

## Some Important Facts You Should Know

### Poverty in India—Basic Facts

- India is estimated to have one-third of the world's poor. In 2012, 37 per cent of India's 1.21 billion people fell below the international poverty line, which is \$1.25 a day, according to the then Indian Planning Commission.
- As per World Bank, more than 400 million Indians lived in poverty which is 1/3rd of world population earning less than \$1.25 per day in 2015.
- According to the Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) concept proposed by World Bank in 2015, India's poverty rate for period 2011–12 stood at 12.4% of the total population, or about 172 million people, taking the revised poverty line as \$1.90.
- Families can't grow enough crops to feed themselves each year due to the lack of new farming techniques, difficult weather conditions, poor storage conditions, misuse of insecticides and lack of water.
- India has the highest rate of child marriage in the world, where one in three girls becomes child brides. Many girls are married off at an early age, become servants or even prostitutes just to survive.
- Men are more than twice as likely as women to hold salaried jobs in the large and medium-sized towns. As such, in 2013 women only earned 62 per cent of a men's salary for equal work.
- Almost half of all child brides worldwide live in South Asia; 1 in 3 is in India. In 2014, 33 per cent of women were married before they reached 18.
- Human Development Report 2013 released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ranked the country at a low 136 among 186 countries on its human development index (HDI)—a composite measure of life expectancy, access to education and income levels.

### **Health Situation in India: Some basic facts**

- **India** has 2.1 million people living with HIV, the third-largest population of people infected with the virus on the planet, after South Africa and Nigeria, according to the UNAIDS Gap report 2014.
- The proportion of underweight children fell from 42.5% a decade ago, to under 30% in 2015, according to UNICEF. However, still a third of the world's malnourished children live in India.
- The national immunisation rate has risen and the rate of open defecation was down from 55% of households to 45% in 2015.
- In 2015, a projected 2.97 lakh pneumonia and diarrhoea deaths are estimated in children aged less than five in the country. The lack of adequate sanitation, nutrition and safe water has significant negative health impacts.
- India will take at least 17 more years before it can reach the World Health Organization's (WHO) recommended norm of one doctor per 1,000 people.
- According to the latest Central Bureau of Health Intelligence's survey, the number of beds in the country is 540330 in 11614 Government hospitals.
- There is only one doctor per 1,700 citizens in India; WHO stipulates a minimum ratio of 1:1,000.
- There are 387 medical colleges in the country—181 in government and 206 in private sector.
- Presently the nurse physician ratio in the country is 1.5:1 as against international norm of 3:1.
- 10% of all babies die before their first birthday
- 50% of all babies are likely to be permanently stunted due to malnutrition.
- India spends 1.2% of GDP on healthcare against 17.9% in the US and 91.5% in Cuba, one of the lowest health expenditure in the world.
- The infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate was at 40/1000 and 178/1000 respectively in 2015.
- 47% children under 5 were malnourished in India in 2015, the highest figure in the world.
- Against WHO recommendation of 3.5 beds for 1000 population, the number was 0.7/1000 in 2015.
- India had only one doctor for 1000 population in 2015 and would need 3.4 lakh doctors by 2020 to meet WHO standard.
- WHO ranked India's health system at a low 112 among 190 countries in 2015.

### **Some Important Facts on India**

- India never invaded any country in her last 100000 years of history.
- When many cultures were only nomadic forest dwellers over 5000 years ago, Indians established Harappan culture in Sindhu Valley (Indus Valley Civilization).

