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Table 1.1
Poverty Headcount Ratio

	By URP consumption distribution		By MRP consumption distribution	
Indicator: 1A	1993- 94	2004- 05	1999- 2000	2004- 05
Overall	36.0	27.5	26.1	21.8
Rural	37.3	28.3	27.1	21.8
Urban	32.4	25.7	23.6	21.7

TABLE-1.2: INDICATOR NO.1A

PROPORTION OF POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINES³ BY URP-BASED ESTIMATES

		1987-88			1993-94			2004-05	
STATES/UTS	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
Andhra Pradesh	20.92	40.11	25.86	15.92	38.33	22.19	11.20	28.00	15.80
Arunachal Pradesh	39.35	9.94	36.22	45.01	7.73	39.35	22.30	3.30	17.60
Assam	39.35	9.94	36.21	45.01	7.73	40.86	22.30	3.30	19.70
Bihar	52.63	48.73	52.13	58.21	34.50	54.96	42.10	34.60	41.40
Chhatisgarh							40.80	41.20	40.90
Delhi	1.29	13.56	12.41	1.90	16.03	14.69	6.90	15.20	14.70
Goa	17.64	35.48	24.52	5.34	27.03	14.92	5.40	21.30	13.8
Gujarat	28.67	37.26	31.54	22.18	27.89	24.21	19.10	13.00	16.80
Haryana	16.22	17.99	16.64	28.02	16.38	25.05	13.60	15.10	14.00
Himachal Pradesh	16.28	6.29	15.45	30.34	9.18	28.44	10.70	3.40	10.00
Jammu & Kashmir	25.70	17.47	23.82	30.34	9.18	25.17	4.60	7.90	5.40
Jharkhand							46.30	20.20	40.30
Karnataka	32.82	48.42	37.53	29.88	40.14	33.16	20.80	32.60	25.00
Kerala	29.10	40.33	31.79	25.76	24.55	25.43	13.20	20.20	15.00
Madhya Pradesh	41.92	47.09	43.07	40.64	48.38	42.52	36.90	42.10	38.30
Maharashtra	40.78	39.78	40.41	37.93	35.15	36.86	29.60	32.20	30.70
Manipur	39.35	9.94	31.35	45.01	7.73	33.78	22.30	3.30	17.30
Meghalaya	39.35	9.94	33.92	45.01	7.73	37.92	22.30	3.30	18.50
Mizoram	39.35	9.94	27.52	45.01	7.73	25.66	22.30	3.30	12.60
Nagaland	39.35	9.94	34.43	45.01	7.73	37.92	22.30	3.30	19.00
Orissa	57.64	41.63	55.58	49.72	41.64	48.56	46.80	44.30	46.40
Punjab	12.60	14.67	13.20	11.95	11.35	11.77	9.10	7.10	8.40
Rajasthan	33.21	41.92	35.15	26.46	30.49	27.41	18.70	32.90	22.10
Sikkim	39.35	9.94	36.06	45.01	7.73	41.43	22.30	3.30	20.10
Tamil Nadu	45.80	38.64	43.39	32.48	39.77	35.03	22.80	22.20	22.50
Tripura	39.35	9.94	35.23	45.01	7.73	39.01	22.30	3.30	18.90
Uttar Pradesh	41.10	42.96	41.46	42.28	35.39	40.85	33.40	30.60	32.80
Uttarakhand							40.80	36.50	39.60
West Bengal	48.30	35.08	44.72	40.80	22.41	35.66	28.60	14.80	24.70
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	45.80	38.64	43.89	32.48	39.77	34.47	22.90	22.20	22.60
Chandigarh	14.67	14.67	14.67	11.35	11.35	11.35	7.10	7.10	7.10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67.11		67.11	51.95	39.93	50.84	39.80	19.10	33.20
Daman & Diu				5.34	27.03	15.80	5.40	21.20	10.50
Lakshadweep	29.10	40.33	34.95	25.76	24.55	25.04	13.30	20.20	16.00
Pondicherry	45.80	38.64	41.46	32.48	39.77	37.40	22.90	22.20	22.40
Small states & UTs									
India	39.09	38.20	38.86	37.27	32.36	35.97	28.30	25.70	27.50

³ Source: Planning Commission, Government of India.

TABLE-1.3: INDICATOR NO.1A

PROPORTION OF POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINES⁴ BY MRP-BASED ESTIMATES

STATES/UTS	1999-2000			2004-2005		
	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
Andhra Pradesh	11.05	26.63	15.77	7.50	20.70	11.10
Arunachal Pradesh	40.04	7.47	33.47	17.00	2.40	13.40
Assam	40.04	7.47	36.09	17.00	2.40	15.00
Bihar	44.30	32.91	42.60	32.90	28.90	32.50
Chhatisgarh				31.20	34.70	32.00
Delhi	0.40	9.42	8.23	0.10	10.80	10.20
Goa	1.35	7.52	4.40	1.90	20.90	12.00
Gujarat	13.17	15.59	14.07	13.90	10.10	12.50
Haryana	8.27	9.99	8.74	9.20	11.30	9.90
Himachal Pradesh	7.94	4.63	7.63	7.20	2.60	6.70
Jammu & Kashmir	3.97	1.98	3.48	2.70	8.50	4.20
Jharkhand				40.20	16.30	34.80
Karnataka	17.38	25.25	20.04	12.00	27.20	17.40
Kerala	9.38	20.27	12.72	9.60	16.40	11.40
Madhya Pradesh	37.06	38.44	37.43	29.80	39.30	32.40
Maharashtra	23.72	26.81	25.02	22.20	29.00	25.20
Manipur	40.04	7.47	28.54	17.00	2.40	13.20
Meghalaya	40.04	7.47	33.87	17.00	2.40	14.10
Mizoram	40.04	7.47	19.47	17.00	2.40	9.50
Nagaland	40.04	7.47	32.67	17.00	2.40	14.50
Orissa	48.01	42.83	47.15	39.80	40.30	39.90
Punjab	6.35	5.75	6.16	5.90	3.80	5.20
Rajasthan	13.74	19.85	15.28	14.30	28.10	17.50
Sikkim	40.04	7.47	36.55	17.00	2.40	15.20
Tamil Nadu	20.55	22.11	21.12	16.90	18.80	17.80
Tripura	40.04	7.47	34.44	17.00	2.40	14.40
Uttar Pradesh	31.22	30.89	31.15	25.30	26.30	25.50
Uttarakhand				31.70	32.00	31.80
West Bengal	31.85	14.86	27.02	24.20	11.20	20.60
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20.55	22.11	20.99	16.90	18.80	17.60
Chandigarh	5.75	5.75	5.75	3.80	3.80	3.80
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.57	13.52	17.14	36.00	19.20	30.60
Daman & Diu	1.35	7.52	4.44	1.90	20.80	8.00
Lakshadweep	9.38	20.27	15.60	9.60	16.40	12.30
Pondicherry	20.55	22.11	21.67	16.90	18.80	18.20
India	27.09	23.62	26.10	21.80	21.70	21.80

⁴ source: Planning Commission, Government of India.

Table 1.4: Measures of Poverty Depth and Consumption share of the Poorest

		1993-94	2004-2005 (URP)
Poverty Gap Ratio	Rural	8.5	5.7
	Urban	8.1	6.1
Share of Poorest	Rural	9.6	9.5
Quintile in national consumption	Urban	8.0	7.3

Expenditure (MPCE) level of Rs. 365, 10% lived below a monthly per capita expenditure level of Rs.270. Compared with 30 percent at the all-India level, in Orissa and Chhatisgarh as many as 55-57% of villagers were living below the MPCE level of Rs.365, which is about Rs. 12 per day. In MP, Bihar and Jharkhand, percentage of such population was 46-47%. 31% of the rural population in Orissa and over 20% in Chhatisgarh and MP (compared to 10% at the all- India level) was living at lower levels of living of Rs.270 per person per month (Rs. 9 per day) .



1.13 For urban India, 30% of the population lived below the monthly per capita expenditure level of Rs. 580 per month and 10% lived below the monthly per capita expenditure level of Rs. 395. 55% of Bihar's and 50% of Orissa's urban population lived below the MPCE level of Rs. 580(Rs.19 per day). Lower levels of MPCE of

Rs. 13 per day or less (MPCE<Rs.395) were observed among 28% of Bihar's and 25% of Orissa's urban population.

1.14 In the upper ranges of MPCE distribution i.e. for the relatively affluent category of people, Rs.690 and Rs.890 were respectively the approximate values of the 80th and the 90th percentiles of the all-India distribution of MPCE of the rural population. In other words, the top 20% and the top 10% of the rural population of India lived above the MPCE levels of Rs. 690 and Rs. 890 respectively in 2004-05. Similarly, the top 20% and the top 10% of the urban population lived above the MPCE levels of Rs.1380 and Rs.1880 in that year.

1.15 The past trends regarding the condition of the poor do not entirely reflect the efforts made in this direction. It is important to consider the measures being taken to improve the condition of the poor. Poverty alleviation is of continuing relevance in few areas of

the country and among certain groups. The Indian anti-poverty programmes are designed to perform two functions, viz. (a) alleviate immediate deprivation by providing supplementary incomes; and (b) create infrastructure and other assets, which can reduce poverty through their growth effect.

1.16 The wage employment programme not only has valuable anti-poverty content but is also a way of creating community infrastructures. The Government of India launched the **National Food for Work Programme (NFWP)** in order to provide additional resources, apart from the resources available under **Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)** [Total Rural Employment Scheme], to 150 most backward districts of the country from November 2004 so that generation of supplementary wage employment and providing food security through creation of

34% in the highest (Rs.1155+). In urban India the decline in the share of food is steeper, i.e. from 65% in the lowest expenditure class to under 24% in the highest. The share of cereals in total consumption expenditure declines, from over 34% in the lowest MPCE class to under 7% in the highest in the rural areas. In urban India, the share of cereals drops from 26% in the lowest MPCE class to a mere 3% in the highest.

1.29. Prevalence of (moderately and severely) underweight children—The prescribed indicator in the MDG is the

percentage of children under five years old whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population aged 0–59 months. In Indian context, data on this indicator is not available. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) collected data on the under-weight children below three years of age. In 2005-06 nearly 46 percent of the children under age three years were found to be severely under-weight at the national level as compared to 47% in 1998-99. However, 51.5% of the children under age four years were found underweight in 1992-93.

