportion of Seats held by Women in National Parliament

Reference	Number			Share (%)
	LokSabha	RajyaSabha	Total	
Year				
2004	45 of 544	28 of 250	73 of 794	9.2
2007	47 of 544	25 of 250	72 of 794	9.1
2009	59 of 545	21 of 234	80 of 779	10.3
2011	60 of 544	26 of 241	86 of 785	10.9
2014	66 of 544	31 of 241	97 of 785	12.3
Sep 2017	64 of 542	28 of 241	92 of 783	11.7

\*2017 figures as on 28.09.2017

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

reservation of seats at all three tiers of Panchayats for women. Since its inception, Panchayati Raj in India has seen improvement in women's political participation. While many faced resistance initially to their presence in offices of responsibility, over time, acceptance of women within the Panchayati Raj framework has been increasing. Around 46% elected representatives of PRIs are women.

## **8.2 Gender Budget**

Gender Budget Statement was first introduced in Budget 2005-06. In order to make further refinement to the Statement, every year the Ministries/Departments are requested through the Annual Budget Circular to highlight the quantum of public expenditure earmarked in budget for women.

On the basis of the information thus furnished by the Ministries/Departments, the Gender Budget Statement is prepared. This Statement indicates, in two parts, the budget provisions for schemes that are substantially meant for the benefit of women. Part A details schemes in which 100% provision is for women, Part B reflects schemes where the allocations for women constitute at least 30% of the provision. The rationale of Gender Budgeting arises from the recognition of the fact that the national budget impacts various sections of the society differently, through the pattern of resource allocation and priority accorded to competing sectors. Gender Budgeting in its simplest connotation is 'Gender Analysis' of the budget aimed at examining the budgetary allocation through a gender lens. The purpose of gender budgeting is to monitor expenditure and public service delivery from a gender perspective, as a means of mainstreaming women's concerns in all activities and improving their access to public resources. This statement has received an impetus over the last ten budgets with growing awareness of gender sensitivities. Gender Budgeting is an evolving area where, with better understanding



and appreciation of the subject, more and more Ministries/Departments are reviewing programmes and schemes to address the quantum of resources that have the budgetary potential to impact and address the development needs of women. The budgetary allocations have been increased from around 80,000 crores in RE 2015-16 to more than 90,000 crores in BE 2016-17.

(In Rupees crores)

<b>Period</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2015-16(BE)</b>	73,416	5,841.87	79,257.87
<b>2015-16(RE)</b>	75,391.21	5,857.91	81,249.12
<b>2016-17(BE)</b>	84,279.27	6,345.49	90,624.76

*Source: India budget (Expenditure Budget Vol. I, 2016-2017)*

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# Chapter 2 :Health SDGs

Goal 9

Maternal health

Goal 10

Child health

Goal 11

Affordable health care

Goal 12

Improved hygiene and public health

# Chapter 2 : Health Goals

## Goal 9 : Maternal Health

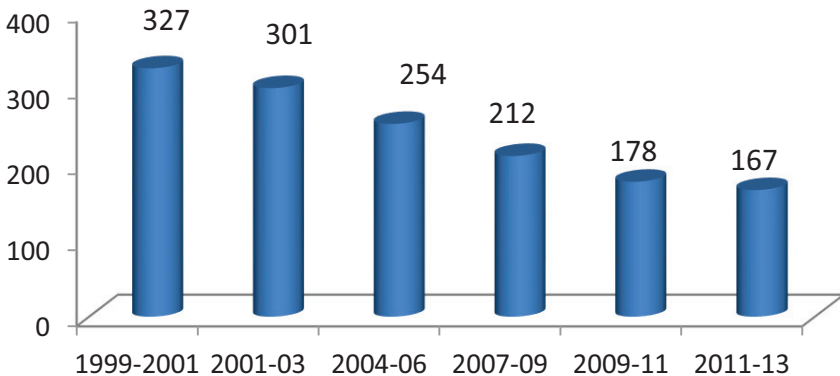
### 9.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.

The national MMR level has come down from 212 per 100,000 live births in 2007-2009 to 167 per 100,000 live births in 2011-13, registering a decline of 21.22% over a span of four years.

### 9.2 Percentage of births covered by skilled birth attendants

Maternal Mortality Ratio



Life risk in motherhood is gradually diminishing across the country mainly due to promotion of reproductive healthcare facilities through government-run programmes. From 46.6% deliveries attended by skilled health personnel in 2005-06, the proportion has increased to 81.4% in 2015-16 as per NFHS-4.

At the all India level, the coverage of institutional births increased from 38.7% in 2005-06 to 78.9% in 2015-16 as per NFHS-4.

### **9.3 Life expectancy**

Life expectancy in India shows a continuous increasing trend. From 60.3 years in 1991-95, it has gone up to 67.9 years in 2010-14. The life expectancy of women in India is more than that for men. It was 60.9 years in 1991-95 for women compared with 59.7 years for men and rose to 70.0 years in 2011-15 for women as against 66.9 years for men in the same period.

### **9.4 Age specific fertility rates of 15 to 24 years girls**

The Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is defined as the number of live births in a particular age group per thousand female populations in the same age-group in a given year. The ASFR in India shows a declining trend across different age-groups. The ASFR in the age-group 15-19 years was 51.1 in 2000 which has come down to 11.1 in 2015. Similarly, ASFR for the women in the age-group 20-24 years was 218.7 in 2000 which has come down to 173.8 in 2015.

