



Achieving Millennium Development Goals

Target Year Factsheet - India



Social Statistics Division
Central Statistics Office
Ministry of Statistics and Programme
Implementation
Government of India
www.mospi.gov.in

India at a Glance

Area	3,287,240 Sq km		
	1991	2001	2011
Administrative Divisions			
No. of States/UTs	32	35	35
No. of Districts	466	593	640
Population (Million)			
Persons	838.58	1028.74	1210.57
Males	435.21 (51.90%)	532.20 (51.74%)	623.12 (51.47%)
Females	403.37 (48.10%)	496.50 (48.25%)	587.48 (48.53%)
Rural	622.81 (74.27%)	742.49 (72.18%)	833.46 (68.86%)
Urban	215.77 (25.73%)	286.00 (27.82%)	377.11 (31.14%)
Decadal Population Growth	23.87% (1981-1991)	21.54% (1991-2001)	17.70% (2001-2011)
Population Density (Persons/Sq Km)	267	325	382
Sex Ratio			
India	927	933	943
Rural	939	946	949
Urban	894	900	929
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)			
India	945	927	919
Rural	948	934	923
Urban	935	906	905
Literacy Rate			
India	52.21%	64.83%	73.00%
Males	64.13%	75.26%	80.90%
Females	39.29%	53.67%	64.60%
Rural	44.69%	58.70%	67.80%
Urban	73.08%	79.90%	84.10%

Foreword

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG), emerged from the UN Millennium Declaration in 2000, addressed the priority areas of development and had set targets for year 2015. The MDG framework had created unprecedented momentum in development in various sectors and was instrumental for significant progress around the world. By adopting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, the world has reaffirmed the commitment towards continuing the momentum created by the MDGs to address the unfinished task as well as other development issues.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), entrusted with the statistical tracking of MDGs has been bringing out India Country Reports. A factsheet has been prepared to briefly present the Country's progress in the end of the target year 2015. The factsheet 'Achieving Millennium Development Goals – Target year Factsheet - India' gives a glance at the performance of MDG indicators and also includes the list of important ongoing schemes / programmes of Government of India which focussed the MDGs.

I hope, this factsheet will provide a quick reference of the Country's progress towards MDGs as on the target year and the stakeholders will find this useful.

I congratulate Dr.Davendra Verma, Additional Director General, Social Statistics Division and the concerned officers for bringing out this factsheet on MDGs.

(Dr.T.C.A Anant)
Secretary,

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
and Chief Statistician of India

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Prologue

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

India's MDG framework is as per the UNDG's 2003 framework for monitoring of the 8 MDGs. Out of the 18 targets, 12 targets (Target 1 to 11 and Target 18) are relevant to India. Corresponding to the 12 targets, there are 35 identified indicators.

The 'Millennium Development Goals' had the target year as 2015' and the 'Sustainable Development Goals' have come up in 2015 to accelerate the progress achieved under the MDGs and also to address other important development issues.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation had published the last Millennium Development Goals India Country Report in February 2015 which presented the progress under MDGs and the likely achievement by 2015. This brochure 'Achieving Millennium Development Goals – Target year Factsheet - India' analyses the achievement at national level on the basis of updated data sets vis –à –vis the targets of MDGs. A brief of the progress of MDG indicators and a glimpse of the Programme initiatives related to MDGs are discussed in this brochure.

The Millennium Development Goals

Eight Goals for 2015



1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



2 Achieve universal primary education



3 Promote gender equality and empower women



4 Reduce child mortality



5 Improve maternal health



6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases



7 Ensure environmental sustainability



8 Develop a global partnership for development

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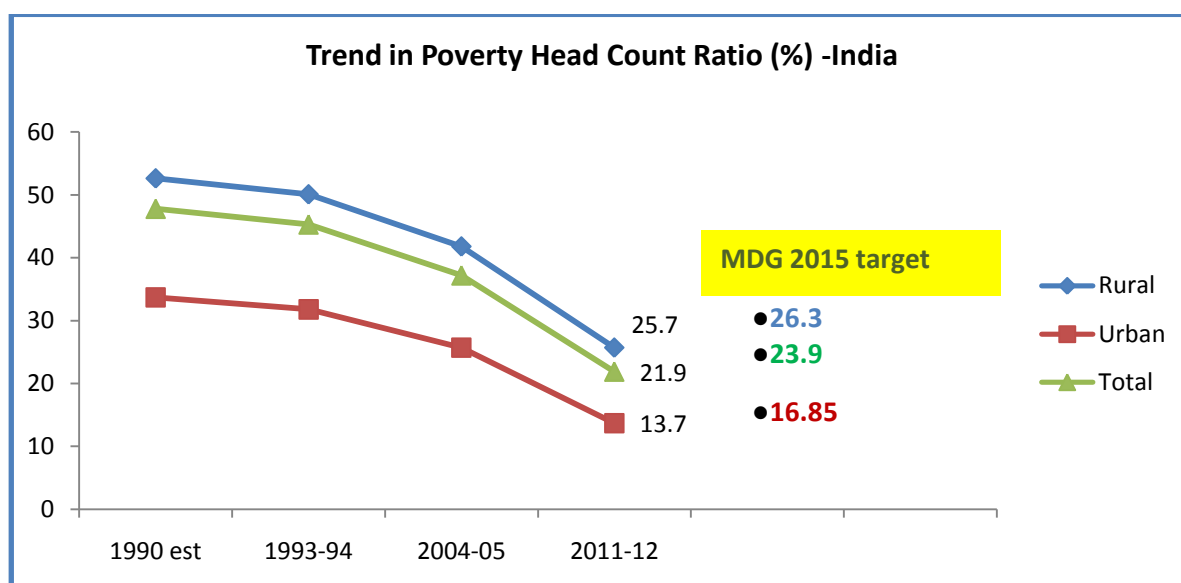
MDGs and Targets –Summary of Progress achieved by India	
GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	
TARGET 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	Achieved.
TARGET 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from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

MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the *proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day*¹