- The name 'India' is derived from the River Indus, the valleys which were the home of the early settlers. The Aryan worshippers referred to the river Indus as the Sindhu.
- The Persian invaders converted it into Hindu. The name 'Hindustan' combines Sindhu and Hindu and thus refers to the land of the Hindus.
- Chess was invented in India.
- Algebra, Trigonometry and Calculus are studies, which originated in India.
- The 'Place Value System' and the 'Decimal System' were developed in India in 100 B.C.
- India is the largest democracy in the world, the 7<sup>th</sup> largest Country in the world, and one of the most ancient civilizations.
- The largest employer in India is the Indian Railways, employing over a million people.
- The world's first university was established in Takshila in 700 BC. More than 10,500 students from all over the world studied more than 60 subjects. The University of Nalanda built in the 4th century was one of the greatest achievements of ancient India in the field of education.
- Ayurveda is the earliest school of medicine known to mankind.
- India was one of the richest countries till the time of British rule in the early 17th Century. Christopher Columbus, attracted by India's wealth, had come looking for a sea route to India when he discovered America by mistake.
- The Art of Navigation & Navigating was born in the river Sindh over 6000 years ago.
- Bhaskaracharya rightly calculated the time taken by the earth to orbit the Sun hundreds of years before the modern astronomer did.
- The value of "pi" was first calculated by the Indian Mathematician Budhayana, and he explained the concept of what is known as the Pythagorean Theorem. He discovered this in the 6th century, long before the European mathematicians.
- Sushruta is regarded as the Father of Surgery. Over 2600 years ago Sushrata and his team conducted complicated surgeries like cataract, artificial limbs, caesareans, fractures, urinary stones, plastic surgery and brain surgeries.
- India exports software to over 100 countries.
- The four religions born in India - Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism, are followed by 25% of the world's population.
- Jainism and Buddhism were founded in India in 600 B.C. and 500 B.C. respectively.
- Islam is India's and the world's second largest religion. India has the largest population of Muslims in the world.
- Jews and Christians have lived continuously in India since 200 B.C. and 52 A.D. respectively
- The largest religious building in the world is Angkor Wat, a Hindu Temple in Cambodia built at the end of the 11th century.
- The Vishnu Temple in the city of Tirupathi built in the 10th century, is the world's largest religious pilgrimage destination. Larger than either Rome or Mecca, an average of 30,000 visitors donate \$6 million (US) to the temple every day.

- India provides safety for more than 300,000 refugees originally from Sri Lanka, Tibet, Bhutan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, who escaped to flee religious and political persecution.
- Yoga has its origins in India and has existed for over 5,000 years.
- India has been the largest troop contributor to the UN Peacekeeping Missions since its inception.
- India has the world's third largest army after China and USA.
- India has the third largest Muslim population in the world more mosques (300,000) than any other nation in the world.
- Takshila is said to be the first ever university in the world. It started around 700 BC.
- More than 54 crore people voted in the 2014 General Election – more people than the population of USA, UK, Australia and Japan combined.
- Number of births in India every year is more than the total population of Australia and many other countries.
- India has the largest English speaking population in the world.
- India is the largest producer of films in the world.
- India leads the world with the most murders (32,719) per year, with Russia taking the second spot with 28,904 murders per year.
- Till 17<sup>th</sup> century, India was one of the richest countries in the world.
- India is one of the three countries in the world that makes supercomputers, the other two being USA and Japan.

### Some Important Facts on Indian Education

- 39% of India's population is children.
- Over 39% boys and 33% girls drop out of schools before completing their elementary education during 2013-14. Over 20% children did not complete their primary education during the same period according to MHRD.
- According to MHRD, the annual average dropout rate at primary level has reduced from 5.6 per cent during 2012-13 to 4.3 per cent during 2014-15.
- India spends only 3.3 per cent of its GDP on education, compared to an average 5.8 per cent in developed countries.
- GOI had made a commitment to spend 6% of GDP on education in 1968, however the highest expenditure made so far is 4% of GDP.
- Since 2001, the government's flagship elementary education program, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, has helped to bring some 25 million children into school; most of them are first-generation learners.
- In India, education has been made free for children from 6 to 14 years of age (up to Class 8), under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009.
- **Gross Enrolment Ratio in India** Primary Level - **92%**, Higher Education - **12%**, Secondary Level - **52%**

