

## Millennium Development Goals and Re-examine the Economic Development with Special Reference to Gujarat

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**Abstract :** *With an economic development, the poverty head count ratio has declined and at all India level and for rural and urban areas, ahead of the MDG target year of 2015. The proportion of underweight children has marginal declined in the country. The Nation has achieved the primary education for children in the primary schooling age of 6-10 years. The below five mortality rate has declined but India is likely to achieve the target. Gujarat state poverty head count ratio has an ahead of the MDG target year of 2015. Gujarat has achieved the target of primary education for children in the primary schooling age of 6-10 years. The percentage share of females in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector has as 14.5 percent in the recent. The below five mortality rate has declined by 48 per 1000 live births from 1990 to 2012 which has very closed to the target. The Infant mortality rate has reduced by nearly 50 percent during 1990- 2012. The maternal mortality ratio this ratio has declined about 186 (decrease 39.61 percent) during 1990 to 2010-12 in the state. A proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has reached to 85.20 percent in Gujarat and achieved this target.*

**Key words:** *Millennium, Development, Goal, Education.*

### Introduction:

Recently the experts and thinkers have been concentrating on the human development concept because they know that economic development is possible when the human resource would develop first. India's Millennium Development Goals (MDG) framework is based on the 2003 United Nations Development Goals (UNDGs) guidelines on concepts, definition and methodology of MDGs indicators. All the 8 Millennium Development Goals, 12 of the 18 targets, namely target 1 to target 11 and target 18 are relevant for India. These 12 targets and 35 indicators under the 8 Goals constitute the instrument for statistical tracking of the MDGs in India (MDGs Report, 2014). Some of the indicators in lieu of those specified under MDGs were found better suited to the Indian context and in some cases; the non-availability of sufficiently reliable data is the reason for dropping them. Important among those indicators are proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day,

proportion of population below minimum level of dilatory energy consumption, ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of none orphans aged 10 to 14 years, proportion of population with access to secure tenure, unemployment rate of young people aged 15 - 24 years and proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis. The statistics and figures used in this paper as well as in the earlier issues from the variety of sources including different records, data compiled by government and censuses.

### Millennium Development Goals, Targets and Indicators:

All the eight goals, 12 out of the 18 Targets and 35 indicators relating to these targets constitute India's Statistical tracking instrument for the MDGs. The details are as given in below table 1.

Table 1: Goals, Targets and Indicators of MDGs

Goal	Target	Indicators
Goal 1	<b>Eradicate extreme poverty and Hunger</b>	
	1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Poverty Headcount Ratio (percentage of population below the national poverty line) 2. Poverty Gap ratio 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
	2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1. Prevalence of underweight children under three years of age.
Goal 2	<b>Achieve Universal Primary Education</b>	
	3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	1. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 3. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds
	5: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.	1. Net Enrolment Ratio in primary education 2. Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5 3. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds
Goal 3	<b>Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</b>	
	4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary, secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015	1. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 2. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old 3. Share of women in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector 4. Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament.
Goal 4	<b>Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
	5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under Five Mortality Rate	1. Under- Five Mortality Rate 2. Infant Mortality Rate 3. Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles
Goal 5	<b>Improve Maternal Health</b>	
	6: Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Morality Ratio	1. Maternal Mortality Ratio 2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6	<b>Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases</b>	
	7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	1. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years 2. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate 3. Condom use at last high risk sex 4. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
	8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases	1. TARGET Prevalence and death rates associated with Malaria 2. Proportion of population in Malaria risk areas using effective
Goal 7	<b>Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b>	
	9: Integrate the principle of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	1. Proportion of land area covered by forest 2. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area

		3. Energy use per unit of GDP( Rupee) 4. Carbon Dioxide emission per capita and 5. consumption of Ozone -depleting Chlorofluoro Carbons (ODP tons) 6. Proportion of the Households using solid fuels
	10: Halve, by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	1. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural 2. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural
	11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	1. Slum population as percentage of urban Population
<b>Goal 8</b>	<b>Develop a global partnership for development</b>	
	18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication.	1. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population 2. Internet subscribers per 100 population 3. Personal computers per 100 population