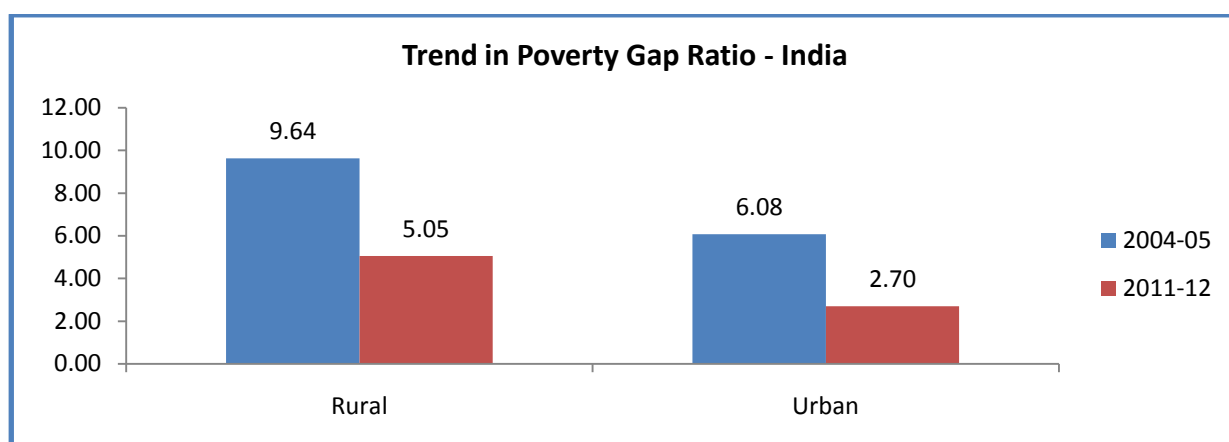


- Proportion of Population below the national poverty line (PHCR) has been declined both in rural and urban areas meeting the MDG target well ahead.



Source: NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission using Tendulkar methodology²)

- A decreasing trend has been observed in the depth of poverty (Poverty Gap Ratio is the gap by which mean consumption of the poor below poverty line falls short of the poverty line) in rural as well as urban areas during 2004-12.

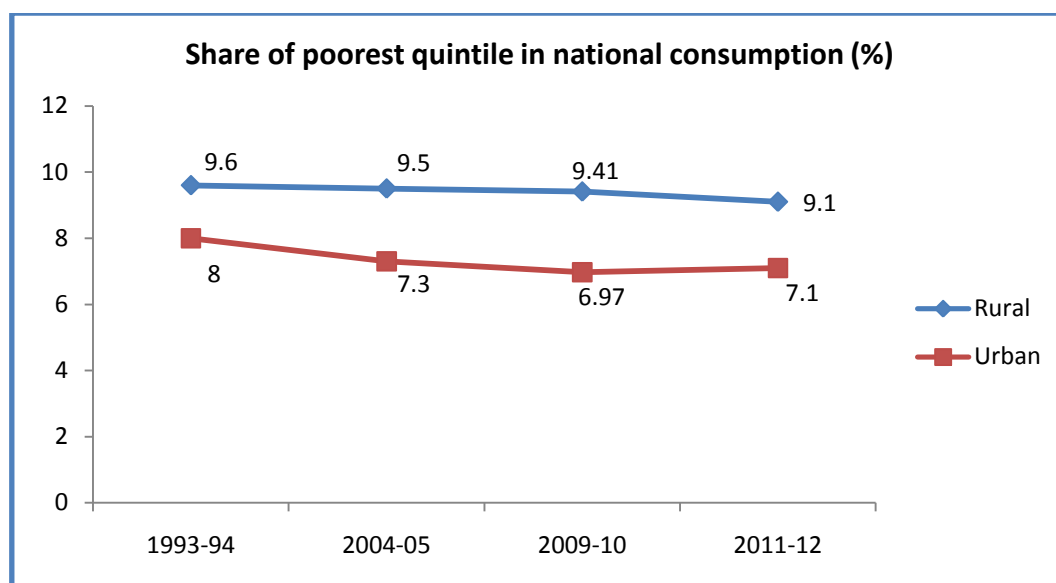


Source: NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission using MRP method)

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

² 1990 estimate derived using MDG monitoring methodology

- There is an overall decline in the share of the poorest 20% in the national consumption during 1993-2012.



Source: National Sample Survey Office (URP method)

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

- Slow progress in reducing the proportion of underweight children below 3 years

Table: Trends in nutritional status of children below 3 years							
	NFHS -2 (1998-99)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)			NFHS -4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Children Stunted (Height for age) %	41.1	54.0	51.0	37.4	47.2	44.9	36.1
Children Wasted (Weight for height) %	16.3	20.7	19.7	19.0	24.1	22.9	23.4
Children Underweight (Weight for age)%	34.1	45.3	42.7	30.1	43.7	40.4	33.7

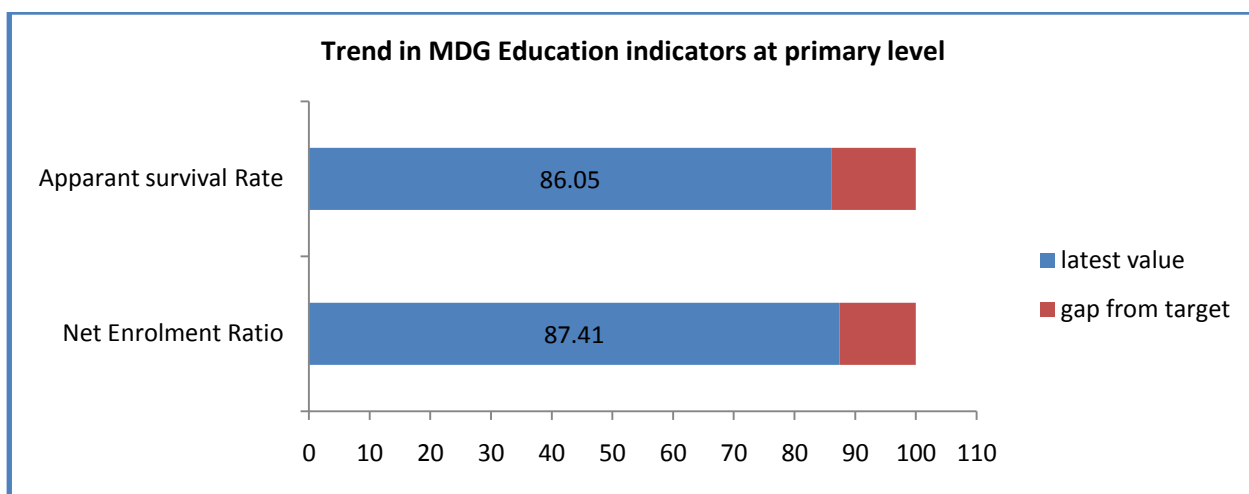
Source: National Family Health Survey -4, M/o Health & Family Welfare

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 3: Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.