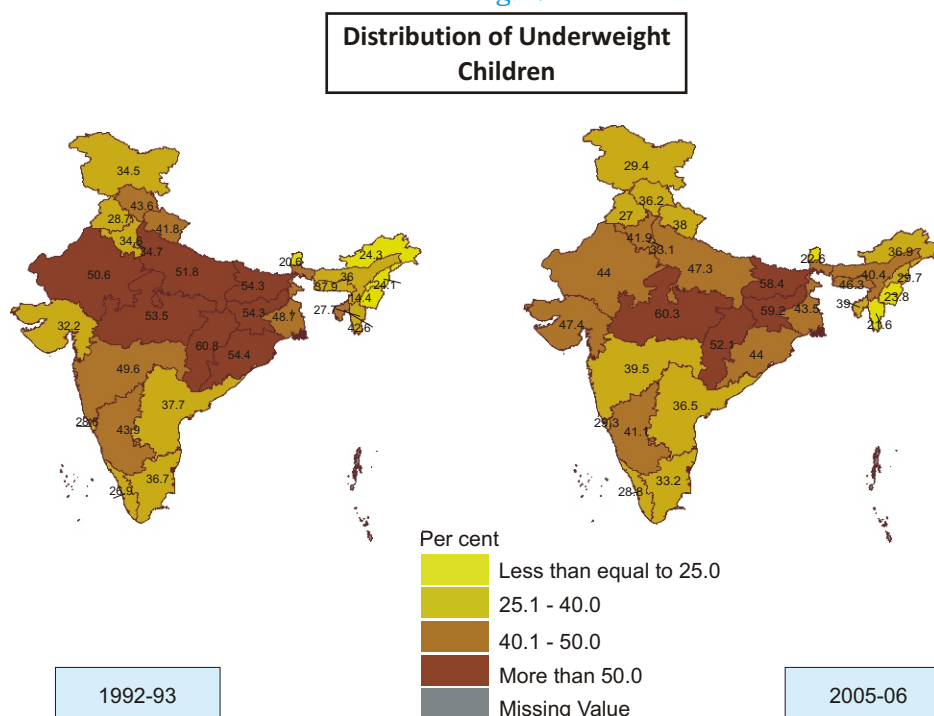
Table 1.5: Measures of Undernourishment of Children

Indicator	1992-93	1998-99	2005-06
1. Children (<3 Yrs) who are underweight (%)	51.5*	47.0	45.9
2. Children (<3 Yrs) who are wasted (%)	n.a	15.5	19.1
3. Children (<3 Yrs) who are stunted (%)	n.a	45.5	38.4
4. Children aged 6-9 months receiving solid and semi-solid food and breast milk (%)	n.a	n.a	55.8

n.a: not available; source: NFHS-III;

* : < 4 years of age

Fig. 2



PRARAMBHIK SHIKSHA KOSH

- This Department had proposed creation of a dedicated, non-lapsable fund called Prarambhiik Shiksha Kosh (PSK), to receive the proceeds of the Education Cess imposed through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004 on all Central taxes, to finance Government's commitment to quality basic education.
- Cabinet in its meeting on 06.10.2005 approved creation of PSK in the Public Account which will be maintained by Ministry of HRD, Department of Elementary Education & Literacy. The amount therein will be non-lapsable and will be spent on SSA and MDM. Final order constituting Prarambhiik Shiksha Kosh has been issued on 14th November, 2005.
- After presentation of Union Budget (2006-2007) on 28.02.06, Prarambhiik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) is now a separate line item in Budget 2006-07. The estimated receipt of Rs. 8746 crore for the year 2006-07 will be transferred to the Prarambhiik Shiksha Kosh after exhausting the funds provided by way of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS). The funds in the Kosh will be utilized exclusively for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM scheme).

Table 2.1 Percentage of Enrolment in Rural Areas to Total Enrolment

Classes	All Category Schools			All Government Management	All Private Management
	Boys	Girls	Total		
2003					
I-V	83.38	83.69	84.05	88.79	47.00
VI-VII/VIII	77.81	74.33	76.28	88.36	52.08
I-VII/VIII	81.17	79.69	80.49	87.74	48.25
2004					
I-V	84.14	83.71	83.94	90.70	53.49
VI-VII/VIII	78.44	75.21	77.01	85.48	61.04
I-VII/VIII	82.87	81.99	82.46	89.77	56.07
2005					
I-V	84.69	84.50	84.60	91.08	55.97
VI-VII/VIII	79.14	76.67	78.03	86.34	61.57
I-VII/VIII	83.41	82.84	83.15	90.19	57.88

Source: DISE 2005

Table 2.2 gives the status of various indicators under MDG 2 for the country from 1992-93 to 2004-05:

2.3 The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER), which is the proportion of students of official school age of 6-11 years enrolled in the Grades I-V to the population of children of age group 6-11 years, is the MDG indicator for primary enrolment. The official reports of the MoHRD, Govt. of India do not provide estimates for the NER. Moreover, NER figures as worked out from DISE results are found to suffer

from inconsistency due to coverage problems and incomplete reporting of school-age population in some of the States. In absence of NER data, the GER values are being used for monitoring the MDG targets for primary enrolment. The NER figures at the all-India level as per DISE data are 81.90 in 2004-05 as compared to 73.99 in 2003-04. The Corresponding GER figures based on DISE data are 97.82 and 89.83. State-level NER and GER figures are also available from the DISE data, but they are to be used with caution.

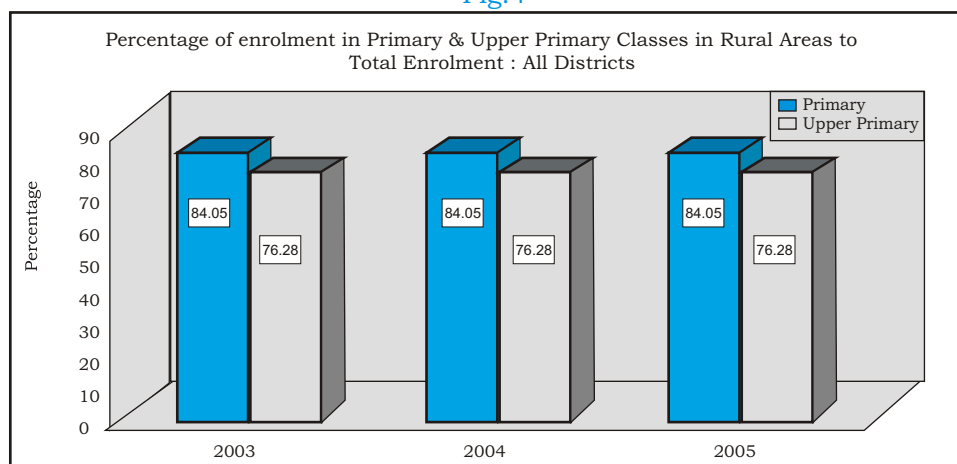
Table 2.2 Measure of Universal Primary Education

Indicator/Year		1992-93	2000-01	2004-05
Gross enrolment ratio in primary education	Total	84.6	95.7	107.80
	Boys	95.0	104.9	110.70
	Girls	73.5	85.9	104.67
Proportion of children starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5	Total	55.0	59.3	71.0
	Boys	56.2		60.3
	Girls	53.3		68.2
Youth Literacy rate (15-24 years) *	Total	48.54@	76.43	
	Male	61.89@	84.19	
	Female	34.09@	67.75	

Source: Selected Educational Statistics, MoHRD, Government of India, DISE 2005

* Census of India, 1991& 2001 @ relate to 15+ years

Fig. 4



Source: DISE 2005

2.4 The proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5, known as the Survival Rate to Grade 5, is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in Grade 1 of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach Grade 5. The DISE data provides crude estimates of Survival Rate. The estimates do not use true cohort of pupils enrolled in Grade I. This survival rate for the country as a whole was found to be 67.15 in 2005

against 63.21 in 2004. The all- India dropout rate for primary schools fell by about 13 percentage points from 41.96% in 1991-92 to 29.00% in 2004-05. However, based on common schools for the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 and with 2003-04 cohort, the drop-out rate estimated from the DISE data for 2004-05 is 10.64% only. Thus, it is very clear that there has been a significant improvement in the survival rate to Grade 5.

Table 3.1: Measures of Gender Equity in enrolment in different stages of education

Indicator	Reference year	Value
Female male enrolment ratio in primary education (female per 1 male)	1990-91	0.71
	1996-97	0.76
	2000-01	0.78
	2004-05	0.88
Female male enrolment ratio in secondary education (female per 1 male)	1990-91	0.50
	1996-97	0.58
	2000-01	0.63
	2004-05	0.71
Female male enrolment ratio in higher education (female per 1 male)	1990-91	0.50
	1996-97	0.56
	2000-01	0.58
	2004-05	0.65

Community Polytechnic aims at bringing in communities and encouraging rural development through Science and Technology apprenticeship and through skill oriented non-formal training focused on women, minorities, Scheduled Castes (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST)/ Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and other disadvantaged sections of the society. Currently, 43% of the total beneficiaries are women. Access to higher Education for girls has been expanding as also their enrolment in the various courses. Their numbers in colleges, universities, professional institutions like engineering, medicine, etc. has increased from 3.81

million in 2002-03 to 4.04 million in 2004-05.

Female Literacy Programmes

3.3 Female literacy rate has increased during the period 1991-2001 by 14.38 % whereas male literacy rose only by 11.13%. Kerala registered the highest female literacy rate at 87.72% while Bihar registered the lowest at 33.12%. The male female gap in literacy rate has also come down from 24.84 to 21.59 percentage points during the decade. In 47 districts, where the female literacy rate is below 30% (Census 2001), in the States of UP, Bihar, Orissa and Jharkhand, special innovative programmes have been taken up in promoting female literacy.

Sarva Siksha Abhyan

3.4 SSA is a special programme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development which aims at achieving the following goals:-

- All children in schools / education guarantee enters, alternate school, 'back to school camp' by 2005
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2007
- Universal retention by 2010

Table 3.2: Ratio of literate women to men (7+)

Reference year	Value
1990-91	0.61
2000-01	0.71

Table 3.3: Literacy Rates (%) in India

Census year	Persons	Male	Female	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.84	75.26	53.67	21.59

- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- SSA has a special focus on girls and children of weaker sections.

3.5 Outcome Indicators on literacy & education– Highlights

- Female literacy has gone up from 39.2% in 1991 to 53.67% in 2001.
- The growth rate in female literacy at 14.39% has been higher than for males at 11.13%.
- Gender gap in literacy has declined from 24.85% in 1991 to 21.59% in 2001.
- Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) as shown below exhibits the extent of improvement
- At the middle school level, there is a significant jump in enrolment from 52.09% in 2001-02 to nearly 65.1% in 2004-05. This shows that more girls are continuing their education in the elementary stage.
- The decline in drop out rate is sharper for girls as compared to boys.
- Gender Parity (ratio of girls GER to Boys GER) at Primary level is 0.95 for India (based on Selected Educational Statistics 2004-05). Eight States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Delhi have achieved gender parity and majority of the States are close behind.
- Gross enrolment of girls to total enrolment has increased by 17.8 percent points at the primary level from 86.9 % in 2001-02 to 104.7 % by 2004-05.

