

LEARNING BITS

“A BANK OF FACTS AND STATS”

Oriented towards UPSC IAS EXAMS

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QUOTES

GS 1 - INDIAN CULTURE

1. "Religion, like all other ideas, deserves criticism, satire, and our fearless disrespect." — Salman Rushdie
2. "We owe a lot to the Indians, who taught us how to count, without which no worthwhile scientific discovery could have been made." — Albert Einstein
3. "It is not possible for civilization to flow backward while there is youth in the world. Youth may be headstrong, but it will advance its allotted length." — Helen Keller

GS 1 - SOCIETY

1. "You must not lose faith in humanity. Humanity is an ocean; if a few drops of the ocean are dirty, the ocean does not become dirty." — Gandhi
2. "The test for civilization is the way it cares for the helpless. A civilized society tolerates eccentricity to the point of doubtful sanity."
3. "Our society is not a community but merely a collection of isolated family units."
4. "A gender-equal society would be one where the word 'gender' does not exist, where everyone can be themselves."
5. "A society should never become a pond with stagnant water, without movement." (Regarding the removal of social evil practices)

GS 2 - SOCIAL JUSTICE/POVERTY

1. "There are people in the world so hungry, that God cannot appear to them except in the form of bread." — Mahatma Gandhi
2. "It is health that is the real wealth, and not pieces of gold and silver." — Mahatma Gandhi
3. "If the farmer is rich, then so is the nation." — Amit Kalantri
4. "Poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue; it is hard for an empty bag to stand upright." — Benjamin Franklin

GS 2 - INEQUALITIES

1. "Human rights are not only violated by terrorism, repression, or assassination, but also by unfair economic structures that create huge inequalities." — Pope Francis
2. "Building capacity dissolves differences. It irons out inequalities." — APJ Abdul Kalam

GS 2 - MINORITIES

1. "The smallest minority on earth is the individual. Those who deny individual rights cannot claim to be defenders of minorities." — Ayn Rand

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GS 2 - POVERTY

1. "As long as poverty, injustice, and gross inequality exist in our world, none of us can truly rest." — Nelson Mandela
2. "Poverty is the worst form of violence." — Mahatma Gandhi
3. "In a country well-governed, poverty is something to be ashamed of. In a country badly governed, wealth is something to be ashamed of." — Confucius

GS 2 - EDUCATION

1. "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world." — Nelson Mandela
2. "Education is what remains after one has forgotten what one has learned in school." — Albert Einstein
3. "There are two educations. One should teach us how to make a living and the other how to live." — John T Adams
4. "Children must be taught how to think, not what to think." — Margaret Mead
5. "We must go on fighting for basic education for all, but also emphasize the importance of the content of education." — Amartya Sen
6. "Learning gives creativity. Creativity leads to thinking. Thinking provides knowledge. Knowledge makes you great." — APJ Abdul Kalam
7. "Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself."
8. "An investment in knowledge pays the best interest."

GS 1 - WOMEN

1. "You educate a man; you educate a man. You educate a woman; you educate a generation." — Brigham Young
2. "There is considerable evidence that women's education and literacy tend to reduce the mortality rates of children." — Amartya Sen
3. "No tool for development than women themselves." — Kofi Annan
4. "Where women are honored, divinity blossoms there, and wherever women are dishonored, all action remains unfruitful." — Manusmriti
5. "No country whose females were sunk in ignorance could ever make significant progress in civilization." — Anonymous
6. "I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved." — B.R. Ambedkar
7. "There is no limit to what we, as women, can accomplish." — Michelle Obama
8. "If you want something said, ask a man; if you want something done, ask a woman." — Margaret Thatcher

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9. “No chance of the welfare of the world until the condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly with one wing.” – Swami Vivekananda
10. “Men are governed by lines of intellect; women by curves of emotion.”
11. “A woman is the full circle. Within her is the power to create, nurture, and transform.” – Diane Mariechild

GS 2 - CHILD

1. “There can be no keener revelation of a society's soul than the way in which it treats its children.” – Nelson Mandela
2. “If we are to teach real peace in this world, and if we are to carry on a real war against war, we shall have to begin with the children.” – MK Gandhi

GS 2 - CHILD LABOUR

1. “Child labor perpetuates poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, population growth, and other social problems.” – Kailash Satyarthi

GS 3 - GLOBALISATION

1. “Every aspect of Western culture needs a rational code of ethics, a rational code of ethics as a precondition of rebirth.” – Ayn Rand
2. “The negative side to globalization is that it wipes out entire economic systems, and in doing so, wipes out the accompanying culture.” – Peter L. Berger
3. “In the age of globalization, pooled sovereignty means more power, not less.” – Jose Manuel Barroso
4. “Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever-widening thought and action.” – Rabindranath Tagore

GS 2 - HEALTH

1. “Health is wealth.”
2. “It is health which is real wealth, and not pieces of gold and silver.” – Mahatma Gandhi
3. “Healthy citizens are the greatest asset any nation can have.” – Winston Churchill

GS 2 - ADMINISTRATION

1. “If ethics is poor at the top, the behavior is copied down the organization.” – Robert Noyce
2. “Dharma is the foundation of good governance.” – Buddha
3. “A lack of transparency results in distrust and a deep sense of insecurity.” – Dalai Lama
4. “Divorced from ethics, leadership is reduced to management, and politics to mere technique.” – James Macgregor Burns
5. “With bad laws and good civil servants, it's still possible to govern. But with bad civil servants, even the best laws can't help.” – Otto Von Bismarck

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GS 2 - GOVERNMENT

1. "No man is good enough to govern any woman without her consent."
2. "If the government becomes a law-breaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."
3. "Nationalism is an infantile disease. It is the measles of mankind."
4. "A state is better governed which has few laws, and those laws strictly followed."
5. "The best government is one that teaches us to govern ourselves."