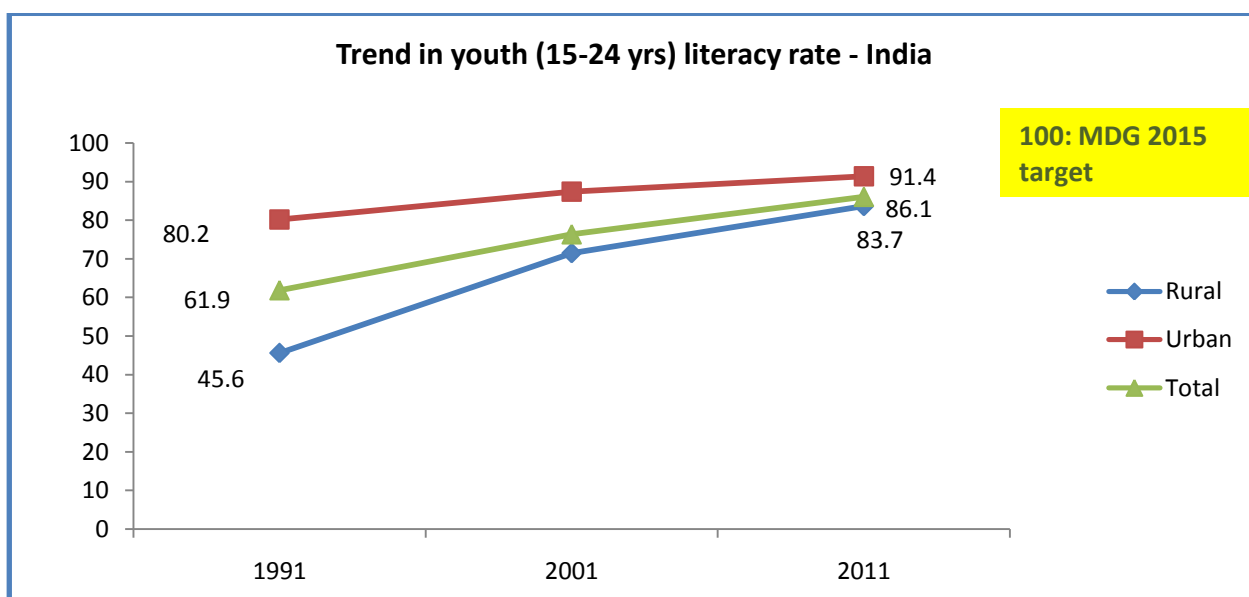


- Yet to achieve the universal Primary education.



Source: UDISE, NER (Net Enrolment Ratio) value is for 2014-15 and Apparent Survival Rate (Class I-V) is for 2011-12

- Youth literacy has shown significant improvement during 1991- 2011.



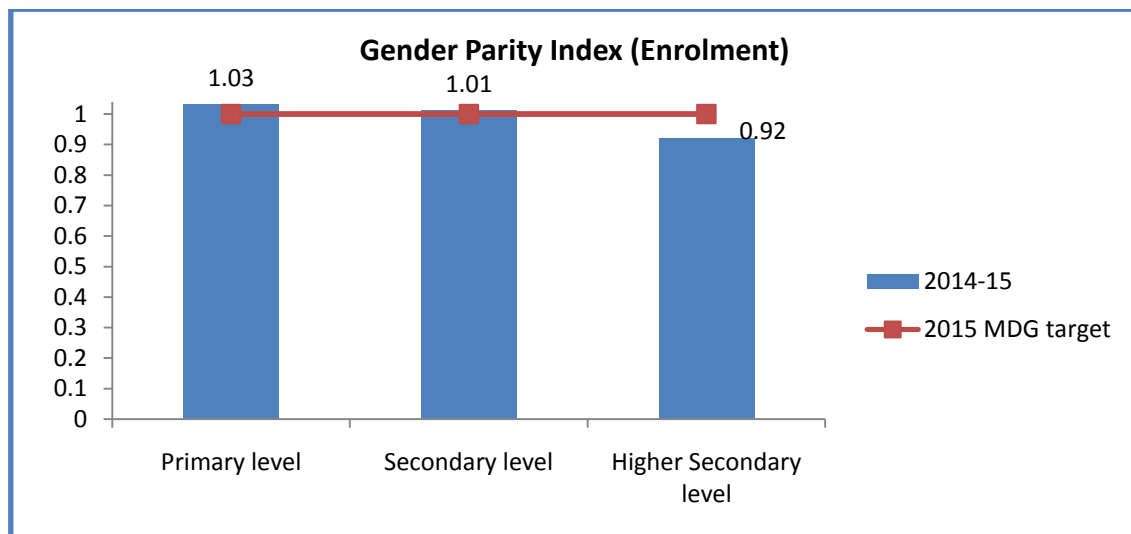
Source: Population Census, Office of Registrar General of India