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## Goal 10 : Child Health

### 10.1 Immunisation coverage

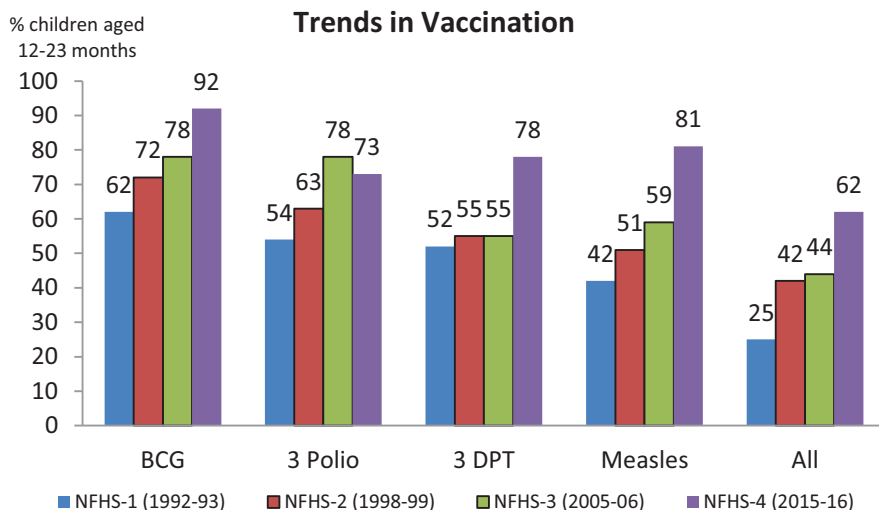
Universal immunization of children against the six vaccine-preventable diseases (namely, tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, and measles) is crucial to reducing infant and child mortality. According to the guidelines developed by the World Health Organization, children are considered fully vaccinated when they have received a vaccination against tuberculosis (BCG), three doses of the diphtheria, whooping cough (pertussis), and tetanus (DPT) vaccine; three doses of the poliomyelitis (polio) vaccine; and one dose of the measles vaccine by the age of 12 months.

Immunization Programme in India was introduced in 1978 as Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI), gained momentum in 1985 and was expanded as Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) to be implemented in phased manner to cover all districts in the country by 1989-90. UIP become a part of Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme in 1992. Since, 1997, immunization activities have been an important component of National Reproductive and Child Health Programme and is currently one of the key areas under National Health Mission (NHM) since 2005. Under the Universal Immunization Programme, Government of India is providing vaccination to prevent 11 vaccine preventable diseases nationally, i.e. Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis and Hepatitis B and meningitis & pneumonia caused by Haemophilus influenza type B; and against Rubella & Rotavirus Diarrhea in selected states and Japanese Encephalitis in endemic districts.

The proportion of children fully immunized has increased to 62% in NFHS-4 (2015-16) from 44% in NFHS-3 (2005-06). A significant increase

in the coverage of individual vaccines viz. BCG, DPT and measles is visible in NFHS-4 as compared to NFHS-3.

The vaccination coverage is higher in urban areas than rural areas but the gap has come down significantly. 63.9% children are fully immunized in urban area whereas the coverage is 61.3% in rural areas as per NFHS-4.



## 10.2 Under 5 mortality

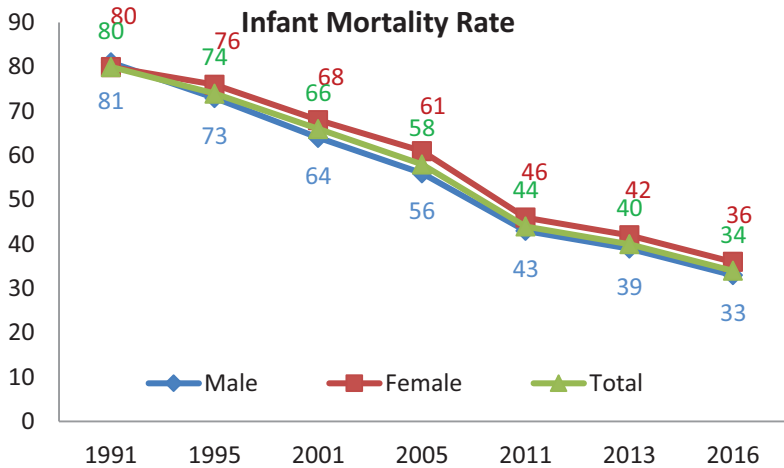
The Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subjected to current age-specific mortality rates. According to SRS 2015, U5MR at national level stood at 43 in 2015 compared to 49 in 2013.

## 10.3 Infant Mortality

The number of infant deaths in less than a year of birth per 1000 live births is referred to as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). The country has observed a continuous decline in IMR. From 40 in 2013 it has come

down to 37 in 2015 (SRS 2015). The decline in IMR has been noticed both for male and female during the period.

IMR for infant girls has been consistently higher than IMR of infant boys in India. The IMR (girls) has however, experienced greater decline than IMR (boys), the decline being from 81 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 36 per 1000 live births in 2016 for infant girls and from 78 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 33 per 1000 live births in 2016 for infant boys (SRS 2016).



#### 10.4 Neo-natal mortality

According to SRS, the neo-natal (less than 29 days) mortality rate was 25 in 2015 compared with 28 in 2013 at the all-India level.

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## Goal 11 : Affordable Healthcare

The country has a well-structured 3-tier public health infrastructure, comprising Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres spread across rural and semi-urban areas and tertiary medical care providing multi-speciality hospitals and medical colleges located almost exclusively in the urban areas. Improvements in health indicators can be attributed, in part to this network of health infrastructure. However, the progress has been quite uneven across the country.