### Major achievements the MDGs Goals in India:

The major achievements of the goals and targets of millennium development goals for India are presented as follows:

- 1) The all-India poverty head count ratio has declined. The percentage of people below the national poverty line has already narrowed down to a level less than half of its position in 1990, in 2011-12 itself, at all India level and for rural and urban areas, ahead of the MDG target year of 2015.
- 2) The share of the poorest 20% population in terms of the monthly per capita consumption expenditure in total consumption in the rural areas has slightly increased from 1993-94 to 2009-10. In the urban areas the share of the poorest 20% population, declined 1993-94 to 2009-10.
- 3) The proportion of underweight children below 3 years is required to be reduced to 26% by 2015. The proportion of underweight children has marginal declined.
- 4) The district information system for education data further shows the country has achieved cent percent primary education for children in the primary schooling age of 6-10 years ahead of 2015 as the 2010-11 results shows net enrolment ratio of 99.89% in 2010-11.
- 5) Youth (15 -24 years old) literacy increased between 1991 and 2001- from 61.9% to 76.4 % and the trend shows India is likely to achieve 100% youth literacy by 2015. The youth literacy rate among urban persons was 87% in 2001 against 72% for rural persons in 2001.
- 6) The primary education, secondary education and higher education increased 33%, 47% and 59 % in 1990-91 to 0.88 in 2010-11, respectively.
- 7) The ratio of Female literacy rate to Male literacy rate for 15-24 years increased from 0.67 in 1991 to 0.80 in 2001 and stood at 0.88 in 2007-08.

- 8) In 2011-12, the 68th round NSS results had estimated the percentage share of females in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector as 19.3% with the share in rural and urban areas as 19.9% and 18.7% respectively.
- 9) As on December 2013, India, the world's largest democracy, has only 62 women representatives out of 543 members in Lok Sabha, while there are 28 female MPs in the 242-member Rajyasabha. Hence the proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is 11.46%.
- 10) The under-five mortality Rate has declined by 73 per 1000 live births from 1990 to 2012. Thus, considering the continuance of the sharper annual rate of decline witnessed in the recent years, India is likely to achieve the target.
- 11) The Infant mortality rate has reduced by nearly 50% during 1990- 2012 and the present level is at 42. The MDG target of 27 with a considerable margin. However, this rate is declining at a sharper rate in the recent years.
- 12) The proportion of one-year old (12-23 months) children immunized against measles has registered an increase from 42.2% in 1992-93 to 74.1% in 2009-10.

#### **Major achievements the Goals in Gujarat:**

The major achievements of the goals and targets of millennium development goals for Gujarat are displayed as follows:

- 1) Gujarat state poverty head count ratio has declined. The percentage of people below the national poverty line has a level less than half of its position in 2011-12. At the state level in Gujarat ahead of the MDG target year of 2015.
- 2) The proportion of underweight children below 3 years is required to be reduced to 21.41% by 2015. The proportion of underweight children has very little declined.
- 3) The data of education shows the Gujarat has achieved cent percent primary education for children in the primary schooling age of 6-10 years ahead of 2015 as the 2010-11 results shows net enrolment ratio of 85.93% in 2010-11.
- 4) Youth (15 -24 years old) literacy increased between 1991 and 2001- from 80% to 89 % and the trend shows India is likely to achieve 100% youth literacy by 2015. The youth literacy rate among urban persons was 96% in 2001 against 84% for rural persons in 2001.
- 5) The primary education for Gujarat, this The Index has gone up from 0.87 to 1.02 in primary, 0.78 to 1.17 in secondary and 0.91 to 1.76 in higher education during 2004-05 to 2010-11. Thus, Gujarat has found matter position in primary, secondary and higher education index.

- 6) In 2011-12, the percentage share of females in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector as 14.5% with the share in rural and urban areas as 16.8% and 13.4%, respectively.
- 7) The under-five mortality Rate has declined by 48 per 1000 live births from 1990 to 2012. Thus, considering the continuance of the sharper annual rate of decline witnessed in the recent years.
- 8) The Infant mortality rate has reduced by nearly 50% during 1990- 2012 and the present level is at 48. The MDG target of 2 with a considerable margin. However, this rate is declining at a sharper rate in the recent past.
- 9) The proportion of one-year old (12-23 months) children immunized against measles has registered has declined by 22 in 2009.
- 10) The maternal mortality ratio was 308 in 1990 in Gujarat. During 1990 to 2010-12, this ratio has declined about 186 (decrease 39.61 percent) in Gujarat.
- 11) The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel was 43.40 percent in 1990 in Gujarat. During 1990 to 2010-12, this ratio has reached to 85.20 percent in Gujarat. At the state this target is achieved.