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

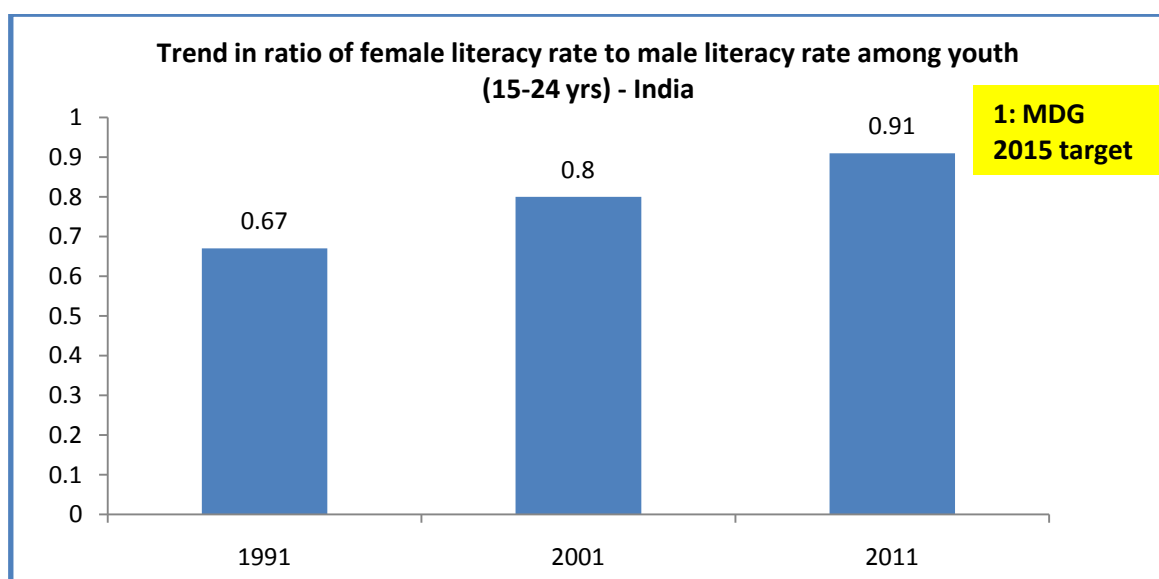


- Gender parity is achieved and is now in favour of females in primary and secondary education and the disparity in higher secondary education is set to disappear soon.



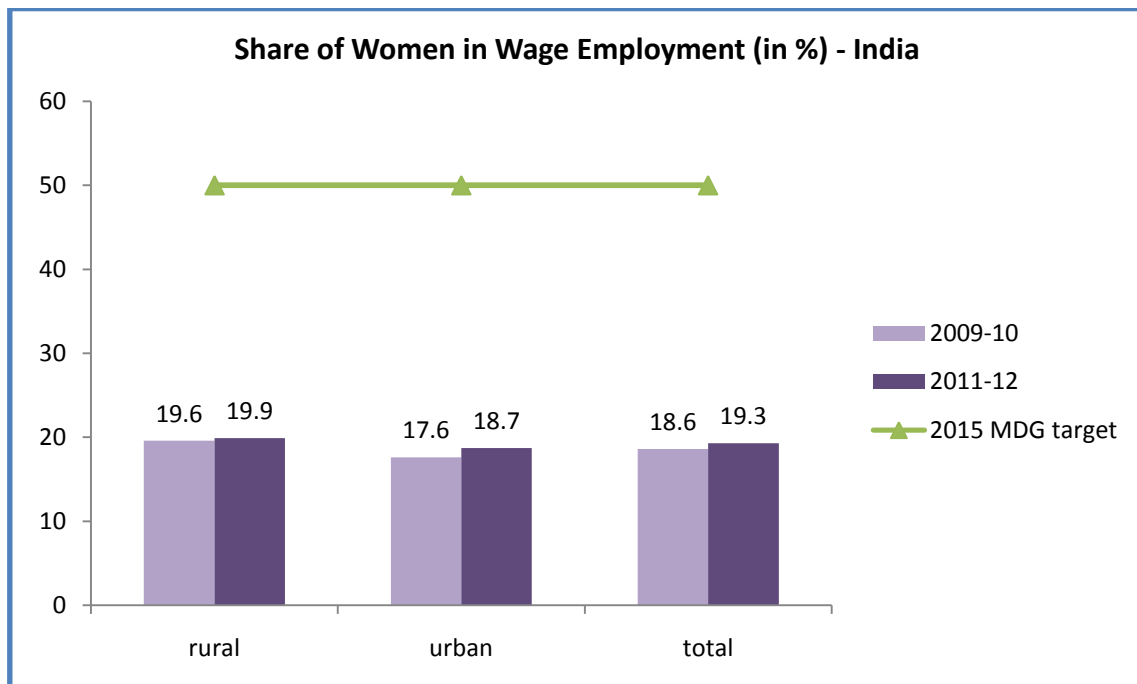
Source: M/o Human Resource Development

- Literacy rate among female youth has improved and is close to the status of male youth.



Source: Population Census, Office of Registrar General of India

- **Share of women in wage employment is far behind the MDG target.**



Source: National Sample Survey Office

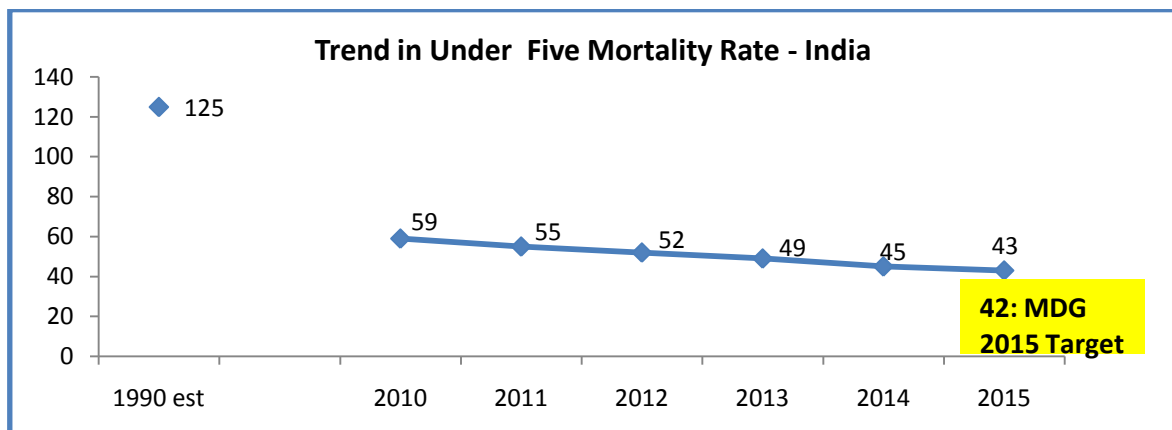
- **The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is 11.2% (2016), whereas the MDGs had aimed for gender equality.**