### 11.1 Out of pocket expenditure on health

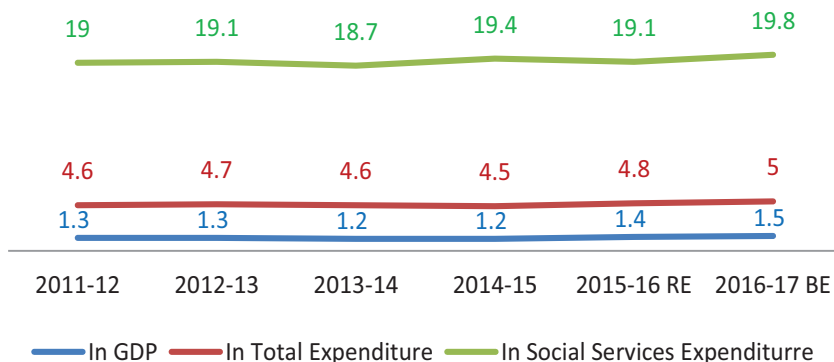
The NSS Household Consumer Expenditure Surveys gives the percentage share in consumer expenditure of item group 'medical care' of the miscellaneous goods and services category. This percentage has increased from 5.3 (1993-94) to 6.9 (2011-12) for rural areas and from 4.6 to 5.5 in urban areas.

### 11.2 Government expenditure on health

The General Government (Central and State Governments combined) expenditure on health was 1.5% of the GDP in 2016-17 (budget estimate). The expenditure on health was 5.0% of total expenditure and the expenditure on health was 19.8% of social services expenditure in 2016-17(budget estimate) which has been increasing over the years.



## Share of Health in General Government Expenditure (%)



Source: Economic Survey 2016-17

### 11.3 Availability of doctors

As per the National Health Profile, the population served per allopathic doctor in India was 1250 whereas there was one AYUSH doctor available per 1630 persons in 2016.

#### National Councils Registered

#### Population served per Allopathic Doctor/ AYUSH Doctor/Dental Surgeon

	2014	2016
Allopathic Doctor	1319	1250
AYUSH Doctor	1682	1630
Dental Surgeon	8022	6359

Source: National Health Profile, CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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## Goal 12 : Improved Hygiene and Public Health

### 12.1 Access to safe drinking water

Revised National Rural drinking water programme (NRDWP) launched in 2009 is a centrally sponsored scheme to provide adequate and safe drinking water to the rural population of the country.

The overall proportion of households having access to improved water sources increased from 68.2% in 1992-93 to 89.9% in 2015-16. The urban coverage increased from 87.6% to 91.1% and the rural coverage from 60.9% to 89.3% during the same period.

#### Proportion of households having access to improved water sources

Year	Urban	Rural	All India
1992-93	87.6%	60.9%	68.2%
1998-99	92.6%	72.3%	77.9%
2005-06	95%	84.5%	87.6%
2015-06	91.1%	89.3%	89.9%

Source: NFHS 1992-93, 1998-99, 2005-06 and 2015-16

The Physical and Financial performance under NRDWP is shown below:

#### Physical Performance

##### Status of coverage of rural population\* (in %age) in last 3 years

As on	Fully covered	Partially covered	Quality Affected
01.04.2014	69.73%	24.96%	5.31%
01.04.2015	71.25%	24.45%	4.30%
01.04.2016	71.13%	23.44%	5.43%

\*as per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)

## 12.2 Access to sanitation facility

According to Census 2001, 36.4% of the households had access to latrine which increased to 46.9% in Census 2011. The access to latrine for rural households increased from 21.9% in 2001 to 30.7% in 2011. For urban households, it increased from 73.7% in 2001 to 81.4% in 2011. However, as per NSS 69<sup>th</sup> round 2012, 38.8% rural and 89.6% urban households had access to improved source of latrine.

Ministry of drinking water and sanitation has been monitoring the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G) and as on 29.05.2017, 139 Districts, 1351 Blocks, 92393 Gram Panchayats and 200959 Villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).

Further, as per the baseline survey conducted in 2012-13 by the states, the rural sanitation coverage was 38.55%. Sanitation Coverage increased to 41.80% on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014 and has further increased to 64.11% as on 29.05.2017. Sanitation Coverage during last 3 years and current year is as under:-

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (As on 29.5.2017)
<b>Sanitation Coverage</b>	44.53	51.57	63.68	64.11

Source: Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

The number of people defecating in open in rural India has reduced from 550 million at the start of SBM-G (Oct 2014) to 350 million as on 29.05.2017.

## 12.3 Programmes on communicable diseases

The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) has been implemented by Government of India as 100% centrally sponsored scheme through State AIDS Control Societies in the states for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in the country. The unique strengths that contribute to success of NACP in India include prevention focused policies, evidence driven strategies, community-centric approaches, designs for scale, dynamic multi-stakeholder response,

openness for innovation and country stewardship. NACP has evolved through three phases of implementation and is currently in its fourth phase (2012-2017) which aims to reduce new infections by 50% (2007 Baseline of NACP-III) and to provide comprehensive care and support to all persons living with HIV/AIDS and treatment services for all those who require it.

The Government of India is implementing National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme in the country for prevention & control of six vector borne diseases namely Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue, Chikungunya, Kala-azar and Filaria. The States/UTs implement the programme activities and the technical guidance as well as financial assistance is provided by Government of India. Diagnostic & treatment facilities are provided in all government health institutions including hospitals and further supported under National Health Mission through ASHAs'. For prevention of mosquitoes breeding in hospitals and other public places, source reduction through Information Education and Communication involving communities and health care functionaries and engineering methods are carried out. In addition, anti larval activities using chemical, bio-larvicide, larvivorous fish are also carried out.

#### **12.4 Prevalence of HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria**

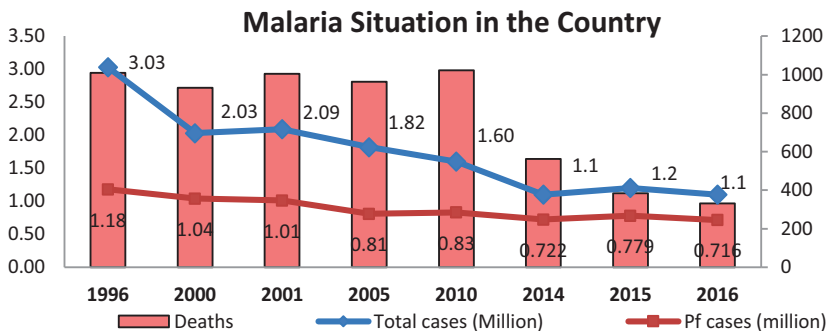
According to HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) 2014-2015, the overall HIV prevalence among ANC clinic attendees, considered a proxy for prevalence among the general population, continues to be low at 0.29% in the country, with an overall declining trend at the national level.