- There are over 774 million illiterate people in the world. India has the largest number of illiterate people - around 287 million (a whopping 37 % of the total) - who cannot read or write.
- India's literacy rate has increased six times since the end of the British rule — from 12% to 74% in 2011, yet, India has the world's largest population of illiterates.
- Just one out of nine children finishing school joins a college. India has one of the lowest higher education enrolment ratio of **11** per cent. In the US it is **83** per cent.
- A recent ASSCoM-McKinsey study showed that only **one** out of **Ten** Indian students with degrees in humanities and **one** out of **four** engineering graduates are employable.
- A study by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council showed that **90** per cent of the colleges and **70** per cent of the **universities** that the council graded were of poor quality.
- Indian students now spend **\$7 billion** to go abroad and study in foreign universities because of the poor quality of education at home.
- The US currently accounts for over **a third** of the entire world's output of articles in science and engineering. India, in contrast, accounts for less than **3 per cent** of research papers published and in terms of **citations barely 1 per cent**.

### Important Facts on Indian Population

- India accounts for 1.21 billion people of the total 7 billion global population which means one out of every 6 people live here.
- India supports 17.5% of world population on 2.4% of world surface.
- With a decadal population growth of 1.64%, India will replace China as the most populous country by 2030 when its population is likely to be 1.65 billion.
- 74% of India's population was literate in 2001, a figure said to be around 80% now.
- Life expectancy in India stands at 69, with averages of 7.6 in women and 67.5 in men.
- Almost half of the country's population is **below 25 years**. Almost **10 per cent of them or 12 crore** are between the ages of 18 and 23. If they are equipped with both knowledge and skills, they could make it into a global power.
- India has the youngest workforce with almost half of its population being under 24 years of age while 64 per cent of Indians are of working age.

### Important Facts about Indian Economy

- The Indian economy is expected to grow at 7.4 per cent in FY 2016-17, as per the forecast by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have increased 29 per cent during April 2015 – March 2016 to reach US\$ 40 billion, as compared to same period last year.
- India's foreign exchange reserves were US\$ 362.687 billion in July 22, 2016.
- India's current account deficit narrowed to US\$ 0.3 billion in January-March 2016. It was marginally lower than the US\$ 0.7 billion deficit recorded in January-March 2015.

- India's Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation rate rose to 1.62 per cent in June 2016.
- India's Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rate rose to 5.77 per cent in June 2016.
- India has the ninth-largest economy in the world by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). By 2030, India's projected GDP (PPP) would be at \$13,716 billion.
- Indian industry accounts for 28 per cent of the country's GDP and employs 14 per cent of the total workforce.
- India is one of the fastest growing retail markets in the world. One of the top five retail markets in the world by economic value, the retail industry is estimated to be \$450 billion.
- India ranks second worldwide in farm output. India is the largest producer in the world of milk, jute and pulses.
- India has the world's third largest road network, covering more than 4.3 million kilometres and carrying 60 per cent freight and 87 per cent passenger traffic.
- Indian Railways is the fourth largest rail network in the world, with a track length of 114,500 kilometres.
- India has a national tele-density rate of 74.15 per cent with 926.53 million telephone subscribers.
- Over half of India's population is below 25 years now. By 2020, the average age of an Indian is expected to be 29 years.
- India's working-age population will increase by 240 million over the next two decades. India has the second-largest pool of scientists and engineers in the world. More than 460 million constitute the working population of the country and it is second largest in the world after China.
- With 1,55,618 post offices and over 5,66,000 employees, India has the largest postal network in the world.
- India's Rs 77 trillion banking industry has 87 scheduled commercial banks, 26 public sector banks, 20 private banks and 41 foreign banks.
- After agriculture, textile manufacturing is the second largest source of income in India.
- India has a per capita income of \$ 1400, but still qualifies as the third largest economy in Asia after China and Japan. This is only possible due to the large size of its population, which is its ultimate consumer.
- India is the world leader in terms of providing outsourced IT services. We manage to deliver around half of the world's outsourced IT services, accounting to be more than \$ 45 billion.
- India is the world's second largest arms importer and spent around \$50 billion on defence purchases in the last decade.
- India is the seventh-largest country in the world by area and the second-most populous country behind only China.