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

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

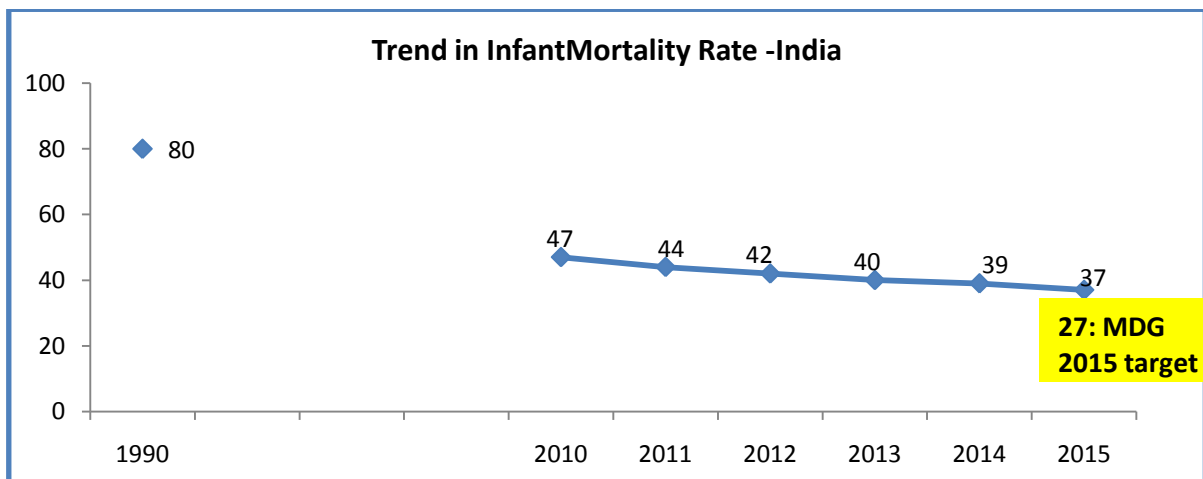


- **Under Five Mortality has reduced significantly during 1990-2015 and the status in 2015 is very near to the MDG target.**



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

- **Though, Infant Mortality showed significant decline during 1990-2015, it is still lagging behind the MDG target.**



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

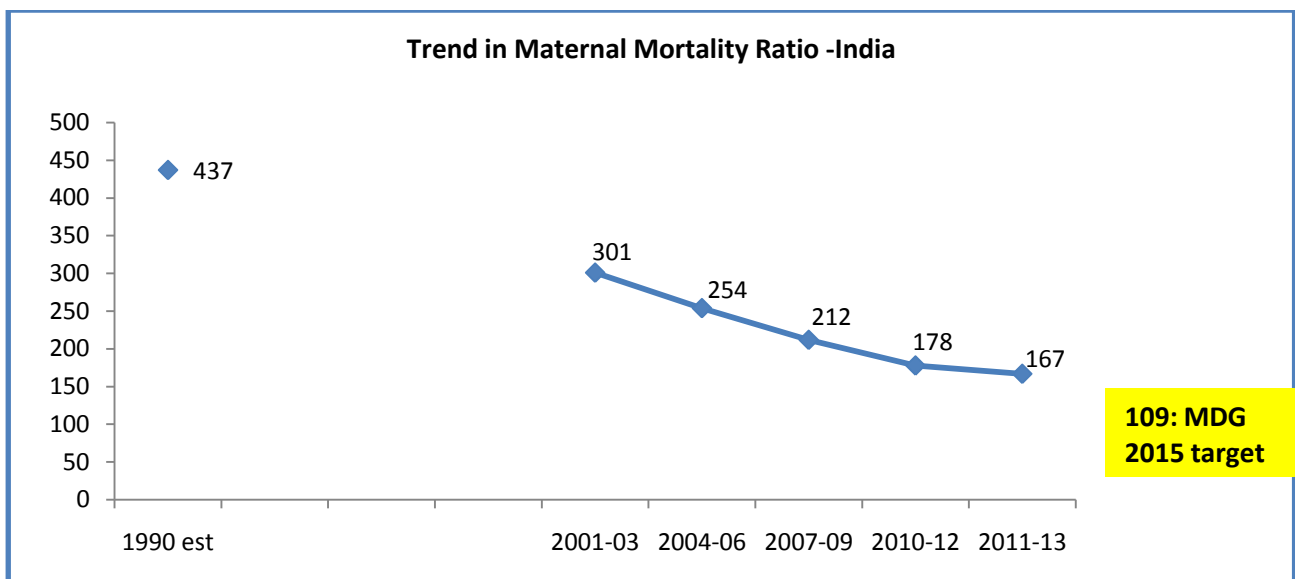
- **The proportion of one-year old (12-23 months) children immunised against measles is at 81.1.1% in 2015-16 (NFHS-4).**

MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

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



- During 1990-2013, considerable progress has achieved in reducing maternal mortality ratio, but the status during 2011-13 is far behind the MDG target.



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

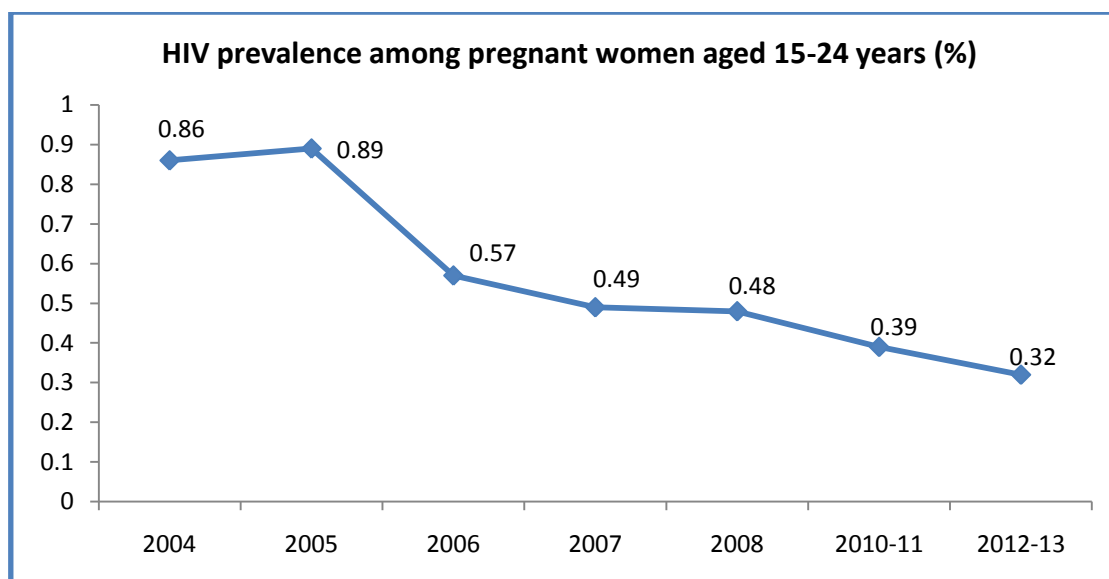
- The percentage of births attended by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/ other health personnel in 2015-16 is 81.4% (NFHS-4).