According to HIV Estimations 2015, the adult (15- 49 years) HIV prevalence at national level continued its steady decline from the estimated level of 0.41% in 2001 to 0.26% in 2015. In 2015, adult HIV prevalence is estimated at 0.30% among males and at 0.22% among females. The total number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in India is

estimated at 21.17 lakhs in 2015 compared with 22.26 lakhs in 2007. Children (<15 years) account for 6.54%, while 40.5% of total HIV infections are among females.

India accounts for one fourth of the global TB burden. In 2015, an estimated 28 lakh cases occurred and 4.8 lakh people died due to TB. An estimated 1.3 lakh incident multi-drug resistant TB patients emerge annually in India which includes 79000 multi-drug resistant TB Patients estimates among notified pulmonary cases. India bears second highest number of estimated HIV associated TB in the world. An estimated 1.1 lakh HIV associated TB occurred in 2015 and 37,000 estimated number of patients died among them. The incidence of TB has reduced from 289 per lakh per year in 2000 to 217 per lakh per year in 2015 and the mortality due to TB has reduced from 56 per lac per year in 2000 to 36 per lac per year in 2015 (Source: WHO Global TB Report, 2016)

Malaria continues to pose a major public health threat in different parts of the country, particularly due to *Plasmodium falciparum* as it is sometimes prone to complications and death, if not treated early. Malaria cases were contained between 2 to 3 million cases annually till 2001 afterwards the cases have further started declining. During 2016, the malaria incidence was around 10.9 lakhs cases, 7.16 lakhs Pf cases and 331 deaths.



# Chapter 3 :Education Development Goals

## Goal 13

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

## Goal 14

Completion of primary education cycle

## Goal 15

Universal functional literacy

## Goal 16

Quality education at primary, secondary and vocational levels

## Chapter 3 : Education Development Goals

### Goal 13: Access to Primary/Community Schools for all Children, Boys and Girls

#### 13.1 Access to Primary Schools by Distance

Infrastructure in education system, in terms of distance from school is one of the important factors affecting access to education and attendance. Information had been obtained from all the sample households in the NSS 71<sup>st</sup> round on distance from the nearest school providing school education at primary, upper primary and secondary level irrespective of whether any household member was studying in that school.

In terms of physical access to primary schooling within less than 1 km, it is observed that there was no significant difference between rural and urban India, but for upper primary and secondary schools the gaps between rural and urban areas are quite prominent. More than 12% of rural households in India did not have any secondary schools within 5 kilometers whereas in urban areas such cases are insignificant (less than 1%).

Only 66.5% of rural households, compared to 82.9% of urban households, had a school within a km providing Upper Primary level classes. For secondary level classes, the proportion was only 36.7% for rural compared to 72.7% for urban households.

#### Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance to Schools

Sector	Level	Distance (d) to nearest school			
		d < 1 km	1 km ≤ d < 2 km	2 km ≤ d < 5 km	d ≥ 5 km
Rural	Primary	94.1	4.9	0.9	0.1
	Upper Primary	66.5	19.0	12.1	2.4
	Secondary	36.7	23.6	27.5	12.2
Urban	Primary	92.5	6.5	0.8	0.1
	Upper Primary	82.9	13.1	3.7	0.2
	Secondary	72.7	18.7	8.0	0.7

Source: Key Indicators of Social consumption in India Education, 71<sup>st</sup> Round NSS, Jan-June, 2014.

### 13.2 Enrolment

The enrolment in primary classes (class I-V) was 113.8 million in 2000-01 which increased to 129.12 million in 2015-16. The enrolment in middle/upper primary classes (class VI-VIII) was 42.8 million in 2000-01, increased to 67.59 million in 2015-16.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the primary level increased from 95.7 in 2000-01 to 99.21 in 2015-16. For the middle/upper primary level, the GER rose from 58.6 in 2000-01 92.81 in 2015-16.

The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for primary grade is the proportion of students of official school age of 6-10 years enrolled in Grades I-V to the population of children of age group 6-10 years. As per DISE 2015-16, the national NER is 87.30 at primary level.

	Gross Enrolment Ratio			Net Enrolment Ratio		
	2015-16			2015-16		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
<b>Primary</b>	100.69	97.87	99.21	88.77	85.98	87.30
<b>Upper Primary</b>	97.57	88.72	92.81	78.68	71.35	74.74
<b>Elementary</b>	99.59	94.53	96.91	91.46	86.69	88.94
<b>Secondary</b>	80.97	79.16	80.01	51.93	50.66	51.26
<b>Higher Secondary</b>	56.41	55.95	56.16	32.67	31.97	32.30

Source: U-DISE-School Education In India-2015-16

### 13.3 Trends in Social Services Expenditure by General Government (Centre and States) as percentage to GDP

The Government has been striving to improve the level of education of its citizens. There has been increase in the Government expenditure in education sector over the years.



(in percentage)

Items	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16(RE)	2016-17(BE)
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	27.7	27.1	26.7	26.4	29.1	29.5
<b>Expenditure on Social Services</b>	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.2	7.3	7.4
<b>Of which Education</b>	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.2

Source: Economic Survey 2016-17

### 13.4 Gender parity at primary and secondary level

Education is one of the most important factor for ensuring gender equality and empowerment. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the corresponding number of male student in each level. Thus GPI (based on GER) which is free from the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age group, provides picture of gender equality in education. During 2005-06 to 2014-15, substantial progress has been achieved towards gender parity in education.