### **The comparative observation of goals and targets of millennium development goals**

The below table 2 has been presenting goal and target wise comparative analysis of millennium development goals for India and Gujarat. The major observations have carried out as below:

#### **(1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:**

**Poverty Head Count Ratio-** The target of poverty head count ratio 23.90 for India and 19.81 for Gujarat is fixed and to achieved during 2015. The source of planning commission has indicates that this ratio was 21.90 for India and 16.63 for Gujarat in 2011-12. Therefore this target for both has already achieved before given period.

**Poverty Gap Ratio-** The poverty gap ratio was marginal high in rural area than urban area in 2004-05 and 2011-12 in India, but it has declined in 2011-12. Whereas in Gujarat, poverty gap ratio was found high in rural area as compared to urban in 2004-05. This gaps has declined from 2004-05 to 2011-12 in rural as well as urban areas but this gap has declined more in rural area. The data indicates that poverty gap ratio has impressively declined in rural and urban in Gujarat as than the country level.

**Share of poorest quintile in national consumption** observed very little improvement only in urban area for country level during 1993-94 to 2009-10, while for Gujarat this share has been quite high in rural and urban areas in 2009-10.

**Underweight Children less than Three Years Age-** The target for India and Gujarat have to decline about 26 percent and 21.41 percent the prevalence of underweight children under three years of age during 2015, respectively. About 40.40 percent has found prevalence of underweight children less than three years of age in India in 2004-05 and 41.10 percent for Gujarat in same period.

### **(2) Achieve Universal Primary Education:**

**Universal Primary Education-** The second goal of millennium development is to achieve universal primary education. Table 1 shows that country as a whole the net enrolment ratio was 99.89 percent in 2010-11. In comparison with the Country, Gujarat state has been struggling to achieve this target. About 85.73 percent net enrolment ratio was found in 2010-11, it means Gujarat is far back in this target and effectively steps are must require for this target otherwise it is not possible for the same.

**Youth Literacy-** As compared to the all India level, the total youth literacy (89 percent), urban youth literacy (96 percent) and rural youth literacy (84 percent) has significantly higher in Gujarat in 2001. The corresponding figures for youth literacy was 76 percent, 87 percent and 72 percent for total youth literacy, urban youth literacy and rural youth literacy in Indian in the 2001 census. Due to not available latest data for 2011 census, however we should have good progress in the target of millennium development goal not only for Gujarat but also for the country.

### **(3) Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women:**

**Gender Parity Index -** In primary education for India, the gender parity index has gone up from 0.95 in 2004-05 to 1.01 in 2010-11, in secondary education the increase is from 0.71 in 2004-05 to 0.88 in 2010-11 and in higher education, it is increased from 0.71 in 2004-05 to 0.86 in 2010-11. Whereas the primary education for Gujarat, this Index has gone up from 0.87 in 2004-05 to 1.02 in 2010-11, in secondary education the increase is from 0.78 in 2004-05 to 1.17 in 2010-11 and in higher education, it is increased from 0.91 in 2004-05 to 1.76 in 2010-11. It shows that Gujarat has found matter position in primary, secondary and higher education index.

### **Share of women in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector**

The share of women in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector has declined not only in rural areas but also in urban areas during 2004-05 to 2011-12 in Gujarat. Moreover, this share has significantly below than the share of national level.

### **(4) Reduce child mortality:**

## **Under Five Mortality Rate**

The share of women in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector has declined not only in rural areas but also in urban areas during 2004-05 to 2011-12 in Gujarat. Moreover, this share has significantly below than the share of national level.