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

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



- Trend reversal in prevalence of HIV/AIDS among pregnant women has achieved and the declining trend is continuing.

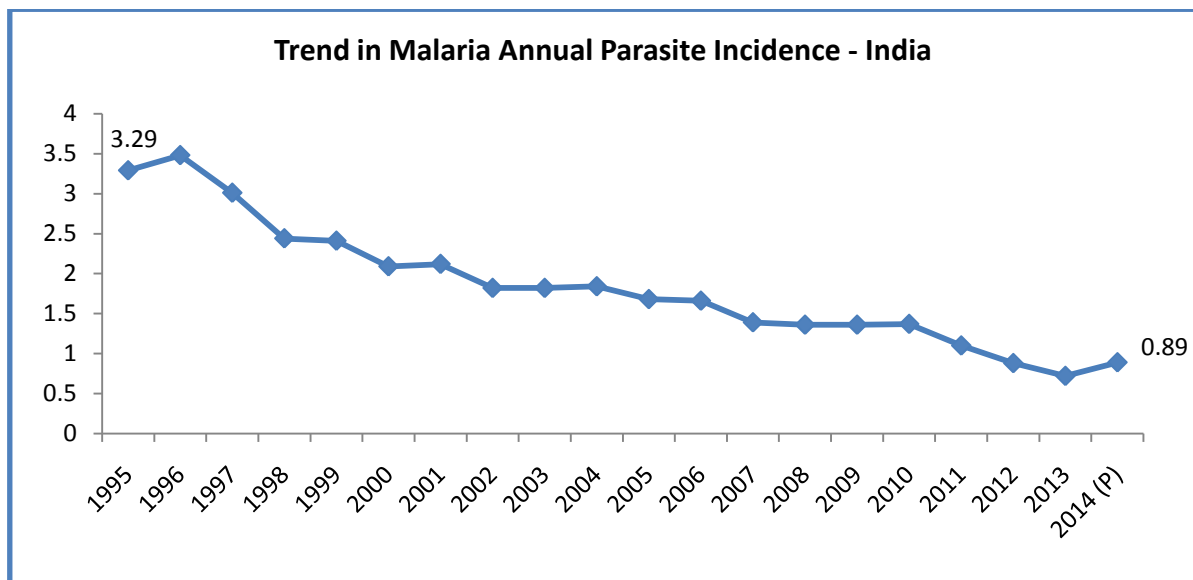


Source: Department of AIDS Control

Indicator	Latest Status
Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women, 15-49 yrs, percent) (Source: NFHS -4)	5.6 (2015-16)
Percentage of Population aged 15-49 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (Source: NFHS-4)	20.9 (Women) 32.3 (Men) (2015-16)

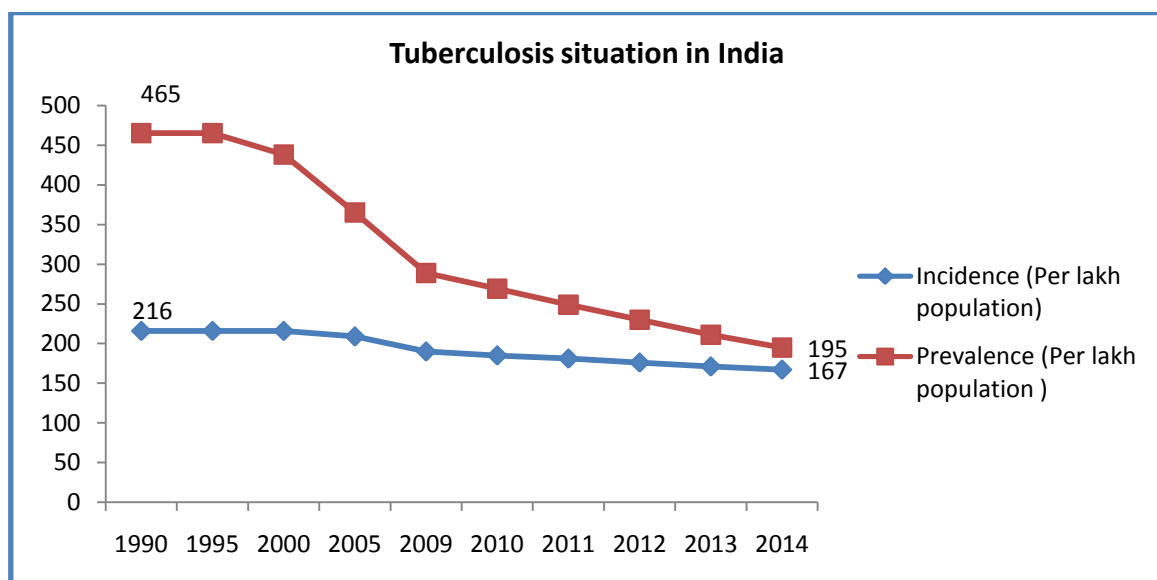
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

- There is an overall declining trend in Malaria API with fluctuations in between.



Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

- Trend reversal has been achieved in incidence and prevalence of TB in India and the declining trend is continuing.



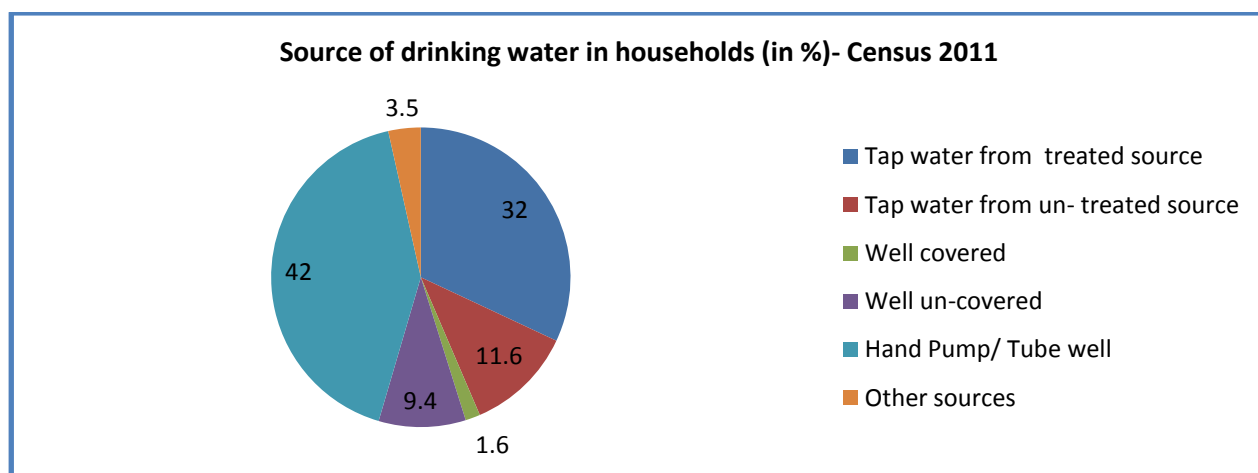
MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

