

India- A Paradigm of Diversity

- Why and how multiculturalism defines India
- Why and how India's polity makes it the largest working democracy in the world
- India's journey from chronic development to emerging global economic powerhouse
- India's role as a significant player in a multipolar world

INDIA

States and Union Territories








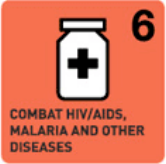


LEGEND

- International Boundary
- State Boundary
- Country Capital
- State Capital

Map not to Scale

Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

MDG	Targets	Achievement	Status
 <p>ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER</p>	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	The all India Poverty Head Count Ratio (PHCR) estimate was 47.8% in 1990. In 2011-12, the PHCR at all India level is 21.9%.	Achieved
	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	It is estimated that in 1990, the proportion of underweight children below 3 years 52%. Expected to reduce to 33% by 2015.	Fell short of Target
 <p>ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION</p>	Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education	The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education (age 6-10 years) was estimated at 84.5 per cent in 2005-06 (U-DISE) and the NER has increased to 88.08 per cent in 2013-14 (U-DISE).	Very Close to the Target
 <p>PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN</p>	Eliminate gender disparity in primary, secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015	Gender Parity Index (GPI - Number of female to Number of Male) of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is 1.03 in Primary Education, 1 in Secondary Education (as of 2013-14) & 0.89 in tertiary education 2012-13. As per Census 2011, the ratio of female youth literacy rate to male youth literacy rate is 0.91 at all India level and is likely to reach the level of 1 by 2015. It is projected that, the share of women in wage employment can at best reach a level of about 22.28% by 2015. Proportion of seats in National Parliament held by women is only 12.24%	Very Close to the Target
 <p>REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY</p>	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five Mortality Rate	Under Five Mortality Ratio (U5MR) was estimated at 125 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990. As per Sample Registration System 2013, the USMR is at 49 deaths per 1000 live births and as per the historical trend, it is likely to reach 48 deaths per 1000 live births.	Very Close to the Target
 <p>IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH</p>	Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio	In 1990, the estimated MMR was 437 per 1,00,000 live births. As per the latest estimates, the MMR status at all India level is at 167 in 2011-13. As per the historical trend, MMR is likely to reach the level of 140 maternal deaths by 2015.	Fell short of Target

 <p>COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES</p>	<p>Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>The prevalence of HIV among Pregnant women aged 15-24 years is showing a declining trend from 0.89 % in 2005 to 0.32% in 2012-13.</p>	Achieved
	<p>Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases.</p>	<p>Malaria has consistently come down from 2.12 per thousand in 2001 to 0.72 per thousand in 2013, but slightly increased to 0.88 in 2014(P). In India, Tuberculosis prevalence per lakh population has reduced from 465 in year 1990 to 211 in 2013. TB Incidence per lakh population has reduced from 216 in year 1990 to 171 in 2013. Tuberculosis mortality per lakh population has reduced from 38 in year 1990 to 19 in 2013.</p>	Very Close to the Target
 <p>ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY</p>	<p>Integrate the principle of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.</p>	<p>As per assessment in 2013, the total forest cover of the country is 697898 sq.km which is 21.23% of the geographic area of the country. During 2011-2013, there is an increase of 5871 sq. km in forest cover.</p> <p>In 2013, the estimated CO2 emission (Million Tonnes) for India is 1954.02. The Carbon dioxide emission showed a percentage increase of 235.57% in 2014 over 1990 for India.</p> <p>As per Census 2011, 67.3% households are using solid fuels (fire wood / crop residue/cow dung cake/ coke, etc) for cooking against 74.3% in 2001. Census 2011, further reveals that, in Rural areas 86.5% households and in Urban areas 26.1% households are using solid fuels for cooking.</p>	Close to the Target
	<p>Halve, by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</p>	<p>During 2012, at all India level, 87.8% households had access to improved source of drinking water while 86.9% households in rural and 90.1% households in urban area had access to improved source of drinking water. The NSS 2012 revealed 43.4% of households at all India level had no latrine facilities. At all India level, 2015 target is unlikely to be met the percentage of households without sanitation facility is likely to be 47.31% vis –a –vis the target of 38.09%.</p>	Fell short of Target in sanitation
	<p>By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers</p>	<p>Cannot be measured statistically</p>	NA
 <p>GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication.</p>	<p>The overall tele-density in the country has shown tremendous progress and is at 76% as on 31st July 2014. The internet subscribers per 100 population accessing internet through wireline and wireless connections has increased from 16.15 in June 2013 to 20.83 in June 2014</p>	Close to the Target