The target of below five mortality rate is 42 and 37 per thousand live births for India and Gujarat under the goal of reduce child mortality of millennium developments goal. Under five mortality rate was 109.3 and 104 per 1000 live births in India and Gujarat in 1992, respectively. During 1992 to 2012, this rate has declined more than 50 percent in India and Gujarat. In 2012 this rate has 52 for India and 48 for Gujarat. Gujarat has found some extent declined more as compared to the country. The possibility is very less to achieve these targets up to 2015 for both India and Gujarat.

## **Infant Mortality Rate - Per 1000 live births**

The target of infant mortality rate is 27 and 24 per thousand live births for India and Gujarat under the goal of reducing child mortality of millennium developments goal. Under five mortality rate was 109.3 and 104 per 1000 live births in India and Gujarat in 1992, respectively. During 1992 to 2012, this rate has declined more than 50 percent in India and Gujarat. In 2012 this rate has 52 for India and 48 for Gujarat. Gujarat has found some extent declined more as compared to the country. The possibility is very less to achieve these targets up to 2015 for both India and Gujarat.

## **The proportion of one-year old (12-23 months) children immunized against measles**

The target of the proportion of one-year old children immunized against measles is hundred percent for India as well as Gujarat under the goal of reducing child mortality. The proportion of one-year old children immunized against measles was 42 and 55.9 in India and Gujarat in 1992-93, respectively. During 1992-93 to 2009, this proportion has declined about 33 and 22 in India and Gujarat, but the declining pace is found faster in India. The possibility of this target likely would be achieved about 89 and 88 for India and Gujarat up to 2015.

## **(5) Improve Maternal Health:**

### **Maternal Mortality Ratio – Deaths per 100000 live births**

The target of the maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100000 live births) of maternal health has 109 for India and 77 for Gujarat. The maternal mortality ratio was 437 and 308 in 1990 in India and Gujarat, respectively. During 1990 to 2010-12, this ratio has declined about 259 (decrease 40.73 percent) and 186

(decrease 39.61 percent) in India and Gujarat. The possibility of this target likely would be achieved about 140 and 106 for India and Gujarat up to 2015.

### **Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel**

The target of the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel of maternal health has hundred percent for Gujarat and India. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel was 33 percent and 43.40 percent in 1990 in India and Gujarat, respectively. During 1990 to 2010-12, this ratio has reached to 76.20 percent and 85.20 percent in India and Gujarat. The possibility of this target likely would be achieved about 77.29 percent and 88.32 percent for India and Gujarat during 2015.

### **(6) Combat HIV, AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases:**

#### **HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years**

The percentage of HIV prevalence among pregnant women has increased in Gujarat from 2004-05 (0.16 percent) to 2011-12 (0.31 percent) while that has decreased in India 2004-05 (0.86 percent) to 2011-12 (0.39 percent), thus it indicates that Gujarat has in better position as compared to the country.

### **(7) Ensure Environmental Sustainability:**

#### **Proportion of land area covered by forest**

The proportion of area covered under forest of geographic has been found declining trend during 1995-96 to 2011-12 for Gujarat as well as country that should be effect the environmental sustainability.

#### **Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source**

The proportion of urban population with sustainable access to an improved water source has marginally improved in urban households in India during 2008-09 to 2012-13, whereas there has no improvement found in urban households in Gujarat during same period. In case of proportion of rural population with sustainable access to improved water source has marginally declined not only in Gujarat but also in the country during the same period.

#### **Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation**

The proportion of population with access to improved sanitation has significantly declined in urban and rural households in India and Gujarat during 2008-09 to 2012-13.

### **(8) Develop a global partnership for development:**

#### **Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 populations (percent)**



The source of data of telecom regulatory authority of India for the period March 2010 and June 2013 shows that telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population in percent has been increased at overall in India and Gujarat, but significantly faster increased in Gujarat. For urban and rural area, the situation is found same as overall for India and Gujarat while the pace is so good in Gujarat state as compared to the country.

### Conclusions:

The poverty head count ratio has declined and ahead of the MDG target year of 2015 in the state of Gujarat. The state has achieved the primary education for children in the primary schooling age of 6-10 years ahead of 2015 in the 2010-11. In 2011-12, the percentage share of females in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector as 14.5 percent only. The below 5 mortality rate has declined by 48 per 1000 live births from 1990 to 2012. Thus, considering the continuance of the sharper annual rate of decline witnessed in the recent years. The infant mortality rate has reduced by nearly 50 percent during 1990-2012. During 1990 to 2010-12, the maternal mortality ratio this ratio has declined about 186 (about 39.61 percent) in the state. During 1990 to 2010-12, proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has reached to 85.20 percent in Gujarat and achieved this target.