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

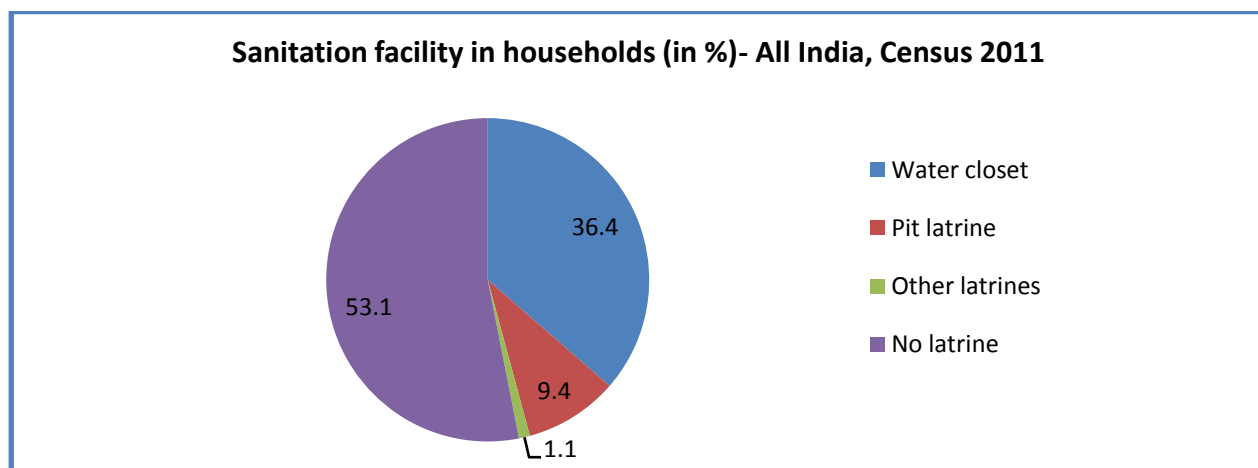


Area covered under forests as percentage of geographical area (2015)	21.34%
Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area (2016)	4.89%
The Energy Intensity (amount of energy consumed for generating one unit of Gross Domestic Product) (at 2004-05 prices) (2014-15)	0.2129 Mega Joules per rupee

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



Source: Office of Registrar General of India



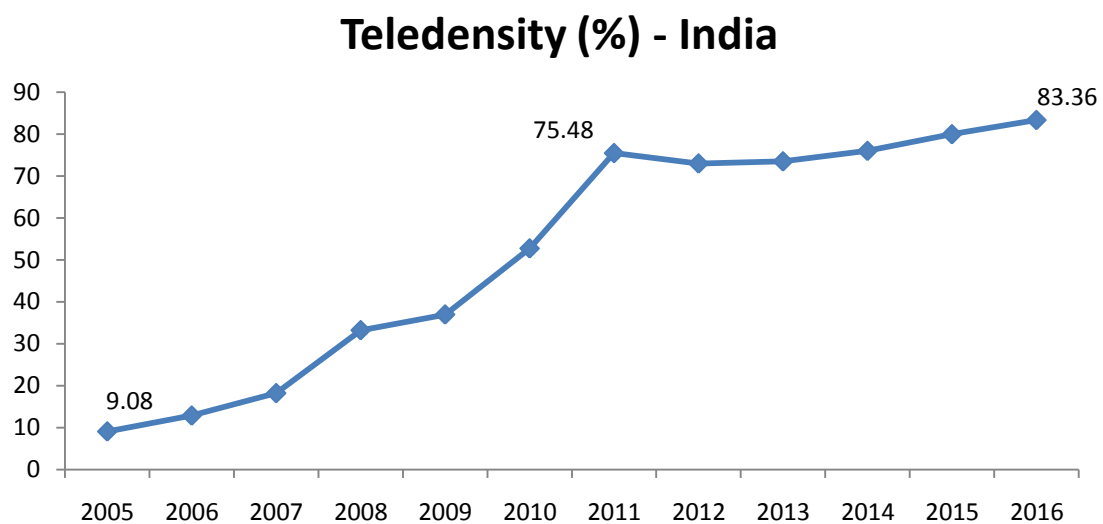
Source: Office of Registrar General of India

MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Target 18: In co-operation with the Private Sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially Information and Communication



Overall Teledensity (Number of Telephones per 100 population) shows substantial progress.



Source: TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India)

Summary Progress of MDG indicators

MDG 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

TARGET 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Status: Achieved

Indicator		Year 1990 Actual/est. value	Latest status	MDG target 2015
Proportion of population below poverty line (%) ³		47.8	21.92 (2011-12)	23.9
Poverty Gap Ratio	Rural	No base year value	5.05 (2011-12)	
	Urban		2.7 (2011-12)	
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (URP method)	Rural	No base year value	9.1 (2011-12)	
	Urban		7.1 (2011-12)	

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

Status: In progress

Indicator		Year 1990 Actual/est. value	Latest status	MDG target 2015
Proportion of under-weight children below 3 years (%)		52	33.7 (2015-16)	26

³Based on revised Poverty Head Count Ratio provided by Tendulkar Committee to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. National poverty line Rs.27/- per day per capita – rural and Rs.3/-3 per day per capita – Urban