Table 3.4: Gross Enrolment Ratio (in %) of Boys and Girls in Elementary Levels of education

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Elementary (I-VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2001-02	105.3	86.9	96.3	67.8	52.1	60.2	90.7	73.6	82.4
2002-03	97.5	93.1	95.3	65.3	56.2	61.0	85.4	79.3	82.5
2003-04	100.6	95.6	98.2	66.8	57.6	62.4	89.7	81.4	84.8
2004-05	100.7	104.7	107.8	74.3	65.1	69.9	96.9	89.9	93.5

(Source: Selected Educational Statistics, Ministry of Human Resource Development)

Table 3.5: Drop Out rates (in %)

Year	Primary (I-V)			Elementary (I-VIII)			Secondary (XI-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2001-02	43.7	47.1	45.2	58.6	63.6	60.7	71.1	74.9	72.7
2002-03	35.9	33.7	34.9	52.3	53.5	52.8	60.7	65.0	62.6
2003-04	33.7	28.6	31.5	51.9	52.9	52.3	61.0	64.9	62.7
2004-05	31.8	25.4	29.0	50.5	51.3	50.8	60.4	63.9	61.9

(Source: Selected Educational Statistics, Ministry of Human Resource Development)



NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN (2001)

Goals and Objectives

3.10 The goal of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. The Policy will be widely disseminated so as to encourage active participation of all stakeholders for achieving its goals. Specifically, the objectives of this Policy include

- (i) Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential
- (ii) The de-jure and de-facto enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres – political, economic, social, cultural and civil
- (iii) Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation
- (iv) Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.
- (v) Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

- (vi) Changing societal attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women.
- (vii) Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process.
- (viii) Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child; and
- (ix) Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organizations.

3.11 From the available data for 2004-05, it is seen that the share (percent participation) of women in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector is 20.23 % at the all India level, 21.39% in the rural and 19 % in the urban sector. Thus women lag significantly behind males in terms of work participation, employment etc. However, there is some improvement compared to the position in 1999-2000 as the respective figures stood at 16%, 15% and 16.6% at all India, rural and urban sectors respectively.

Table3.6: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (%)

Reference year	Area	Value
1999-2000	Rural:	15.09
	Urban:	16.61
	India:	16.00
2004-2005	Rural:	21.39
	Urban:	19.00
	India:	20.23

Source: NSSO



Constitutional Guarantees for Women Empowerment

- The Constitution of India confers equal rights and opportunities on men and women in the political, economic and social spheres.
- The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women, including universal adult franchise but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women.
- Article 14 - Men and women to have equal rights and opportunities in the political, economic and social spheres.
- Article 15 - prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex etc.
- Article 15(3) - Special provision enabling the State to make affirmative discriminations in favour of women.
- Article 16 - equality of opportunities in matter of public appointments for all citizens.
- Article 39(a) - the State shall direct its policy towards securing all citizens men and women, equally, the right to means of livelihood.
- Article 42 - the State to make provision for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
- Articles 51 (a) (e) –imposes fundamental duty to renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Commitment in the Tenth Plan

Promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women is one of the central concerns of the Tenth Plan (2002-07), which spells out three pronged strategies ie Social empowerment, Economic empowerment and gender justice for achieving this purpose.

3.12 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 fulfillment of other eligibility conditions. So far 14 General Elections have been held for the Lok Sabha.

The percentage of lady parliamentarians fluctuates between 8 to 12 % in these elections. In the current Loksabha (as on 9/1/07) there are 47 (8.6%) women members out of 544. As on 9/1/07 there are 25 women members out of 250 in the Rajya Sabha.

Table 3.7 Proportion of seats held by woman in National Parliament

Reference year	Unit	Value			%
		Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha	Total	
1991	No.			77 of 789	9.7
1999	No.	52 of 544			9.6
2004	No.	45 of 544	28 of 250	73 of 794	9.2
2007	No.	47 of 544	25 of 250	72 of 794	9.1

Table 4.1: Under 5 Mortality Rate, 1999-2003 (per '000 live births)

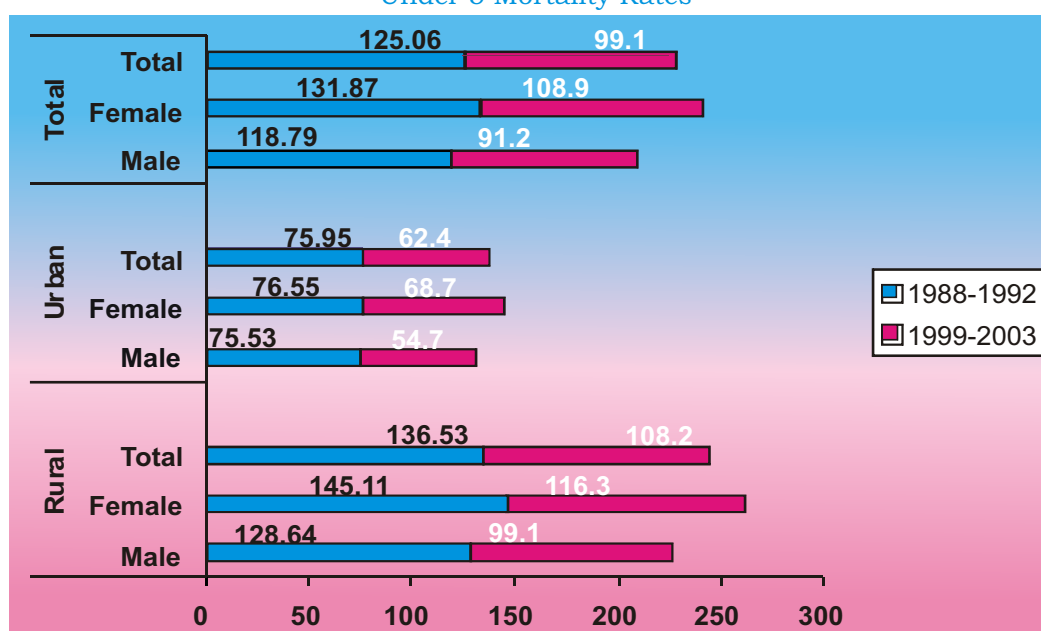
Table 4.1: Under 5 Mortality Rate, 1999-2003 (per '000 live births)									
India and bigger states									
	Composite			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
India	99.1	91.2	108.9	108.2	99.1	116.3	62.4	54.7	68.7
Andhra Pradesh	78.8	73.9	89.7	90.8	82.6	99.3	51.6	45.9	57.5
Assam	111.4	105.1	118.1	114.7	109.2	120.6	72.3	58.6	87.6
Bihar	127.2	120.6	142.3	136.9	125.7	149.0	76.7	82.9	69.6
Gujarat	93.1	79.9	106.5	100.3	87.3	115.7	76.5	65	82.9
Haryana	93.6	75.8	116.6	100.1	77.9	123.8	71.2	63.6	80.9
Himachal Pradesh	82.4	81.0	81.0	81.8	82.0	81.4	68.3	64.9	72.2
Karnataka	78.9	73.3	85.3	95.4	88.3	102.7	34.3	32.6	36.0
Kerala	18.4	23.1	15.0	14.9	14.6	15.3	21.6	50.2	14.1
Madhya Pradesh	147.7	134.0	161.5	157.7	143.8	171.4	83.3	75.9	92.5
Maharashtra	57.2	53.3	61.5	67.1	64.2	70.2	39.3	33.6	45.5
Orissa	126.0	120.6	132.2	129.3	124.5	134.3	93.6	79.1	108.6
Punjab	69.3	59.9	81.4	74.0	62.3	89.0	53.0	51.8	54.6
Rajasthan	129.2	118.9	141.0	137.9	124.9	150.3	82.8	82.2	83.6
Tamil Nadu	60.1	60.6	59.7	65.0	67.6	62.4	49.5	45.0	53.2
Uttar Pradesh	121.2	110.3	133.4	124.6	112.9	137.9	100.0	94.9	105.9
West Bengal	93.2	90.3	94.8	99.9	99.8	100.0	63.0	56.3	70.0

Source: SRS Based Abridged Life Table, 1999-2003

4.3 U5MR is higher than the national average in the States of Assam, Bihar, MP, Orissa, Rajasthan and UP in respect of rural, urban and combined estimates and also for both men and women when corresponding values at national level are compared with. The two-thirds of 1990 U5MR at the national level, which will have to be achieved by 2015, is nearly 83 per '000 live births. Some States, which are already lower in U5MR level from the national target, are Kerala (18.4), Maharashtra (57.2), Tamil Nadu (60.1),

Punjab (69.3), Karnataka (78.9). A faster decline in the national U5MR will depend on very rapid decline in the States, which in the case of India are the larger and more populous States and are also comparatively socio-economically backward having higher-than-national U5MR. U5MR is highly related with Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). The rate of decline in IMR in the larger and more populous States of the country is therefore, the matter that needs to be addressed.

Fig. 10
Under 5 Mortality Rates



Infant Mortality rate (IMR)

4.4 The country has observed a continuous decline in IMR. It stood at 192 during 1971, 114 in the year 1980 and 58 in 2005. The decline in IMR has been noticed both for male and female during the period. However, the rate of decline is more pronounced in the case of male as compared to female.

4.5 Within a period of 5 years, the drop in the heart-land States has been in the range of 10 to 20 points while it is less than 10 points in almost all other States and

about 10 points only in rural-India or India as a whole. This progress is heartening and requires further momentum to cause a landslide drop in the States where it matters most.