At present, in elementary and secondary education, the enrolment is favourable to females as the corresponding GPI has crossed the limit 1.

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## Goal 14 : Completion of Primary Education Cycle

### 14.1 Retention Rate

The enrolment in Grade V (minus repeaters) in a year as a proportion to enrolment in Grade I four years back is termed as retention rate at the primary level. As per DISE 2015-16, the retention rate at primary level has marginally increased whereas at elementary level the increase is much more significant as compared to 2014-15.

#### Retention Rates at Primary and Elementary Levels

Year→	2014-15			2015-16		
Level ↓	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Level	83.30	84.21	<b>83.74</b>	83.66	84.81	<b>84.21</b>
Elementary Level	66.68	68.14	<b>67.38</b>	70.02	71.43	<b>70.70</b>

Source: DISE 2015-16

It has been observed that retention rate in respect of girls is better than that of boys both at primary and elementary level. As per DISE 2015-16, the retention rate at secondary level is 57.42% in 2015-16 as compared to 57.24 in 2014-15 at all India level. For boys, the retention rate has marginally improved from 57.68% in 2014-15 to 58.12% in 2015-16 whereas for girls it has slightly come down to 56.66% in 2015-16 from 56.76% in 2014-15 at secondary level.

### 14.2 Drop-out rate

With improvement in the number of schools, facilities in schools and enrolment, the annual dropout rate at primary level has come down by 1.28 percentage point (from 5.62% in 2011-12 to 4.13% in 2014-15) for all category students. At this level, the dropout rate for boys and girls decreased by 1.53 percentage (from 5.89% to 4.36%) and

1.46 (from 5.34% to 3.88%) percentage point respectively during this period.

#### Average Annual Drop-Out Rate in School Education

Classes/ Year		2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15*
<b>Primary</b>	<b>Boys</b>	5.89	4.68	4.53	4.36
	<b>Girls</b>	5.34	4.66	4.14	3.88
	<b>All</b>	5.62	4.67	4.34	4.13
<b>Upper Primary</b>	<b>Boys</b>	2.13	2.3	3.09	3.49
	<b>Girls</b>	3.2	4.01	4.49	4.6
	<b>All</b>	2.65	3.13	3.77	4.03
<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Boys</b>	NA	14.54	17.93	16.88
	<b>Girls</b>	NA	14.54	17.79	16.88
	<b>All</b>	NA	14.54	17.86	17.06
<b>Senior Secondary</b>	<b>Boys</b>	NA	NA	1.48	0.25
	<b>Girls</b>	NA	NA	1.61	NA
	<b>All</b>	NA	NA	1.54	NA

Source: D/o School Education & Literacy

\*Figures are provisional.

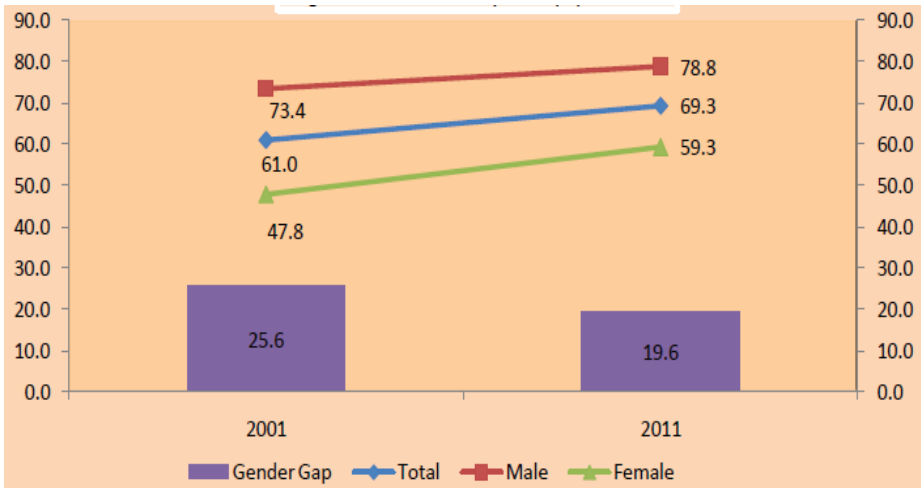
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## Goal 15 : Universal Functional Literacy

### 15.1 Literacy

Literacy rate is one of the key characteristics to indicate the proportion of literates among various age-groups of the population, with rural-urban and male-female classification of the socio-economic progress of the country. Literacy rate of population is defined as ‘the percentage of literates to the total population age 7 years and above’. Literacy rate in India has reached 73% as per 2011 census from 64.9% in 2001.

The Adult Literacy rate (15+ Age Group) is the percentage of population 15-24 years old who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life. The adult literacy rate has shown an upward trend for females as well as males. It has increased from 61% to 69.3% during the period 2001-2011.



Adult literacy rate in India was around 66% during NSS 64<sup>th</sup> round (2007-08) and during NSS 71<sup>st</sup> round in 2014 adult literacy rate has been increased to 71%. The rural India shows much lower literacy rate to their urban counter parts for all age groups, though female

literacy rates especially in rural areas has increased markedly for all ages.

Age	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<b>2014 (NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round)</b>									
<b>Age15&amp; above</b>	75.0	53.1	64.1	89.7	77.9	84.0	79.8	60.8	70.5
<b>All ages</b>	72.3	56.8	64.7	83.7	74.8	79.5	75.7	62.0	69.1
<b>2007-08(NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round)</b>									
<b>Age15&amp; above</b>	71.8	47.5	59.7	88.7	74.6	82.0	76.7	54.9	66.0
<b>All ages</b>	68.4	51.1	60.0	82.2	71.6	77.1	72.1	56.3	64.5

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## Goal 16 : Quality Education at Primary, Secondary and Vocational Levels

### 16.1 Trained Teachers

The percentage of professionally trained teachers in all types of schools is around or more than 70% in recent years. In 2015-16, there are more than 80% professionally trained teachers.