MDG 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION			
TARGET 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling			
Status: In progress			
Indicator	Year 1990 Actual/est. value	Latest status	MDG target 2015
Net Enrolment Ratio in primary grade (%)	77	87.41 (2014-15)	100
Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5		86.05 (2011-12)	100
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds	61	86.1 (2011)	100
MDG 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN			
TARGET 4 : Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015			
Status: Achieved			
Indicator	Year 1990 Actual/est. value	Latest status	MDG target 2015
Gender Parity Index of GER in primary education	0.75	1..03 (2014-15)	1.00
Gender Parity Index of GER in secondary education	0.60 (1991)	1.01 (2014-15)	1.00
Gender Parity Index of GER in tertiary education	0.54 (1991)	0.92 (2014-15)	1.00
Female literacy rate: Male literacy rate of 15-24 year olds	0.67 (1991)	0.91 (2011)	1.00

Indicator	Year 1990 Actual/est. value	Latest status	MDG target 2015
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (%)	12.7	19.3 (2011-12)	50
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)		11.2 (2016)	50

MDG 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

TARGET 5 : Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under- Five Morality Rate

Status: Nearly achieved

Indicator	Year 1990 Actual/est. value	Latest status	MDG target 2015
Under five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	126	43 (2015)	42
Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	80	37 (2015)	27
Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	42.2	81.1 (2015-16)	100

MDG5 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

TARGET 6 : Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Status: In progress

Indicator	Year 1990 Actual/est. value	Latest status	MDG target 2015
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	437	167 (2011-13)	109
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	33	81.4 (2015-16)	100

MDG 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES			
TARGET 7 : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS			
Status: Achieved			
Indicator	Year 1990 Actual/est. value	Latest status	MDG target 2015
HIV Prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years (%)		0.32 (2012-13)	Target is reversal of trend
Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women, 15-49 yrs, percent)		5.6 (2015-16)	
Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS		26.5 (2015-16)	
TARGET 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases			
Status: Achieved			
Indicator	Year 1990 Actual/est. value	Latest status	MDG target 2015
Annual parasite incidence (API) rate (Malaria)	2.57	0.89 (2014 p)	Target is reversal of trend
Prevalence of TB (including HIV) per 100,000 population	338	167 (2014)	
Deaths due to TB per 100,000 population	43	17 (2014)	

MDG 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
TARGET 9: Integrate the principle of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.					
Status: In progress					
Indicator		Year 1990 Actual/est. value	Latest status		MDG target 2015
Area covered under forests as percentage of geographical area (%)			21.34 (2015)		Target is reversal of trend
Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area (%)			4.89 (2016)		
Energy use per GDP (Rupee) (at 2004-05 prices)			0.2129 Mega Joules per rupee (2014-15)		
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita			1.56 MT (2014)		
Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODS tons)			290.73 (2010)		
Proportion of population using solid fuels (%)			67.3 (2011)		
TARGET 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation					
Status: Achieved for the indicator of drinking water, but in progress for the indicator of Sanitation					
Indicator		Year 1990 Actual/est. value	Latest status		MDG target 2015
Households with sustainable access to an improved water source, (%)	Urban	87.12	90.1% (2012)		93.63
	Rural	58.94	86.9% (2012)		78.39
Households without access to sanitation ⁴ (%)	Urban	24.1	8.8 (2012)		15.84
	Rural	87.1	59.4 (2012)		46.64

⁴ The real time Swatch Bharat Mission data may be referred for the progress achieved for related indicator.

TARGET 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.			
Status: The pattern not statistically discernible			
Indicator		Year 1990 Actual/est. value	Latest status MDG target 2015
Slum population as percentage of urban population			17.36% (2011)
MDG 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT			
TARGET 18 : In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications			
Status: Achieved			
Indicator		Year 1990 Actual/est. value	Latest status MDG target 2015
Telephone per 100 population			83.36 (2016)
Internet subscribers per 100 Population	accessing internet through wireline and wireless connections	Target is increasing trend and not based on base year value	26.98 (2016)

Important Programme initiatives for MDGs

MDG GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS	Important Ongoing Schemes
GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	
TARGET 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	
<p>1A. Poverty Headcount Ratio (percentage of population below the national poverty line)</p> <p>2. Poverty Gap ratio</p> <p>3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGA) • Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin • Deen Dayal Antayodana Yojana -National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY- NRLM) • Pradhan Mantry Gram Sadak Yojana • The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission • Deen Dayal Antayodana Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY – NULM) • National Food Security Mission
TARGET 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from Hunger	
<p>4. Prevalence of underweight children under three years of age.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) • National Health Mission
GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	
TARGET 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	
<p>6. Net Enrolment Ratio in primary education</p> <p>7. Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5</p> <p>8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan • Mid Day Meal Scheme • Early Childhood Care and education under ICDS
GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN	
TARGET 4 :Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	
<p>9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Gender Parity Index (GPI of GER) in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary education)</p> <p>10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old.</p> <p>11. Share of women in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector</p> <p>12. Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan • Beti Bachao Beti Padhao • Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya Scheme • Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education • Rashtriya Madhyamic Shiksha Abhiyan • Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan • Mahila Samakhya Programme • Saakshar Bharat • Kishori Shakti Yojana and Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – SABLA • Support to Training and Empowerment Programme • Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY	
TARGET 5 : Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under- Five Morality Rate	
13. Under- Five Mortality Rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Health Mission Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	
TARGET 6 :Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	
16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Health Mission Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS) Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritav Yojana
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	
TARGET 7 :Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	
18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women,15-49 years, percent) 19A. Condom use at last high risk sex (Condom use rate among non regular sex partners 15-24 years) 19B. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National AIDS Control Programme
TARGET 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	
21. Prevalence and death rates associated with Malaria 22. Proportion of population in Malaria risk areas using effective Malaria prevention and treatment measures (Percentage of population covered under use of residuary spray in high risk areas) 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with Tuberculosis. 24. Proportion of Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme Urban Vector Borne Diseases Scheme Revised National TB Control Programme

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	
TARGET 9: Integrate the principle of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	
25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area. 27. Energy use per unit of GDP(Rupee) 28. Carbon Dioxide emission per capita and consumption of Ozone -depleting Chlorofluoro Carbons (ODP tons) 29. Proportion of the Households using solid fuels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Afforestation Programme National Mission for a Green India National CFC consumption phase out plan
TARGET 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	
30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural 31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Rural Drinking Water Programme Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
TARGET 11 : By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	
TARGET 18 : In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	
47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population 48 A. Internet subscribers per 100 population 48B. Personal computers per 100 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Knowledge Networks National E Governance Plan State Wide Area Networks Digital India Programme

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