Table 4.2: Infant Mortality Rate by Sex (Per 1000 live births)

Year	Male	Female	Total
1980	113	115	114
1985	96	98	97
1990	78	81	80
1993	73	75	74
1996	71	73	72
2000	67	69	68
2003	57	64	60
2005	56	61	58

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

Fig. 11
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)
Deaths per 1000 live births

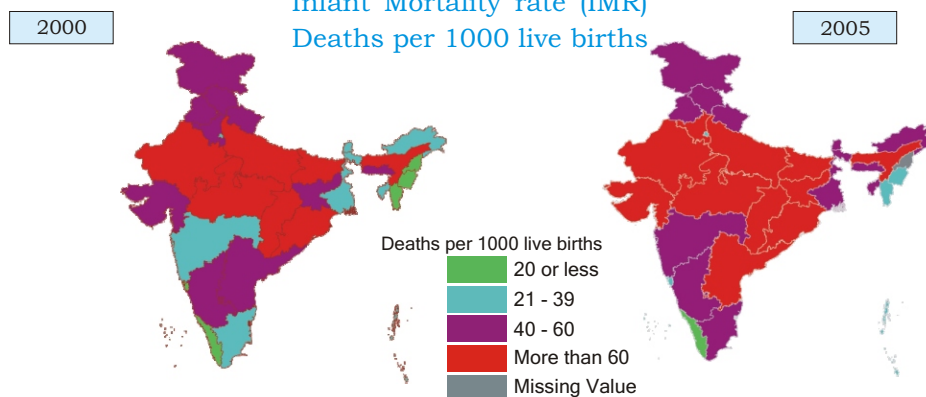
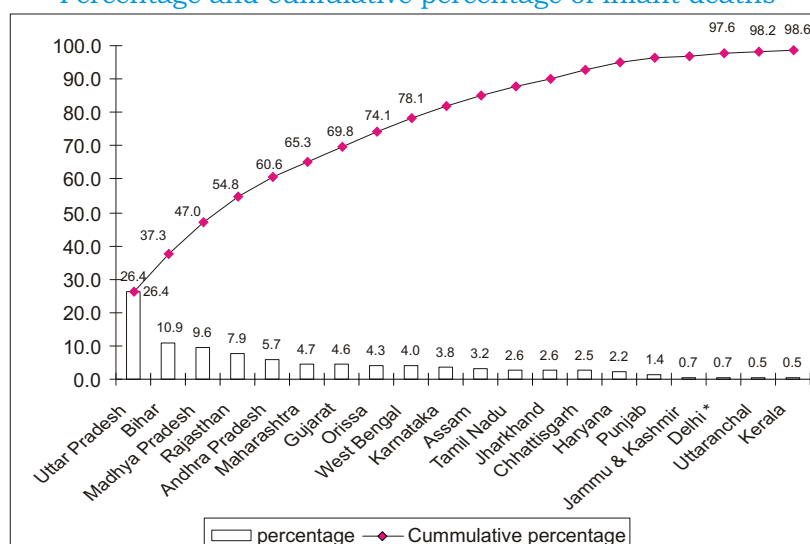


Table 4.3: Infant Mortality Rates with Rural-Urban break up (per 1000 live births)

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1980	124	65	114
1985	107	59	97
1990	86	50	80
1993	82	45	74
1996	77	46	72
2000	74	43	68
2003	66	38	60
2005	64	40	58

4.7 In terms of number of infant deaths, in 2005 about 1.5 million children below age one died in India. If India was on track on achieving the Goal 4 it could have averted 260 thousand deaths in this year. Out of 1.5 million children who died before reaching age one, one million died before age one month (neo-natal deaths). This amounts to almost 30 percent of worldwide neonatal deaths. Exclusive breastfeeding, simple interventions for the prevention and prompt treatment of infections, and special care for low birth-weight babies

Fig 14
Percentage and cumulative percentage of infant deaths



have been shown to substantially reduce neonatal mortality.

4.8 The disparities in IMR are very high. While on one extreme Madhya Pradesh has an IMR of 76, Kerala has achieved a very low level of 14. Four states, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan, account for about 55 % of infant deaths. Four more states account for another 19%, or a cumulative 74%. The Malwa and Vidhya regions of Madhya Pradesh and Southern region of Orissa have IMR more than 90, a value the country as a whole had achieved 16 years ago.

4.9 The principal causes of infant mortality in India are:

- Premature delivery;
- Diarrhoeal diseases;
- Acute respiratory infections;
- Vaccine preventable diseases;
- Inadequate maternal and newborn care;
- Malnutrition (contributing to over 50% of child deaths);
- Low birth weight (30%); and
- Birth injury.

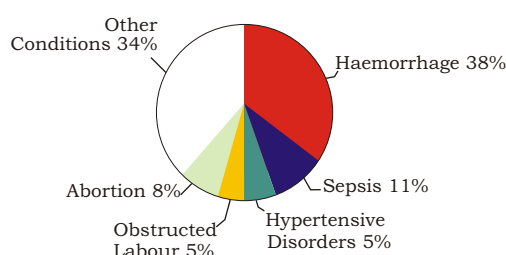
Table 5.1 : Maternal Mortality Ratio-State-wise

Major State	MMR (1997-98)	MMR (1999-01)	MMR (2001-03)
India Total *	398	327	301
Assam	568	398	490
Bihar/ Jharkhand	531	400	371
Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh	441	407	379
Orissa	346	424	358
Rajasthan	508	501	445
Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	606	539	517
Andhra Pradesh	197	220	195
Karnataka	245	266	228
Kerala	150	149	110
Tamil Nadu	131	167	134
Gujarat	46	202	172
Haryana	136	176	162
Maharashtra	166	169	149
Punjab	280	177	178
West Bengal	303	218	194
Others	-	276	235

*: Includes Other than Major States as well

(Source: RGI, (SRS), 1997-98, 1999-2001, 2001-03)

Fig.18
Causes of Maternal Death in India



5.4 The estimates of maternal mortality at State/ UT level not being very robust, MMR can only be used as a rough indicator of the maternal health situation in the country. Hence, it is desirable for a country like India that other indicators duly reflecting maternal health status like antenatal check up, institutional delivery and delivery by trained personnel, etc. is

also compiled for monitoring.

5.5 In view of the high MMR of 301 per 100,000 live births, the National Population Policy 2000 has set the goal of reducing MMR to less than 100 per 100,000 live births by the year 2012, end year of the National Rural Health Mission. Several specific initiatives are under implementation to address this issue. These are under implementation in all States and UTs since 1992 (CSSM) and later during Reproductive and Child Health programme, Phase I and also in the Phase II. These interventions pertain to improving Essential Obstetric Care; Emergency Obstetric Care; cash assistance to pregnant women from poor families to go to a health centre for treatment and management of complications of pregnancy; provision of drugs and equipment at Sub-centre, PHCs and First Referral Units (FRUs); provision of

contractual staff- Medical manpower including specialists like Anesthetists and Gynecologists as well as paramedical staff for providing obstetric and newborn as well as child care. Funds were also provided to the states and UTs for making available 24 hours delivery services at selected Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres. Focus was made on training of dais (traditional Birth Attendant). In order to increase access, funds have been provided for organizing Reproductive and Child Health camps in remote and under utilized Primary Health Centres in all districts of weak / EAG States.



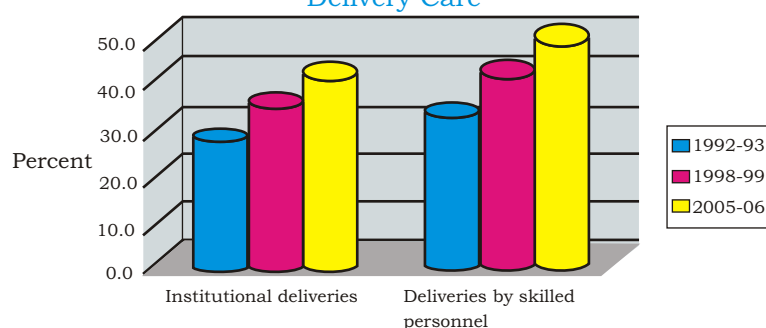
5.6 The results of the RCH household surveys carried out in all 593 districts and the results of the National Family Health Surveys, the latest being the NFHS-III (2005-06), reveal that there has been improvement in provision of ante-natal care, institutional and safe deliveries and

postnatal care. There are however some critical gaps in the delivery of services causing impediments to attaining the national health policy goal. The State-wise details of the key maternal health indicators are given at Table 5.4.

Table 5.2: Proportion of Antenatal Care and Safe Deliveries

Indicator		NFHS-I 1992-93	NFHS-II 1998-99	NFHS-III 2005-06
1.	Antenatal Care			
i)	Any Visit	62.3	65.4	
ii)	Three visits	43.9	44.2	50.7
2.	Deliveries			
i)	Institutional	26.1	33.6	40.7
ii)	Safe Deliveries	33.0	42.4	48.3
3.	TT (Pregnant Women)	53.8	66.8	

Fig. 19
Delivery Care



Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

root level, Government of India has taken a policy decision and is implementing 18 weeks programme for training of MBBS doctors in anesthetic skills for Emergency Obstetric care at FRU. The training shall be undertaken for only that number of MBBS doctors who are required for the operationalisation of FRUs and CHCs and shall be limited to the requirement of tackling emergency obstetric situations only. In no way, will it be a replacement of the specialist anesthetists who are working after pursuing degree / diploma in the subject. Guidelines for the training programme have been disseminated to the States for taking initiatives in identifying the medical colleges in the state where this training programme can be conducted. Training is already underway and till March 2007, 41 doctors have been trained in Life Saving Anesthetic Skills and are successfully practicing these skills.

5.15 Obstetric Management Skills

Government of India has also introduced training of MBBS doctors in Obstetric Management Skills in collaboration with Federation of Obstetric and Gynecological Society of India. A 16 weeks training programme in obstetric management skills including Caesarian Section operation is being implemented.

5.16 Safe Abortion Services/ Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP):

It is an important component of the ongoing RCH Programme and it is one of the means of reducing maternal mortality. 8% of the maternal deaths are due to unsafe abortions. For expanding and strengthening safe abortion services under RCH Programme, the MTP Act and Rules have been amended in 2002-03 for delegation of powers to recognize MTP centres to the

Table 5.3: Medical Termination of Pregnancy performed over time

Year	Number of institutions approved for MTP	Number of medical termination.
1980-81	3294	3,88,405
1991-92	7121	6,36,456
1994-95	8511	6,27,748
1997-98	9119	5,12,823
1999-00	9645	7,39,975
2000-01	9806	7,25,149
2001-02	9223	7,70,114
2002-03	10633	7,44,680
2003-04	11032	7,63,126
2004-05	11668	6,99,298

district. Provision of MTP services at 24 X 7 PHCs, CHCs and FRUs are being strengthened by training of medical manpower in techniques of MTP by the States.

5.17 Provision of RTI/STI services at all FRUs, CHCs and at 24 X 7 PHCs is also being made under RCH II

Convergence with the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is envisaged in provision of these services, in terms of utilization of services for case management, laboratory services, counseling services, drugs, equipments, blood safety etc.