## **Important Facts on Indian Geography**

- The Union of India is the seventh largest country in the world covering an area of 32,87,590 square kilometres. The country, however, occupies just 2.4 % of the total surface of the earth.
- India is divided into 29 states, 6 union territories and 1 national capital territory.
- India is surrounded by China, Nepal, Bhutan in north; Myanmar, Bangladesh in east, Sri Lanka in south; Pakistan in west.
- South Asia has a total area of about 4.488 million sq. km out of which India occupies 73.2 %.
- It is 4 times larger than Pakistan which is second largest in South Asia. India is 12 times larger than UK and 8 times larger than Japan.
- The mainland stretches from latitude 8°4' north to 37°6' north and from longitude 68°7' east to 97°25' east of Greenwich. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the country is almost same in degrees, i.e., about 30 degrees. The country thus lies wholly in the northern and eastern hemispheres.
- The 82°30' E longitude is taken as Standard Time Meridian of India, as it passes through the middle of India (from Naini, near Allahabad.) Hence Naini, Near Allahabad is the Standard Time of India.
- The country is of a vast size and measures about 3,214 kilometres from north to south and about 2,933 kilometres from west to east.
- India being centrally located in South Asia, she enjoys an advantageous-position for doing trade with Australia and the countries of Africa, the Middle East and the Far East. Thus, India dominates the Indian Ocean and commands an important strategic position.
- Her land frontier is 15,200 kilometres long. Her northern borderland, being mountainous, is very difficult to cross and it offers very few transport facilities for trade with the arid, almost barren and very sparsely populated regions of Central Asia.
- India has a coastline of 6,100 kilometres in the main land and she depends on the Indian Ocean for bulk of her foreign trade. The total length of the coastline of the mainland, Lakshadweep group of Islands and Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands is 7,519.5 km.
- India is a unique country as it is easily accessible to other parts of Asia, Africa, Europe and Americas. It acts as a bridge head between developed and developing countries of the world and between the East and the West. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, distance between India and Europe has been reduced by 7000 km. India enjoys a favourable ocean routes from East and South-East Asia and Australia to Africa and Europe pass through Indian Ocean.
- The forest areas of India sprawl over an area of 64, 113 sq. km. constituting 19.27 % of the country's total area. 69 % of the total land area of India is covered by dry lands. The other part of 9.56 % is water. Indian rivers are accountable for a total area of about 14, 500 km.
- Half of the population of India is connected with the agriculture. Main crops produced

in India are- Rice, Wheat, Jute, Cotton, Tea, Coffee, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi. India is the second largest rice producer of world and fourth largest wheat producer of world.

### **Women in India: Basic Facts**

- Sex Ratio 943 as per 2001 Census.
- Literacy Male: 75.85
- Literacy Female: 54.16
- 1 to 3% executive positions only occupied by women
- 9 % women in executive bodies of political parties
- 3 % women as Supreme Court Judges
- 7 % women in civil services
- Infant mortality is 67 for boys and 78 for girls
- 40 % women are assaulted by their intimate partners
- 65 % women reported some kind of abuse
- Rural women are paid 60% of what men are paid
- Urban women are paid 80% of what men are paid
- Less than 50% women are involved in decisions related to their own health care
- A woman is molested in the country every 26 minutes
- A rape occurs every 34 minutes
- Every 42 minutes, an incident of sexual harassment takes place
- Every 43 minutes, a woman is kidnapped
- Every 93 minutes, a woman is killed
- Every 102 minutes, a dowry death
- One out of every three women has experienced violence in marital life
- 72 per cent increase in cases of torture and dowry deaths from 1991 to 1995
- 45 per cent of Indian women are slapped, kicked or beaten by their husbands
- 75 per cent of women who reported violence have attempted suicide
- Highest rate of sexual violence were among highly educated men
- 32% - with zero education, 42% - primary school education, 57%-high school and college education
- 35% sexual violence by low economic groups and 61 % among the highest income groups.
- In rural India, agriculture and allied industrial sectors employ as much as 90% of total female labour
- Of the 15 million baby girls born in India each year, nearly 25 per cent will not live to see their 15th birthday.