#### *Percentage of Professionally Trained Teachers*

Grade/Year	2014-15	2015-16
Primary only	73.18	75.49
Upper Primary only	76.18	78.18
Secondary only	77.88	78.52
Higher Secondary only	69.73	64.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.03</b>	<b>80.31</b>

Source: U-DISE 2015-16

### 16.2 Student teacher ratio

The pupil (student) teacher ratio has changed from 43 students per teacher for primary schools in 1990-91 to 23 during 2015-16, in upper primary schools from 37 in 1990-91 to 17 students per teacher in 2015-16. This ratio stood at 27 and 37 for secondary and senior secondary schools respectively during 2015-16.

Year	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary	Senior Secondary Schools	Higher Education
1990-91	43	37	NA	31	NA
2000-01	43	38	31	35	NA
2005-06	46	34	32	34	26
2010-11	43	33	30	34	26#
2013-14*	25	17	26	41	25#
2014-15*	24	17	27	38	24#
2015-16	23	17	27	37	24#

Source: Educational Statistics at a glance 2016, Statistics of School Education, DISE 2015-16.

\*Figure related to School Education are provisional for Higher Education.

#Standalone Institutions have not been taken into account in PTR.

### 16.3 Schools with toilets for girls

Percentage of schools with Girls toilets have significantly increased from 37% in 2005-06 to 97.6% in 2015-16, thus facilitating to enhance the enrolment of girls in schools.

Facility Indicators	2005-06	2010-11	2014-15	2015-16
Student-Classroom Ratio	39	31	27	27
% Schools with Drinking Water	83.1	92.7	96.1	96.8
% Schools with Common Toilet	52.4	-	-	-
% School with Boys' Toilet	-	42.6	95.4*	97.1
% School with Girls' Toilet	37.4	60.3	87.1*	97.6
% School having Electricity	-	43.1	58.9	61.7
% Schools with Computer	10.7	18.7	25.2	26.0

Source: U-DISE, Elementary Education in India 2015-16

\* Single toilet in co-educational school is considered as boys' toilet and multiple toilets for both boys & girls.

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# Chapter 4 : Environment Goals

## Goal 17

Acceptable level of forest cover

## Goal 18

Acceptable level of water and soil quality

## Goal 19

Acceptable level of air quality

## Goal 20

Conservation of bio-diversity

## Goal 21

Wetland conservation

## Goal 22

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



## Chapter 4 : Environment Development Goals

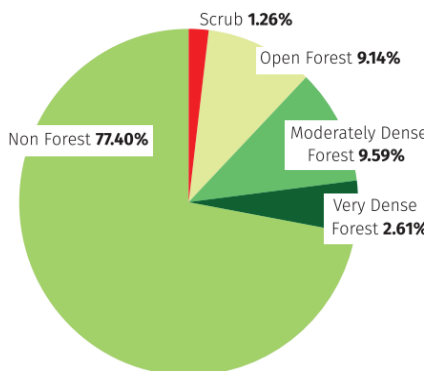
### Goal 17 : Acceptable Level of Forest Cover

#### 17.1 Forest cover

The forest cover includes all lands which have a tree canopy density of more than ten percent when projected vertically on the horizontal ground, with a minimum areal extent of one hectare. All the tree species along with bamboos, fruit bearing trees, coconut, palm trees etc. and all the areas including forest, private, community or institutional lands meeting the above defined criteria, have been termed as forest cover.

The forest cover of the country has been classified on the basis of tree canopy density into pre-defined classes, viz., very dense forest (VDF), moderately dense forest (MDF) and open forest (OF). Scrub, though shown separately, is not counted in the forest cover.

As per current assessment, India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2015, total forest cover of the country is 701,673 km<sup>2</sup> which is 21.34% of the geographical area of the country. In terms of density classes, area covered by VDF is 85,904 km<sup>2</sup> (2.61%), that with MDF is 315,374 km<sup>2</sup> (9.59%) and OF is 300,395 km<sup>2</sup> (9.14%).



#### 17.2 Extent of community/social forest

National Forest Policy (1988) aims at maintaining two third of the geographical area in hills of the country under forest and tree cover. The forest cover in the hill districts of the country is 283,015 km<sup>2</sup> which

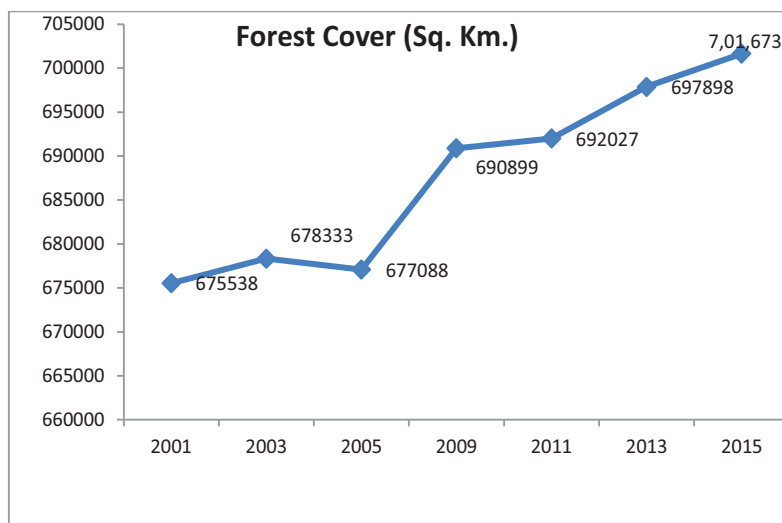
is 39.99% of the total geographical area of these districts. All districts of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand are Hill districts. The percentage of forest cover in these 9 States is 62.57% of their geographical area.