5.18 Prophylaxis and treatment of Nutritional Anaemia:

As per results of NFHS III (2005-06), 56.1% of ever married women aged 15-49 years are Anaemic. The problem is more severe during pregnancy, with 57.8% of pregnant women (15-49 years) being anaemic. A programme for prophylaxis

Table 5.4
KEY INDICATORS OF MATERNAL HEALTH (INDIA) – COMPARISON NFHS 1, 2 & 3

Name of States	Population Covered	Any ANC			Three ANC			Institutional Delivery			IFA tablets Consumed for 90 days			Birth Attended by SBA(Doctor, Nurse, LHV, ANM, other health personnel			PNC within 2 days		
		N 1	N 2	N 3	N 1	N 2	N 3	N 1	N 2	N 3	N 1	N 2	N 3	N 1	N 2	N 3	N 1	N 2	N 3
Bihar	Urban		67.0	53.0			36.2		39.0	48.0			24.7			56.1			33.0
	Rural		32.0	32.0			14.5		13.0	19.0			7.9			27.6			13.1
	Total		34.0	34.0		15.9	16.9		15.0	22.0			9.7		24.8	30.9			15.3
Jharkhand	Urban		70	86			67.1		41	54			25.9			28.7			44.0
	Rural		36	55			28.8		8	11			11.9			62.2			10.5
	Total		42	61		24.5	36.1		14	19			14.6		17.5	28.7			17.0
Uttar Pradesh	Urban		63	79			40.9		37	40			16.4			50.5			9.9
	Rural		29	64			22.6		11	18			6.7			23.8			31.1
	Total		35	67		14.6	26.3		15	22		20.7	8.7		21.8	29.2			14.2
Uttaranchal	Urban		82	92			71.5		42	60			43.0			64.6			52.3
	Rural		36	69			36.2		16	29			20.8			34.4			23.1
	Total		45	75		19.7	44.8		21	36			26.2		34.6	41.5			30.2
Madhya Pradesh	Urban		83	93			58.4		53	60			20.2			66.4			53.4
	Rural		57	77			34.6		13	20			9.2			28.0			20.1
	Total		63	81		27.1	40.2		22	30			11.8		28.9	37.1			27.9
Chhatisgarh	Urban		87	97			82.3		32	58			32.1			74.0			63.6
	Rural		51	88			49.2		10	8			19.7			38.5			17.6
	Total		57	89		33.2	54.7		14	16			21.8		32.3	44.3			25.3

N1-1992-93,
N2-1998-99,
N3-2005-06.

Name of States	Population Covered	Any ANC			Three ANC			Institutional Delivery			IFA tablets Consumed for 90 days			Birth Attended by SBA(Doctor, Nurse, LHV, ANM, other health personnel			PNC within 2 days		
		N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3
Assam	Urban	83	89	87			68.9	52	60	59			31.1			62.4			37.1
	Rural	50	59	69			32.3	8	15	18			13.7			27.5			10.9
	Total	53	60	71	24.9	30.9	36.3	12	18	23	24.9	30.9	15.6	18.0	21.4	31.2			13.8
Arunachal Pradesh	Urban	90	79	79			56.6						24.3			65.4			43.4
	Rural	44	58	51			28.3						6.6			20.8			15.2
	Total	51	61	59	31.9	40.9	36.4	20	31	31			11.6	22.0	31.9	33.4			23.3
Nagaland	Urban	84	81	84			57.9						90			54.3			30.5
	Rural	49	56	49			23.9						18			17.9			5.7
	Total	39	60	57	15.0	21.9	31.6	6	12	12			3.5	18.9	32.8	25.9			11.3
Manipur	Urban	78	91	95			85.9						21.8			85.2			70.1
	Rural	58	75	85			64.0						10.8			52.8			40.9
	Total	88	88	88	41.3	54.7	70.1	23	35	49			13.9	39.9	53.9	61.7			49.1
Meghalaya	Urban						81.0						32.7			78.1			68.5
	Rural						47.8						13.3			22.2			20.7
	Total	55	54	68	41.4	32.0	53.4	31	17	30			16.6	37.9	20.6	31.7			28.8
Mizoram	Urban	93	100	88			75.1						34.0			91.1			72.1
	Rural	86	85	62			41.3						16.4			47.4			32.0
	Total	90	92	75	69.2	75.1	57.8	49	58	65			25.0	62.2	67.5	69.4			51.5
Tripura	Urban	98	88	86			72.5						33.3			79.7			30.4
	Rural	60	67	78			56.5						16.3			45.4			26.1
	Total	66	70	79	38.4	47.2	58.7	70	45	49			18.6	32.2	47.5	50.0			26.7
Sikkim	Urban		97	99			96.1						58.8			92.4			82.4
	Rural		68	89			65.0		28	43			36.2			50.2			42.9
	Total		72	90			69.4		32	49			39.4			58.8			48.5
N1-1992-93,																			
N2-1998-99,																			
N3-2005-06.																			

Name of States	Population Covered	Any ANC			Three ANC			Institutional Delivery			IFA tablets Consumed for 90 days			Birth Attended by SBA(Doctor, Nurse, LHV, ANM, other health personnel			PNC within 2 days		
		N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3
Tamil Nadu	Urban	97	99	100			98.5	91	93	95			47.9			96.4			93.0
	Rural	95	98	98				94.8	50	73	87					90.6			86.6
	Total	96	98	99	88.4	90.9		96.5	64	79	90			43.2	69.3	83.7			89.6
Maharashtra	Urban	92	95	97			86.3	75	81	85			30.5			87.6			70.4
	Rural	80	88	90			65.5	26	35	61			30.5			56.5			48.7
	Total	85	91	93	63.3	66.2		75.3	45	53	66			30.5	53.1	59.4			58.8
Karnataka	Urban	89	94	95			96.9	68	79	85			79.2			100.0			91.1
	Rural	86	84	88			92.4	27	39	57			76.3			99.5			86.1
	Total	87	87	91	95.4	98.6	93.9	39	51	67			77.3	90.2	94.1	99.7			87.7
Kerala	Urban	99	100	100			96.9	93	99	100			79.2			100.0			91.1
	Rural	98	99	100			92.4	88	92	99			76.3			99.5			86.1
	Total	98	99	100	95.4	98.6	93.9	89	93	100			77.3	90.2	94.1	99.7			87.7
Andhra Pradesh	Urban	95	99	98			90.2	69	79	85			46.2			89.1			82.1
	Rural	88	90	95			84.0	23	40	61			35.8			66.9			63.7
	Total	90	92	96	75.3	80.2	86.0	34	50	69			39.3	48.9	65.2	74.2			69.8
Gujarat	Urban	86	92	95			81.5	64	69	78			48.3			83.9			72.7
	Rural	74	84	83			55.8	24	33	42			28.9			54.6			43.8
	Total	78	87	87	61.3	61.2	64.9	37	46	55			35.7	43.4	53.5	64.7			54.0
Punjab	Urban	92	91	93			76.7	35	56	60			29.6			70.7			61.9
	Rural	86	69	89			70.2	22	32	48			24.2			67.4			51.6
	Total	88	75	91	62.2	58.4	72.5	25	38	53			26.1	47.3	62.6	68.6			55.3
Haryana	Urban	88	79	96			75.5	38	47	67			42.9			79.0			63.3
	Rural	73	52	87			52.8	12	15	30			23.1			45.9			32.5
	Total	76	58	89	45.8	38.2	58.8	17	22	39			28.3	31.5	42.1	54.2			40.6
Goa	Urban	96	97	99			96.4	89	91	93			78.9			94.6			80.4
	Rural	97	100	97			93.2	86	91	92			63.3			93.8			75.8
	Total	97	99	98	89.8	96.3	95.0	88	91	93			72.0	89.2	90.8	94.3			78.4
West Bengal	Urban	86	96	97			87.3	67	80	79			37.4			80.2			67.4
	Rural	76	89	92			55.8	22	31	34			20.8			36.8			29.9
	Total	78	91	93	50.3	57.4	62.4	32	40	43			24.3	33.9	44.2	45.7			37.8
N1-1992-93,																			
N2-1998-99,																			
N3-2005-06,																			

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		N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3	N1	N2	N3
All India	Urban	84	86	91	-	-	73.7	58	65	69	-	-	34.5	-	-	75.2	-	-	60.7
	Rural	59	60	72	-	-	42.8	17	25	31	-	-	18.1	-	-	39.1	-	-	28.1
	Total	65	66	77	43.9	44.2	50.7	26	34	41	-	-	22.3	33.0	42.4	48.2	-	-	36.4

method and using multiple data sources namely expanded sentinel surveillance system, NFHS-III, IBBA and Behavioural Surveillance Survey, there are 2 – 3.1 million (2.47 million) people living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2006. Out of these, 0.93 million (37.7%) are women and 0.07 million (2.9%) are children. The estimated adult prevalence in the country is 0.36% (0.29% - 0.46%). The trend analysis and HIV situation among different population groups show high HIV prevalence among high-risk population in comparison to general population.

Table-6.1: AIDS incidence by categories of risk/transmission

Risk/Transmission categories			
		No. of cases	Percentage
Sexual		106669	85.34
Perinatal transmission		4755	3.80
Blood and blood products		2563	2.05
Injecting Drug users		2930	2.34
Others (not specified)		8078	6.46
Total	124995		100.00
Age group	Male	Female	Total
0 - 14 yrs.	3313	2283	5596
15 - 29 yrs.	23905	15876	39781
30 - 49 yrs.	54204	16701	70905
> 50 yrs.	6823	1890	8713
Total	88245	36750	124995

As on 31st August 2006

6.6 However, there are considerable differences in the prevalence rates across different geographical regions. A total of 116 districts showed HIV prevalence more than 1% among ANC clinic attendees during 2006, out of which 26 districts are in low prevalence states. Higher HIV prevalence among IDU is continuously observed in North Eastern States, moreover, in 2006, new pockets of high HIV prevalence among IDU have also been recorded in the states of Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala and Maharashtra.

6.7 A total of 1,82,787 AIDS cases have been reported since 1986 till 31st July 2007. 86.3% of the infections were transmitted through the sexual route and peri-natal transmission accounted for 4.34% of infections. 1.8% and 1.9% of infections were acquired through injecting drug use and contaminated blood and blood products respectively.

6.8 Based on the sentinel surveillance data for the last three years, all the districts in the country have been classified into four categories. Till last year, there were 140 A category districts and 47 B category districts. The remaining were in categories C & D. Now, based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance round

Fig. 22
Prevalence of Condom Use for contraception

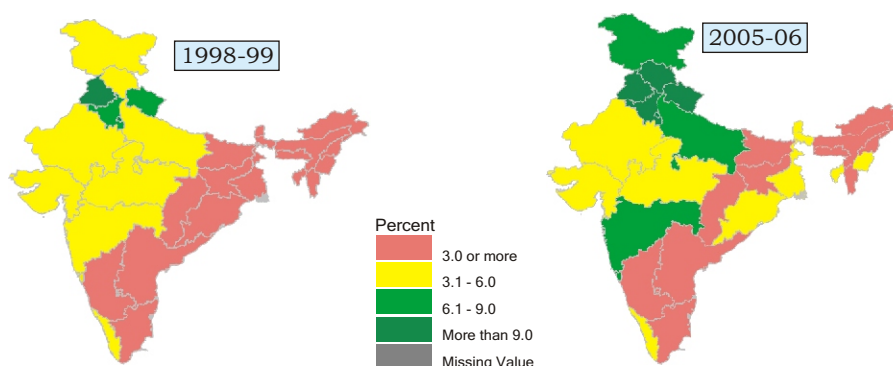


Table 6.2- AIDS CASES IN INDIA (Reported to NACO as on 31 December 2006)

S.No.	State/UT	AIDS Cases
1	Andhra Pradesh	23648
2	Assam	372
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13
4	A & N Islands	38
5	Bihar	155
6	Chattisgarh	0
7	Chandigarh (UT)	2280
8	Delhi	2759
9	Daman & Diu	1
10	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
11	Goa	671
12	Gujarat	7033
13	Haryana	789
14	Himachal Pradesh	302
15	Jharkhand	258
16	Jammu & Kashmir	36
17	Karnataka	4345
18	Kerala	1769
19	Lakshadweep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	1894
21	Maharashtra	14325
22	Orissa	725
23	Nagaland	736
24	Manipur	2946
25	Mizoram	110
26	Meghalaya	8
27	Pondicherry	302
28	Punjab	528
29	Rajasthan	1758
30	Sikkim	11
31	Tamilnadu	58142
32	Tripura	5
33	Uttarakhand	79
34	Uttar Pradesh	1751
35	West Bengal	2397
36	A, bad Mun. Corp.	726
37	Chennai M.C.	0
38	Mumbai M.C	31345
	Total	1162257

2006, 20 additional districts have been identified with HIV Prevalence > 1% among ANC clinic attendees. HIV epidemic in India is concentrated in nature with high HIV prevalence among

high-risk groups and heterogeneous in distribution.

