

Has India achieved the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)?

BY RAKESH DUBBUDU ON SEPTEMBER 28, 2015

AA Twitter Facebook Reddit

The UN General Assembly adopted a new set of 17 sustainable development goals, to be achieved by 2030. These goals replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted in the year 2000. Has India achieved the MDGs? What is the progress on the MDGs?

FACTLY We hope you found this useful. [Support us so we can create more](#)

₹100 ₹250 ₹500

T & C Privacy *PG Fees addl. You will be added to Factly's mailing list.

There was considerable excitement last week when the United Nations General Assembly adopted the new set of 17 goals for sustainable development. These goals replace the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG) adopted by the UN in 2000. These MDGs are to end in 2015. The new sets of SDGs are to be achieved by the year 2030. The following are the 17 SDGs

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

What about the MDGs?

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have helped in bringing out a much needed focus and pressure on basic development issues, which in turn led the governments at national and regional levels to do better planning and implement more intensive policies and programmes. The MDGs originated from the Millennium Declaration adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 2000. The MDGs consists of eight goals, and these eight goals address myriad development issues. The eight (8) Goals are

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Goal 8: Develop Global Partnership for Development

Eighteen (18) targets were set as quantitative benchmarks for attaining the goals. The United Nations Development Group (UNDG) in 2003 provided a framework of 53 indicators which are categorized according to targets, for measuring the progress towards individual targets. A revised indicator-framework drawn up by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on MDGs came into effect in 2008. This framework had 8 Goals, 21 targets and 60 indicators. India has not endorsed this revised framework.

India's MDG framework is based on the 2003 framework and includes 8 goals, 12 of the 18 targets relevant to India and 35 indicators. The Ministry of Statistics & Program Implementation (MoSPI) released the **India Country report** of the MDGs in February 2015. The report provides insights into the progress made on these eight goals.

Where does India stand in achieving the MDG targets?

MDG	Targets	Achievement	Status
1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	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.	Fall short of Target
2 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	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
3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN	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
4 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five Mortality Rate	Under-Five Mortality Ratio (USMR) 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
5 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	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 167 in 2011-13. As per the historical trend, MMR is likely to reach the level of 140 maternal deaths by 2015.	Fall short of Target
6 COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	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.	Achieved
	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases.	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(7). 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.	Very Close to the Target
7 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	Integrate the principle of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	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 5071 sq. km in forest cover. 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. 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.	Close to the Target
8 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR DEVELOPMENT	Halve, by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	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-à-vis the target of 38.09%.	Fall short of Target in sanitation
	By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Cannot be measured statistically	NA

Graphics source: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/multimedia.shtml> www.factly.in

FACTLY We hope you found this useful. [Support us so we can create more](#)

₹100 ₹250 ₹500

T & C Privacy *PG Fees addl. You will be added to Factly's mailing list.

SHARE: Twitter Facebook Reddit

← PREVIOUS ARTICLE: At the current rate, it will take at least 10 more years for disposal of pending cases in District Courts

NEXT ARTICLE →: 1 out of every 6 Indian Households has at least one Graduate

RELATED POSTS



Fact Checking Government claims on increase in Scholarship amount to SCs & OBCs

OCTOBER 24, 2018 - 0



Fact Check: Has there been an exponential increase in camps for Divyangs?

OCTOBER 23, 2018 - 0



What do alphabets 'E', 'S', 'Q', 'R', 'M' on the Electoral Roll indicate?

OCTOBER 22, 2018 - 1

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Enter your comment here...

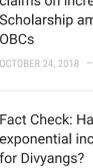
Click here to take our online survey on Perception of News & Information in India

RECENT POSTS



Fact Checking Government claims on increase in Scholarship amount to SCs & OBCs

OCTOBER 24, 2018 - 0



Fact Check: Has there been an exponential increase in camps for Divyangs?

OCTOBER 23, 2018 - 0



What do alphabets 'E', 'S', 'Q', 'R', 'M' on the Electoral Roll indicate?

OCTOBER 22, 2018 - 1



Fact Check: Did the UPA construct only 25 lakh houses in their last 4 years?

OCTOBER 20, 2018 - 0



Fact Check: What did the government do for the development of Persons with Disabilities?

OCTOBER 18, 2018 - 0



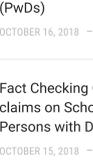
Fact Check: Has Accessibility for PwDs improved in the last four years?

OCTOBER 17, 2018 - 0



Fact Checking Government Claims on Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

OCTOBER 16, 2018 - 0



Fact Checking Government claims on Scholarship to Persons with Disability

OCTOBER 15, 2018 - 0



Details of pending criminal cases against candidates contesting Lok Sabha & Assembly elections will now be on Newspapers & TV

OCTOBER 13, 2018 - 0

RIGHT TO INFORMATION How to make the best use of Right to Information (RTI)?

OCTOBER 12, 2018 - 1

Email address

Your name

SUBSCRIBE