### Forest and Tree Cover of India

Class	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of Geographical Area
<b>Forest Cover</b>		
a) Very Dense Forest	85,904	2.61
b) Moderately Dense Forest	3,15,374	9.59
c) Open Forest	3,00,395	9.14
<b>Total Forest Cover*</b>	<b>7,01,673</b>	<b>21.34</b>
Scrub	41,362	1.26
<b>Non-Forest</b>	<b>25,44,228</b>	<b>77.40</b>
<b>Total Geographical Area</b>	<b>32,87,263</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Includes 4629 area under mangroves

Source: India State of Forest Report 2015.



Source: India State of Forest Report 2015

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## Goal 18 : Acceptable Level of Water and Soil Quality

### 18.1 Chemical fertilizers/ pesticides consumption

The introduction of Green Revolution in the country has been accompanied by over-exploitation of land and water resources and excessive usage of fertilizers and pesticides. Leaching due to extensive use of pesticides and fertilizers is a major source of contamination of water bodies. The extent of agricultural intensification and extensification is characterized by an increase in cropping and irrigation intensity and the imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. It has also led to land degradation, overexploitation of underground water resources and increased use of chemical fertilizers, leading to eutrophication and water pollution in some regions. The consumption of fertilizer over a period has shown increasing trend.

#### Consumption of Fertilizers in India in Terms of Nutrients (N, P & K)

(Thousand Tonnes)

Year	N	P	K	Total
2000-01	10,920.2	4,214.6	1,567.5	16,702.3
2005-06	12,723.3	5,203.7	2,413.3	20,340.3
2010-11	16,558.2	8,049.7	3,514.3	28,122.2
2011-12	17,300.3	7,914.3	2,525.5	27,740.0
2012-13	16,820.9	6,653.4	2,061.8	25,536.2
2013-14	16,750.1	5,633.5	2,098.9	24,482.4
2014-15	16,945.4	6,098.4	2,532.3	25,576.1
2015-16	17,372.3	6,978.8	2,401.5	26,752.6

Source: *Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2016, Ministry of Agriculture.*

### 18.2 Contaminated wells/water sources

On an average, the combination of rainfall, surface and groundwater resources have been sufficient for providing adequate water to the Indian population.

Inland Water resources of the country are classified as rivers and canals; reservoirs; tanks & ponds; beels, oxbow lakes, derelict

water; and brackish water. Other than rivers and canals, total water bodies cover all area of about 7 M.Ha. Among the remaining forms of the inland water resources, tanks and ponds have maximum area (2.9 M.Ha.) followed by reservoirs (2.1 M.Ha.).

India is blessed with many rivers. Twelve of them are classified as major rivers whose total catchment area is 252.8 million hectare (M.Ha). Of the major rivers, the Ganga - Brahmaputra Meghana system is the biggest with catchment area of about 110 M.Ha which is more than 43 percent of the catchment area of all the major rivers in the country. The other major rivers with catchment area more than 10 M.Ha are Indus (32.1 M.Ha.), Godavari (31.3 M.Ha.), Krishna, (25.9 M.Ha.) and Mahanadi (14.2 M.Ha). The catchment area of medium rivers is about 25 M.Ha and Subernarekha with 1.9 M.Ha. catchment area is the largest river among the medium rivers in the country.

As per the assessment of Dynamic ground water resources of India (as on 31st March 2013), the stage of Ground Water Development in the Country is 62%. The development of Ground Water in different areas of the Country has not been uniform. Highly intensive development of ground water in certain areas in the Country has resulted in over-exploitation leading to decline in the level of ground water and sea water intrusion in coastal areas. Out of the total 6584 numbers of assessment units (Block/ Taluks / Mandals/ watershed/ Firka), 1034 units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited, 253 as 'Critical', 681 as 'Semi- critical', 4520 as 'Safe' and 96 as 'Saline'.

Water pollution is a serious problem in India as almost 75-80 per cent of its surface water resources and a growing percentage of its groundwater reserves are contaminated by biological, toxic, organic and inorganic pollutants. With uneven distribution of water with space and time, the management of water resources is a highly complex and tedious task. Moreover, over-exploitation and pollution hinders the availability and creates the scarcity and depletion of the resource.

CPCB in collaboration with concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) established a nationwide network of water quality monitoring comprising 2500 stations in 29 States and 6 Union Territories. The monitoring is done on monthly or quarterly basis in surface waters and on half yearly basis in case of ground water. The monitoring network covers 445 Rivers, 154 Lakes, 12 Tanks, 78 Ponds, 41 Creeks/Seawater, 25 Canals, 45 Drains, 10 Water Treatment Plant (Raw Water) and 807 Wells. Among the 2500 stations, 1275 are on rivers, 190 on lakes, 45 on drains, 41 on canals, 12 on tanks, 41 on creeks/seawater, 79 on ponds, 10 Water Treatment Plant (Raw Water) and 807 are groundwater stations.

The water quality monitoring results shows that there is gradual degradation in water quality. The number of observations having BOD and coliform density have been increasing.

CPCB has carried out an inventorization of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) located in India in the year 2014-15. There are 816 STPs having capacity of 23,277 million litres per day in 28 States/UTs of India. Out of 816 STPs, 522 STPs are operational, 79 STPs are Non-operational, 145 STPs are under construction and 70 STPs are proposed for construction.

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## Goal 19 : Acceptable Level of Air Quality

### 19.1 Carbon dioxide emissions

CPCB and SPCBs/PCCs monitors the ambient air quality at 680 monitoring stations located in 300 cities/towns covering 29 states and 6 union territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). CPCB has issued directions to non-attainment cities for implementation of measures to mitigate air pollution in 2016. The Central Pollution Control Board is executing a nation-wide NAMP covering 342 operating stations spread over 190 cities/towns and industrial areas in 26 States and 5 Union Territories. Under NAMP, three air pollutants viz., Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), and Particulate Matter size less than or equal to 10 micron (PM<sub>10</sub>), have been identified for regular monitoring at all the locations. The monitoring of meteorological parameters such as wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity and temperature was also integrated with the monitoring of air quality at selected locations. The monitoring of pollutants is carried out for 24 hours (4-hourly sampling for gaseous pollutants and 8-hourly sampling for particulate matter) with twice a week frequency to have at least 104 observations in a year.