6.9 Under the National AIDS Control Programme, National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) conducts **annual round**

of HIV sentinel surveillance in identified sentinel sites all over the country. This round is conducted for 12 weeks from 1st August to 31st October every year. Sample size of 400 is collected on consecutive basis with unlinked anonymous basis methodology in 12 weeks' time. The clinics identified as sentinel sites report data to the State AIDS Control Sites (SACS), which further compiles and sends it to NACO after necessary consolidation.

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

6.10 As per DLHS- 2002-04, 54 % of currently married women in India had heard about HIV/ AIDS. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is much lower among rural women, non-literate women, women from scheduled tribes, women from households with low standard of living, among young women and women from some religious groups. 78% of urban women had heard of HIV/AIDS compared to only 42% of rural women. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS steadily increased with an increase in educational level and standard of living.

6.11 More than one-fourth of non-literate women (28%) had heard of

HIV/AIDS against 94% of women who had completed ten or more years of schooling. Similarly, a little more than one-quarter of the women (28%) with a low standard of living heard of HIV/AIDS as against 86% of women of a high standard of living. Except younger women (age below 20 years), more than 50% of the women from all other age groups had heard about HIV/ AIDS. Awareness of HIV/AIDS among Women from Jains (92%), Christians (80%), Zoroastrians (86%), Buddhists (78%) and Sikhs (66%) are higher than Hindu women (53%) or Muslim women (50%) and other minor religions. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes (45%) and Scheduled tribes (32%) is much less compared to other castes. The pattern of the awareness among currently married men and women of about different modes of transmitting AIDS is almost the same among both males and females of all the three age-groups considered.

6.12 As a marker of spread of HIV, percentage of non regular sex partners and the condom use among non regular sex partners has been identified as crucial information. NACO conducts Behavioural

Table 6.3 : Status of Various Indicators under MDG 6.

Indicator / Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Source
HIV Prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years (%)	NA	0.74	0.86	0.80	0.80	0.68	Annual Sentinel Surveillance
HIV Prevalence among pregnant women aged 25-49 years (%)	NA	0.80	0.88	0.98	1.00	0.6	
Condom use with non-regular sex partner during last sex	49.3%	--	--	--	66.1	58.3%	Behavioural Surveillance Survey 2001-02 & 2006
Percentage of population aged 15-49 with comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV/AIDS	46.8%	--	--	--	57.2	40.3%	

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Table 6.4: Annual Parasite Incidence and Death Rate

Year	Annual Parasite Incidence (per 1000)	Deaths	Death per 100,000 population
1990	2.57	353	0.05
1991	2.62	421	0.05
1992	2.58	422	0.05
1993	2.65	354	0.04
1994	2.91	1122	0.13
1995	3.29	1151	0.13
1996	3.48	1010	0.12
1997	3.01	879	0.10
1998	2.44	664	0.07
1999	2.41	1048	0.11
2000	2.07	932	0.09
2001	2.12	1005	0.10
2002	1.80	973	0.09
2003	1.82	1006	0.10
2004	1.84	949	0.09
2005	1.68	963	0.09
2006*	1.54	1467	0.14

* Provisional Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

come down from 2.57 per thousand in 1990 to 1.54 per thousand in 2006 but confirmed death rates due to malaria have been fluctuating in this period between 0.04 - 0.14 deaths per 100,000 population. The Table shows the information on indicators by which malaria prevention/ control activity in India are monitored and evaluated. Slide Positivity Rate (SPR) and Slide Falciparum Rate (SFR) have reduced over the years 1990 to 2006. It may be seen that ABER lies within 8.80% to 10.49% during the period 1990-2006. Functioning has increased to 3,66,517 in 2005 but number of functioning Fever Treatment Depots has come down to 96,015 in the country.

6.20 The Table 6.6 shows the position regarding Drug Distribution Centres (DDCs) and Fever Treatment Depots (FTD) established during 1997 to 2005. There are approximately 6.25 lakh villages, the number of Drug Distribution Centres functioning has increased to 3,66,517 in 2005 but number of functioning Fever Treatment Depots has come down to 96,015 in the country.

6.21 The Table below shows position regarding the **percentage of population in high risk areas covered by Indoor Residual Spray** during 1997 and 2004.

Table 6.5: Malaria Epidemiological Situation in India (1990-2006)

Year	Population (in 000s)	BSE	Positive cases	PF cases	ABER	SPR	SFR
1990	784418	74422242	2018783	752118	9.49	2.71	1.01
1991	808102	75158681	2117460	918488	9.30	2.81	1.22
1992	824137	79011151	2125826	876246	9.59	2.69	1.11
1993	833885	77941025	2207431	852763	9.35	2.83	1.09
1994	861730	82179407	2511453	990508	9.54	3.06	1.21
1995	888143	83521300	2926197	1136423	9.40	3.50	1.36
1996	872906	91536450	3035588	1179561	10.49	3.30	1.29
1997	884719	89445561	2660057	1007366	10.11	2.97	1.13
1998	910884	89380937	2222748	1030159	9.81	2.48	1.15
1999	948656	88333965	2284713	1141359	9.31	2.58	1.29
2000	982413	86459292	2031790	1037173	8.80	2.34	1.20
2001	984579	90389019	2085484	1005236	9.18	2.30	1.11
2002	1025563	91617725	1842019	897454	8.93	2.00	0.98
2003	1027157	99136143	1869403	857124	9.65	1.88	0.86
2004	1040939	97111526	1915363	890152	9.33	1.97	0.92
2005	1082882	104143806	1816569	805077	9.62	1.74	0.77
2006*	1085460	102629774	1669333	756655	9.45	1.63	0.74

* Provisional

BSC : Blood Smear Collected

BSE : Blood Smear Examined

PF : Plasmodium Falciparum

ABER : Annual Blood Smear Examination Rate (percentage of blood smears examined in a year of total population)

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Table 6.6: DDCs/ FTDs Established/ Functioning –

Year	DDCs		FTDs	
	Established	Functioning	Established	Functioning
1997	198554	170488	73796	54389
1998	201612	181437	72892	51411
1999	247997	209849	83209	73015
2000	264824	252932	88609	88609
2001	278910	278910	99724	99265
2002	336918	263561	120060	98990
2003	363506	312274	133429	116871
2004	375516	355173	103180	98580
2005	377139	366517	104882	96015

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Table 6.7: Percentage of population in high risk areas covered by Indoor Residual Spray

Years	Target	Population in high risk areas Covered by Indoor -Residual Spray	% age
1997	129483148	99875347	77.08
1998	104827478	80085578	76.40
1999	84593820	73050748	86.35
2000	99999950	81691911	81.69
2001	92550262	77640746	83.49
2002	75864024	63575991	83.80
2003	60425231	50754459	84.00
2004 *	73962661	60064338	81.21

* Provisional Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



Table 6.8: Number of TB patients registered for treatment under DOTS and treated successfully.

Year	Population Covered (million)	Total Patients Registered	Number of NSP cases registered	Treatment Success Rate (%) amongst NSP Cases
1997	11	18,097	7,747	82%
1998	18	32,818	12,354	84%
1999	130	137,028	53,334	82%
2000	287	245,135	95,091	84%
2001	450	471,658	185,178	85%
2002	530	622,873	245,051	87%
2003	778	906,472	358,496	86%
2004	947	1,187,353	465,331	86%
2005	1080	1,293,083	506,193	86%
2006	1114	1,397,498	553,660	-

Source: RNTCP Status Reports: TB India 2001-2007

Fig.24

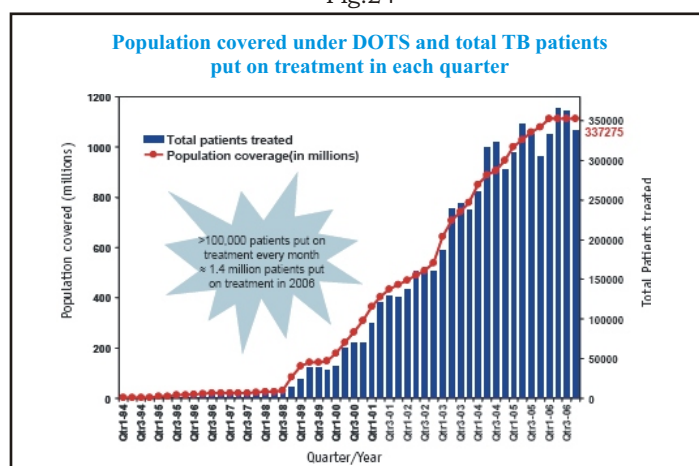


Table 6.9: Key indicators of TB Prevalence

S.No	Indicator	DOTS
1.	New & Relapse Cases	1,227,246
New Cases		
2.	Smear Positive	553,660
3.	Smear Negative/unknown	400,496
4.	Extra-pulmonary	183,180
5.	Retreatment Cases excl. relapse	170,252
6.	% of new pulmonary cases smear+	
a.		In India 61
b.	In 22 High Burden countries	62
c.		Global 60

Sources of Indicators 1-5:- TB India 2007: RNTCP Status Report

6:- WHO Report 2007: Global TB control

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Diagnostic facilities in nearly 12,000 laboratories throughout the country have been upgraded and established. more than 6.2 million TB suspects have been examined at these facilities in 2006. System for quality assurance have been put in place.
- RNTCP is in the process of building up the intermediate reference laboratories capable of undertaking culture and drug sensitivity tests (C/S). By the end of 2007, 12 new state level IRLs would be upgraded to provide C/S facilities.
- The programme is about to roll out DOTS-Plus management for MDR-TB in the state of Gujarat and Maharashtra by early 2007.