MDG	Goal	Indicator		India			Gujarat				
				Target	Year		Likely Achi 2015	Target	Year		Likely Achi 2015
1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Poverty Head Count Ratio	Year	Year	1993-94	2011-12			1993-94	2011-12	
			Total	23.90	45.30%	21.90%	20.74	19.81%	37.80%	16.63%	15.98
		Poverty Gap Ratio	Year		2004-05	2011-12			2004-05	2011-12	
			Rural		9.63	5.05			9.34	3.92	
			Urban		6.08	2.70			3.27	1.64	
		Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	Year		1993-94	2009-10			1993-94	2009-10	
			Rural		9.6%	9.8%			--	10.65%	
			Urban		8%	7.1%			--	8.18%	
Prevalence of underweight children under 3 yrs of age	Year		1992-93	2005-06			1992-93	2005-06			
	Total	26%	51.50%	40.40%	32.85%	21.41%	42.70%	41.10%	39.82%		
2	Achieve Universal Primary Education	Net Enrolment Ratio	Year		2008-09	2010-11			2008-09	2010-11	
			Total		98.59%	99.89%			86.03%	85.73%	
		Youth (15 -24 years old) literacy	Year		2001	2007-08			1991	2001	
			Total		76%	86%			80%	89%	
			Urban		87%	93%			89%	96%	
			Rural		72%	83%			75%	84%	
3	Promote Gender Equality and	Gender Parity Index	Year		2004-05	2010-11			2004-05	2010-11	

	Empower Women		Primary		0.95	1.01			0.87	1.02	
			Secondary		0.71	0.88			0.78	1.17	
			Higher		0.71	0.86			0.91	1.76	
		literacy rate (15 -24 years old)	Year		2001	2007-08			2001	2007-08	
			Male		84	91			88	94	
			Female		68	80			72	83	
		Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	Year		2004-05	2001-12			2004-05	2011-12	
			Total		18.6 %	19.3 %			17.7 %	14.5 %	
			Urban		19.2 %	18.7 %			17.0 %	13.4 %	
			Rural		17.9 %	19.9 %			18.6 %	16.8 %	
4	Reduce child mortality	Under Five Mortality Rate	Year		1992	2012			1992	2012	
			Per 1000 live births	42	109.3	52	49	37	104	48	45
		Infant Mortality Rate - Per 1000 live births	Year		1990	2012			1990	2012	
			Total	27	80	42	40	24	72	38	38
			Urban		50	28			54	24	
			Rural		86	46			79	45	
			Male		78	41			73	36	
		Female		81	44			80	39		
the proportion of one-year old (12-23 months) children immunized against measles	Year		1992-93	2009			1992-93	2009			
	Total	100	42.2	74.1	89.06	100	55.9	78	87.86		
5	Improve Maternal Health	Maternal Mortality Ratio – Deaths per 100000 live births	Total	109	437	178	140	77	308	122	106
		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Total	100	33.00%	76.20%	77.29	100	43.40%	85.20%	88.32
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases	HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years		2004-05	2010-11			2004-05	2010-11		
				0.86 %	0.39 %			0.16 %	0.31 %		
7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	Proportion of land area covered by forest	Year		1995-96	2011-12			1995-96	2011-12	
			% of GCA		23.36	21.05			9.89	7.46	
		Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	Year		2008-09	2012-13			2008-09	2012-13	
			U - % HHs		93.9	95.3			95.6	95.6	
			R - % HHs		90.4	88.5			91.4	89.2	
		Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	U - % HHs		85.3	31.9			91.0	32.2	
R - %			89.6	38.8			93.6	40.7			
8	Develop a global partnership for development	Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population (%)		March-2010	June-2013			March-2010	June-2013		
			Total		52.74	73.50			58.46	87.31	
			Urban		119.50	145.35			95.82	135.97	
			Rural		24.31	41.90			33.52	53.44	

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