### 19.2 Particulate matter in the major metropolitan centres

The analysis of three major pollutants (adequate data) in residential / industrial / rural and other area with respect to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) provides the following information on the number of million plus cities with low, moderate, high & critical air quality (2013):

Category	Residential / industrial / rural / commercial areas			Ecologically sensitive area		
	SO2	NO2	PM10	SO2	NO2	PM10
Low (L)	39	10	0	1	0	0
Moderate (M)	3	24	2	0	1	0
High (H)	0	6	12	0	0	0
Critical (C)	0	2	28	0	0	1
Inadequate data (ID)	1	1	1	0	0	0
Non operational monitoring station	1	1	1	0	0	0
No monitoring station (NS)	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total million plus cities (as per Census 2011)	44	44	44	2	2	2

Source: CPCB

A considerable amount of air pollution results from burning of fossil fuels. The household sector is the second largest consumer of energy in India after the industrial sector. National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4) found that only 43.8 per cent of India's households use clean fuels for cooking (80.6% in urban and 24.0% in rural areas).

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## Goal 20 : Conservation of Bio-Diversity

### 20.1 Protected areas out of the total land area

Total Protected area covered under national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, etc., constituting around 5% of country's geographical area, is increasing over the years. The country is on track in increasing the protection network for arresting the biodiversity losses and for maintaining ecological balance.

#### Area under Protected area (as on July, 2017)

Year	National Parks	Wild Life Sanctuaries	Community Reserves	Conservation Reserves	Total Protected Areas
2011	40,074	1,22,616	21	1,801	1,64,512
2012	40,074	1,23,548	21	1,998	1,65,642
2013	40,074	1,24,235	21	2,018	1,66,348
2014	40,333	1,16,254	21	2,037	1,58,645
2015	40,500	1,17,608	47	2,345	1,60,499
2016	40,500	1,18,005	47	2,349	1,60,902
2017	40,500	1,18,918	60	2,547	1,62,025

Source: National Wildlife Database Cell, Wildlife Institute of India

Note: All areas are in km<sup>2</sup>

### 20.2 Protected species

India is one of the 17 mega diverse countries of the world. With only 2.4% of the world's land area, 16.7% of the world's human population and 18% livestock, it contributes about 8% of the known global biodiversity, however, putting enormous demands on our natural resources. India is home to world's largest wild tigers population and has got unique assemblage of globally important endangered species like Asiatic lion, Asian Elephant, One-horned Rhinoceros, Gangetic River Dolphin, Snow Leopard, Kashmir Stag, Dugong, Gharial, Great Indian Bustard, Lion Tailed Macaque etc.



The National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-2016) was adopted in 2002, emphasizing the people's participation and their support for wildlife conservation. India's conservation planning is based on the philosophy of identifying and protecting representative wild habitats across all the ecosystems. A network of 668 Protected Areas (PAs) has been established, comprising 102 National Parks, 515 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 47 Conservation Reserves and 4 Community Reserves. 39 Tiger Reserves and 28 Elephant Reserves) have been designated for species-specific management of tiger and elephant habitats.

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## Goal 21 : Wetland Conservation

### 21.1 Protected wetland/Ramsar sites

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

India is a signatory to the Ramsar Convention and plays an important role in conservation and wise use of wetlands. On the basis of the country's initiatives in the field of wetland conservation, India was nominated as a member of the Standing Committee from 1993-1996 and from 1999-2002.

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## **Goal 22 : Ban on Dumping of Hazardous Waste, Including Radioactive Waste**

### **22.1 Solid waste generation and treatment**

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

During the year 2004-05, CPCB through National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur conducted survey in 59 cities (35 Metro cities and 24 State Capitals) and estimated 39,031 Tons per day municipal solid waste (MSW) generation in these 59 cities/towns. CPCB has reported generation of 50,592 tonnes of MSW per day in the year 2010-11 in same 59 cities. As per information received from SPCB/PCC (in between the year 2009-12), 1,27,486 TPD (Tons per day) municipal solid waste is generated in the Country during 2011-12. Out of which, 89,334 TPD (70%) of MSW is collected and 15,881 TPD (12.45%) is processed or treated.

A GIS Based project on National Hazardous Waste Information System has been developed to provide status of hazardous waste management in the Country, according to which, more than 40,000 hazardous waste industries generate about 7-8 million tonnes per year.

### **22.2 Waste treated**

As per 2012-13 report of CPCB, municipal areas in the country generate 1, 33,760 metric tonnes per day of MSW, of which only 91,152 TPD waste is collected and 25,884 TPD treated.

### **22.3 Regulatory framework for hazardous waste treatment**

The growth of e-waste has significant environmental, economic and social impact. The increase of electrical and electronic products, consumption rates and higher obsolescence rates lead to higher generation of e-waste. The increasing obsolescence rate of electronic products also adds to the huge import of used electronics products. E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 have been notified in the country from 1st May, 2012. These rules apply to e-waste generated from IT and telecommunication equipment and consumer electrical and electronics namely Television Sets (including LCD & LED), Refrigerators, Washing Machines and Air-conditioners. These rules empower the concerned state agencies to control, supervise and regulate relevant activities connected with e-waste management such as collection, segregation, dismantling and recycling. These rules are the main instrument to ensure environmentally sound management of e-waste. Under these rules EPR authorizations have been granted to 128 Producers which are spread in 11 states. 134 collection centres are set-up in 19 States.

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**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**  
**Central Statistics Office**  
**Social Statistics Division**  
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