Table 6.10

**Annual Performance of RNTCP Case Detection (2006), Smear Conversion
(4th quarter, 2005 and 1st to 3rd quarter, 2006) and Treatment Outcomes(2005)**

State	Population (in lakh) converted by RNTCP	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population per quarter	No. of smear positive patients diagnosed ²	% of S+ve comes among suspects	Total patients registered for treatment	Annual total case detection rate	Now smear positive patients registered for treatment	Annual new smear positive case detection rate(%)	(%) % new sputum positive out of total new pulmonary cases	No of new smear negative cases registered for treatment	No of new Ep cases registered for treatment	
Andaman & Nicobar	4	4040	256	379	9%	920	234	274	70	93%	48%	299	235
Andhra Pradesh	804	447523	139	66924	15%	107131	133	44907	56	74%	56%	34095	9394
Arunachal Pradesh	12	10824	231	1352	12%	2607	223	922	79	105%	55%	765	296
Assam	290	114640	99	10573	16%	32311	111	14012	48	64%	59%	9853	2925
Bihar	908	222802	61	29289	13%	61151	64	19615	20	27%	43%	26361	3020
Chandigarh	10	14048	347	1662	12%	2322	229	785	77	82%	64%	441	675
Chattisgarh	229	109280	120	13273	12%	28209	123	10737	47	59%	48%	11620	2887
D & N Haveli	2	1613	163	187	12%	391	158	148	60	75%	61%	94	72
Daman & Diu	2	3020	424	198	7%	280	157	95	53	67%	58%	70	40
Delhi	161	156732	244	25427	16%	47606	296	13717	85	90%	59%	9444	13711
Goa	15	10356	168	1091	11%	2036	132	637	41	52%	54%	552	466
Gujarat	548	348473	159	60231	17%	79821	146	33601	61	77%	72%	127466	9236
Haryana	230	159318	173	22893	14%	34693	151	13155	57	60%	64%	7388	4961
Himachal Pradesh	64	61070	238	8354	14%	13303	207	4965	77	81%	67%	2414	2778
Jammu & Kashmir	116	72411	156	5229	7%	10268	88	3635	31	33%	58%	2617	2574
Jharkhand	292	112432	96	18289	16%	33035	113	14024	48	64%	53%	12265	1990
karnataka	561	344976	154	40886	12%	64842	116	25363	45	60%	62%	15318	11420
Kerla	336	229692	171	13566	6%	25248	75	10707	32	43%	66%	5447	6014
Lakshadweep	1	189	72	6	3%	16	24	7	11	14%	54%	6	3
Madhya Pradesh	668	267667	100	45923	17%	74435	111	28884	43	54%	55%	23467	7192
Maharashtra	1041	583510	140	76759	13%	138837	133	54093	52	65%	58%	30547	20658
Manipur	26	19159	187	1478	8%	4603	180	1141	45	59%	42%	1584	871
Meghalaya	25	11582	117	1832	16%	3929	159	1220	49	66%	59%	846	815
Mizoram	10	7835	205	776	10%	1912	200	548	57	77%	55%	449	591
Nagaland	21	9470	111	1279	14%	2695	126	950	45	60%	60%	642	461

Annual Performance (Contd.)

State	Population (in lakh) converted by RNTCP	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population per quarter	No. of smear positive patients diagnosed ¹	% of S+ve comes among suspects	Total patients registered for treatment	Annual total case detection rate	Now smear positive patients registered for treatment	Annual new smear positive case detection rate(%)		(%) % new sputum positive out of total new pulmonary cases	No of new smear negative cases registered for treatment	No of new Ep cases registered for treatment
Orissa	391	183290	117	25741	14%	44790	115	19663	50	50%	61%	12346	6864
Pondicherry	10	16477	395	1481	9%	1513	145	666	64	85%	68%	311	286
Punjab	260	154763	149	20592	13%	34537	133	13630	52	55%	63%	7918	6424
Rajasthan	624	365455	146	70012	10%	107783	173	40152	64	80%	56%	31649	12092
Sikkim	6	7432	321	787	11%	1458	252	505	87	116%	65%	273	366
Tamil Nadu	653	619549	237	49317	8%	87065	133	33314	51	65%	57%	24711	17441
Tripura	34	12401	91	1611	13%	2314	68	1255	37	49%	72%	478	232
Uttar Pradesh	1839	922839	125	133715	14%	224465	122	91610	50	52%	55%	74719	20190
Uttarakhand	92	50751	162	7685	13%	11653	126	4279	46	49%	56%	3416	1465
West Benga	1858	560008	163	66873	12%	109319	127	50435	59	78%	66%	25445	14535
Grand Total	11142	6224636	140	834870	13%	1397498	125	553660	50	66%	58%	400496	183180

Estimated New Smear Positive cases/lakh population based on ARTI data for North Zone (Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand) is 95; East Zone (Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal) is 75; South Zone (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu) is 75 and West Zone (Chattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan) is 80; Orissa is 85

•Projected population based on census population of 2001 is used for calculation of case- detection rate. 1lakh-100,000 population

•Smear positive patients diagnosed include new smear positive cases and smear positive retreatment cases

•Total patients registered for treatment includes new sputum smear positive cases, new smear negative cases, new extra-pulmonary cases, smear positive retreatment cases and 'others'

Table 7.1: Percentage of Forest Cover-State-wise

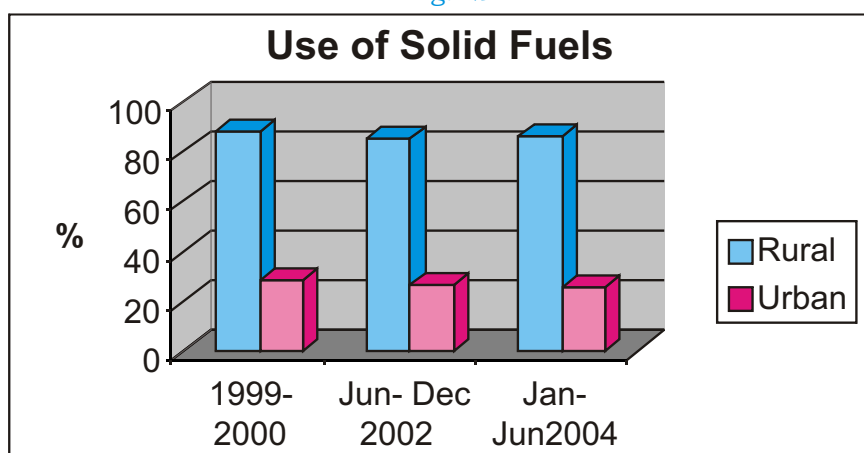
State/ Union -Territory	% of Area under forest	
	2003	2005
ANDHRA PRADESH	16.15	16.13
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	80.83	80.93
ASSAM	35.36	35.24
BIHAR	5.92	5.92
CHHITTISGARH	41.42	41.32
GOA	58.45	58.45
GUJARAT	7.56	7.51
HARYANA	3.56	3.59
HIMACHAL PRADESH	25.79	25.81
JAMMU & KASHMIR	9.57	9.57
JHARKHAND	28.31	29.34
KARNATAKA	18.38	18.38
KERALA	40.13	40.13
MADHYA PRADESH	24.70	24.66
MAHARASHTRA	15.44	15.43
MANIPUR	77.30	76.53
MEGHALAYA	75.46	75.74
MIZORAM	88.15	88.63
NAGALAND	84.53	82.75
ORISSA	31.05	31.07
PUNJAB	3.07	3.09
RAJASTHAN	4.62	4.63
SIKKIM	45.97	45.97
TAMIL NADU	17.69	17.72
TRIPURA	77.47	77.77
UTTARAKHAND	45.73	45.70
UTTAR PRADESH	5.86	5.86
WEST BENGAL	13.96	13.99
A&N ISLAND	82.52	80.36
CHANDIGARH	13.16	13.16
D & N HAVELI	45.01	45.01
DAMAN & DIU	7.14	7.14
DELHI	5.73	11.87
LAKSHADWEEP	78.13	78.13
PONDICHERRY	2.44	8.75
ALL INDIA	20.62	20.60

State of Forest Report, 2005 : Ministry of Environment and Forests

Table 7.2: Commercial Energy Use in kg oil equivalent

Year	Energy Use (kg oil equivalent) per capita	per unit of GDP (1993-94 prices)	per unit of GDP (current prices)
1990-91	288.44	0.035	0.047
1992-93	304.66	0.036	0.039
1993-94	308.41	0.035	0.035
1995-96	338.66	0.035	0.029
1997-98	360.99	0.034	0.025
1998-99	361.22	0.033	0.022
1999-00	389.65	0.034	0.022
2000-01	410.93	0.035	0.022
2001-02	412.04	0.034	0.020
2002-03	420.31	0.034	0.020
2003-04	435.27	0.033	0.018

Fig. 29



the proportion has slightly reduced to 85% in rural and 26.3% in urban areas. However, the 2004 survey again showed a slight increase implying that the rate of decline is so slow that percentage of households using solid fuels tends to remain static. Almost all the States except Punjab have more than 70% households using solid fuels.

7.8. To bring about revolutionary changes in the rural economy, it is imperative that all the lighting needs of the rural India are met through affordable electricity supply and all the cooking

needs are met through LPG gas connections. It is being targeted to complete the rural electrification work by 2010. The Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana has been launched in April 2005 for achieving the objective of providing access to electricity to all rural households in 5 years. Under the scheme, the Central Government is providing 90% capital grant for extending the grid to electrifying all villages and habitations where it is feasible and cost effective to do so, with the States accepting the commitment to provide electricity with revenue sustainability.

In remote villages where grid connectivity is neither feasible nor cost effective, Ministry of Non Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) has been identified as the designated agency for covering them under remote villages electrification programme.

Table 7.3: Percentage of households using solid fuel, January-June 2004

State/Group of States/ Group of UTs	Percentage of hhs using solid fuel	
	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	85.7	28.2
Arunachal Pradesh	91.5	-
Assam	92.7	17.8
Bihar	87.2	35.6
Chhattisgarh	98.0	42.4
Delhi	-	5.5
Gujarat	81.0	16.6
Haryana	78.8	23.5
Himachal Pradesh	78.6	-
Jammu & Kashmir	74.6	25.0
Jharkhand	97.1	47.1
Karnataka	89.5	29.0
Kerala	77.1	46.1
Madhya Pradesh	97.7	37.1
Maharashtra	79.7	12.4
Manipur	76.3	43.3
Mizoram	-	9.1
Orissa	82.1	35.2
Punjab	57.3	12.2
Rajasthan	94.7	27.3
Tamil Nadu	77.8	21.2
Tripura	96.3	-
Uttar Pradesh	92.6	39.2
West Bengal	82.8	31.3
North-Eastern States*	88.5	29.5
Group of UTs	50.8	10.5
All-India	85.8	25.6

*As per usual NSS report terminology, this group excludes Assam.

‘-’ indicates that estimates for the State concerned were not published in the report as the sample size was not considered large enough. Data from all States and UTs, however, were included in the all-India estimates.

7.9. From the available data on commercial energy use in kg oil equivalent per capita, a clear positive trend has been observed over last one decade or so (from 288 kg oil equivalent in 1990-91 to 520 kg oil equivalent in 2005-06). The energy use per 1000 Rs. GDP (at 1993-94 prices) has been declining constantly from 36.255 kg oil equivalent in 1991-92 to about 31 kg oil equivalent by 2005-06.

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

7.10. As per Census data, 62% of the total households in the country could use safe drinking water in 1991. By 2001, this proportion has increased to 85%. There has been substantial increase in the rural India, the percentage having increased from 55.5% in 1991 to 82% in 2001 and to 90% in 2005.

Table 7.4: Proportion of population with access to an improved water source and sanitation

Indicator/Year	1991			2001		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Proportion of the population with access to an improved water source	55.54	81.38	62.30	82.22	86.77	85.22
Proportion of the population with access to sanitation	1991		2001		2005	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	9.48	47.00	21.92	63.00	32.36	N.A

Source: Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Urban Development Registrar General of India



**Table 8.1: Number of Telephones/
Mobile Phones(in million)**

	1999	2002	2006	March 2007
No. of Telephones (Fixed Lines)	21.61	38.29	40.23	40.77
No. of Mobile Phones (CDMA)	-	0.25	32.67	44.62
No. of Mobile Phones (GSM)	1.20	6.43	69.19	121.43
No. of Internet Subscribers	0.21	3.23	6.96	8.61

8.9 The exponential growth in the telecom sector has been mainly due to the positive and proactive policies consistently pursued by the Government. The Government efforts have been in the areas of high growth, affordable tariff, reducing the digital divide, thrust on the manufacturing and job creation, strengthening the public sector, technology advancement, public-private partnership and R & D. The series of policy measures include introduction of cost effective technology neutral telecom services, introduction of New Telecom Policy 1999, setting up of an independent regulator i.e. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to decide/ recommend tariffs and other policy measures along with setting up of Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) to adjudicate on the telecom disputes. The major services freed for competition are – basic and mobile telephony, NLD and ILD services, Internet, provision of infrastructure etc. Some of the policy initiatives taken after 2000 include (1) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) was formed in October 2000 i.e. service providing functions were taken out of government. (2) National Long Distance (NLD) service was opened. (3) Calling Party Pays (CPP) regime introduced. (4) Unified Access licence regime introduced. (5) Interconnection Usage Charges (IUC) implemented. (6) Extensive growth of wireless. (7) Outdoor/Indoor usage of low power systems delicensed. (8) FDI limit increased to 74%. (9) Custom Duty

removed on all ITA-1 items. (10) Indigenous manufacturing by global player being encouraged. (11) USO Fund established. (12) Intra-circle M&A guidelines announced. (13) ISPs allowed for laying of copper cable. (14) Broadband Policy announced. (15) Performance Bank Guarantee reduced for ILD and IP-II. (16) One- India plan was introduced by BSNL & MTNL, offering long distance call across the country at uniform rates of Rs. One per minute. This tariff was emulated by most of the private service providers also. (17) Project has been launched for vacation of 45 MHz spectrum by Defence Forces by providing alternate telecom network for them. (18) Project for sharing of mobile infrastructure by mobile operators has been launched to facilitate sharing of infrastructure and reduce network operating expenses. (19) SACFA siting procedure has been simplified for sites more than 7 kilometres away from the nearest airport and having height less than 40 metres. This will reduce the lead time for creation of cellular infrastructure. (20) The Indian Telegraph Rules have been amended to provide for support from USOF for provision of mobile services and broadband connectivity in rural areas.

All these efforts have resulted in rapid growth of the telecom sector in the country, while also ensuring that India has one of the lowest telecom tariffs in the world.

8.10 Telecom manufacturing in the country has taken off with the growth of telecom services. In the last two years most of the renowned telecom companies setting up their manufacturing base in India. Ericsson has set up GSM Radio Base Station Manufacturing facility in Jaipur. Elcoteq has set up handset manufacturing facilities in Bangalore. Nokia set up its manufacturing plant in Chennai. LG Electronics set up plant of manufacturing GSM mobile phones near Pune. Ericsson recently launched their R&D Centre in Chennai. Flextronics is setting up an SEZ in Chennai. Two more SEZ in telecom sector

Table 8.2
Telephone lines and Cellular subscriber per 100 population

	31st March 2007			31st March 2006			31st March 2004		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
STATES/UTs									
Andhra Pradesh	3.11	63.03	19.62	2.34	43.22	13.45	2.33	22.70	7.85
Assam	1.35	62.04	9.92	0.73	37.03	5.67	0.56	1.47	2.13
Bihar	0.88	64.15	7.52	0.66	45.15	5.34	0.50	11.64	1.67
Chhattisgarh	0.99	11.28	3.24	0.51	7.84	2.09	0.47	6.02	1.63
Gujarat	3.71	55.93	24.14	2.69	39.51	16.98	2.52	22.46	10.14
Haryana	4.50	63.15	23.11	3.10	39.33	14.47	2.42	22.01	8.38
Himachal Pradesh	11.66	179.40	29.33	7.25	118.14	18.78	5.51	51.12	10.14
J&K	9.92	33.58	16.08	0.85	44.49	12.18	0.61	10.12	3.01
Jharkhand	1.08	11.33	3.43	0.58	11.18	2.99	0.45	7.34	2.00
Karnataka	3.18	64.06	25.05	2.63	43.17	17.06	2.41	22.58	9.46
Kerala	14.44	88.68	33.54	10.65	68.40	25.54	8.60	32.82	14.87
Madhya Pradesh	1.16	43.52	12.68	0.79	23.90	7.12	0.68	12.91	3.99
Maharashtra	3.98	48.74	18.78	2.80	34.45	13.10	2.31	19.99	8.00
North East-I	2.55	63.79	16.99	1.29	30.45	8.11	1.08	10.89	3.35
North East-II	2.89	22.58	7.41	1.26	19.80	5.21	1.01	9.07	2.71
Orissa	2.24	49.19	9.78	1.16	41.65	7.57	0.95	13.86	2.95
Punjab	7.44	83.42	37.05	5.29	63.57	27.61	4.81	38.25	17.33
Rajasthan	2.89	56.08	15.49	1.67	35.43	9.65	4.50	14.83	1.32
Tamil Nadu	4.49	45.49	22.55	2.99	29.99	14.70	2.35	17.21	8.54
Uttaranchal	4.36	23.19	9.50	1.84	22.72	7.46	1.48	15.17	5.10
UP(E&W)	1.33	45.26	10.77	1.55	30.09	6.87	0.47	12.24	2.96
West Bengal	1.81	51.95	8.80	1.13	33.04	5.53	2.18	9.79	2.18
Kolkata	0.00	45.21	45.84	0.00	33.70	33.70	0.00	18.92	18.92
Chennai	0.00	73.90	75.46	0.00	61.08	61.08	0.00	38.81	38.81
A&N Islands	14.17	23.00	17.39	8.80	34.20	17.97	8.40	17.50	11.56
Delhi	0.00	86.89	86.89	0.00	65.40	65.40	0.00	41.79	41.79
Mumbai	0.00	64.99	64.99	0.00	56.73	56.73	0.00	36.08	36.08
Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
India	2.91	55.74	18.31	1.86	39.45	12.74	1.57	20.74	7.02

Gujrat+Dadar&NagarHaveli+Daman&Diu;
Kerala+Lakshdweep;
Maharashtra+Goa-Mumbai;
Meghalaya+Mizoram+Tripura;
Arunachal Pradesh+Manipur+Nagaland;
Tamilnadu+Pondicherry-Chennai;
W.B.+Sikkim

✧ State-wise data is not compiled. Telecom Circle wise information in respect of Public DELs, Pvt. DELs, CMPs and WLL (Fixed & Limited) is presented here.

✧ For Telecom purpose – in Delhi, Total Telephones are considered as urban

Internet Promotion

8.22 The Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) Secretariat of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) has been set up in the Department of Information Technology and is operational from July 1, 2006. The GAC is an Advisory Committee comprising representatives of national governments, multinational governmental and treaty organizations,

and distinct economies. The GAC is the key forum to discuss the public policy issues relating to the Internet (standardization, protocols and technology) and affecting the social and economic life of the countries.

8.23 Use of Personal Computers has tremendously increased from 5.4 million PCs in 2001 to 19.63 million in 2006.

Table 8.3: PC population and PCs in use per 100 population

Year(March Ending)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
PC Population (in million)	5.40	6.00	8.00	11.00	14.5	19.63
PC in use per 100 population	0.53	0.58	0.77	1.04	1.34	1.80

Fig. 34: PCs in use per 100 Population

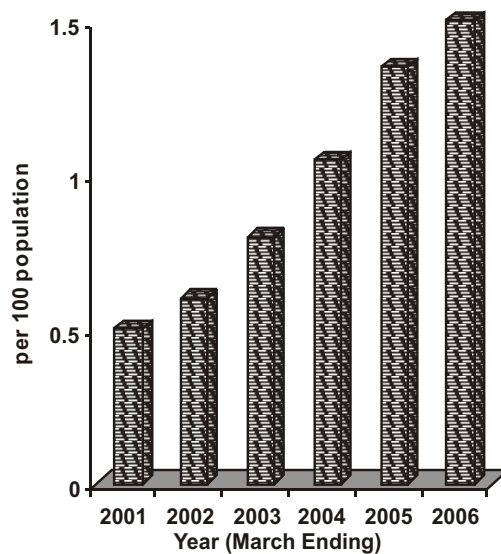


Fig.35: Internet users and Internet subscribers in India

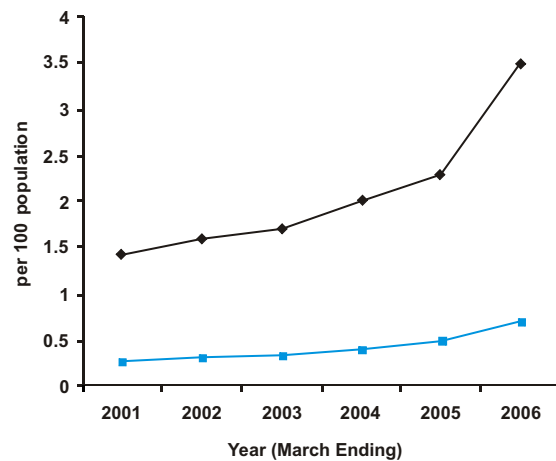


Table 8.4: Internet users and subscribers per 100 population

Year (March Ending)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Internet Users per 100 population	1.41	1.55	1.67	1.93	2.31	3.5
Internet Subscribers per 100 population	0.28	0.31	0.33	0.39	0.46	0.7