GS 2 - DEMOCRACY/INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

1. "Indian democracy's greatest strength is that we have always put the nation ahead of politics." — Atal Bihari Vajpayee
2. "The ballot is stronger than the bullet." — Abraham Lincoln
3. "The preservation of freedom is not the task of soldiers alone. The whole nation has to be strong." — Lal Bahadur Shastri
4. "In India, we celebrate the commonality of major differences; we are a land of belonging rather than of blood." — Shashi Tharoor
5. "If I were asked under what sky the human mind has most fully developed some of its choicest gifts, has most deeply pondered on the greatest problems of life, and has found solutions, I should point to India." — Max Mueller
6. "I understand democracy as something that gives the weak the same chance as the strong." — Mahatma Gandhi
7. "Children should be taught modernization, not westernization." — Unknown
8. "Dream, Dream, Dream. Dreams transform into thoughts, and thoughts result in action." — APJ Abdul Kalam
9. "In trans-border relations, there are no permanent friends or permanent enemies or even permanent borders." — Chanakya

GS 2 - FEDERALISM, DECENTRALISATION

1. "Diversity is not how we differ. Diversity is about embracing one another's uniqueness." — Ola Joseph
2. "The health of our waters is the principal measure of how we live on the land." — Luna Leopold
3. "When the Panchayat Raj is established, public opinion will do what violence can never do." — Mahatma Gandhi
4. "The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands, whether of one, a few, or many, and whether hereditary, self-appointed, or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny." — James Madison

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5. "Anyone who can solve the problems of water will be worthy of two Nobel prizes." — John F. Kennedy

GS 2 - JUDICIARY

1. "Where there is adherence to right action, there [alone] lies victory!" — Supreme Court Motto
2. "Judiciary must be strengthened and released from political interference." — Aung San Suu Kyi
3. "Overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity; it is an act of justice." — Nelson Mandela

GS 2 - POWER

1. "Censorship is saying: 'I'm the one who says the last sentence.'"
2. "Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power." — Abraham Lincoln
3. "When the whole world is silent, even one voice becomes powerful." — Malala Yousafzai
4. "Personality has power to uplift, power to depress, power to curse, and power to bless."
5. "He who wishes to be obeyed must know how to command."
6. "The most powerful force on Earth is love."
7. "Character is power."
8. "Few men have virtue to withstand the highest bidder." — George Washington
9. "Power doesn't corrupt people; people corrupt power."
10. "Power has only one duty: to empower the powerless."
11. "Man's greatness lies in his power of noble thoughts."
12. "When the power of love overcomes the love of power, the world will know peace." — Jimi Hendrix
13. "Power does not corrupt. Fear corrupts... perhaps the fear of a loss of power."
14. "Belief has the power to create and the power to destroy."
15. "Fear is the most debilitating emotion in the world, and it can keep you from ever truly knowing yourself and others."

GS 4 - CORRUPTION

1. "Corruption is the true enemy of development."
2. "The cancer that demands our urgent attention is corruption and poverty."

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GS 3 - ECONOMIC GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

1. "If the conservation of nature goes wrong, nothing else will go right." — MS Swaminathan
2. "GDP measures everything in short, except that which makes life worthwhile." — Robert F. Kennedy
3. "Economic growth without investment in human development is unsustainable and unethical." — Amartya Sen
4. "Technology is always a two-edged sword. It will bring in many benefits, but also many disasters." — Alan Moore
5. "We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them." — Albert Einstein

GS 3 - SKILL

1. "It is possible to fly without motors, but not without knowledge and skill." — Wilbur Wright

GS 3 - WORK

1. "Life is like a box of chocolates. You never know what you're gonna get." — Forrest Gump
2. "The privilege to work is a gift, the power to work is a blessing, the love of work is success."

GS 3 - MEDIA & SOCIETY

1. "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it." — Voltaire
2. "People are sheep. TV is the shepherd." — Jess C Scott
3. "What the mass media offers is not popular art, but entertainment which is intended to be consumed like food, forgotten, and replaced by a new dish." — W.H. Auden
4. "Transparency is for those who carry out public duties and exercise public power. Privacy is for everyone else." — Glenn Greenwald

GS 3 - SCIENCE & TECH

1. "In my opinion, our healthcare system has failed when a doctor fails to treat an illness that is treatable." — Kevil Lee Adam
2. "It has become appallingly obvious that our technology has exceeded our humanity." — Albert Einstein
3. "Science without religion is lame, religion without science is blind." — Albert Einstein
4. "Our scientific power has outrun our spiritual power. We have guided missiles and misguided men." — Martin Luther King Jr.
5. "The notion that science and spirituality are somehow mutually exclusive does a disservice to both." — Carl Sagan

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GS 3 - TECHNOLOGIES

1. "Our technology has exceeded our humanity." – Albert Einstein
2. "Humanity is acquiring all the right technology for all the wrong reasons." – R. Buckminster Fuller
3. "Technology is a useful servant but a dangerous master." – Christian Lous Lange

GS 3 - ENVIRONMENT/URBANISATION

1. "In urbanization, you think big because you are thinking decades ahead." – Kushal Pal Singh
2. "If you think the economy is more important than the environment, try holding your breath while counting your money." – Guy McPherson
3. "Urbanization in India is a slow but sure death for her villages and villagers." – Mahatma Gandhi
4. "The world has enough for everyone's need, but not enough for everyone's greed." – Mahatma Gandhi
5. "Earth does not belong to us; we belong to the earth." – Native American Proverb
6. "When disaster strikes, it tears the curtain away from the festering problems that we have beneath them." – Barack Obama
7. "We won't have a society if we destroy the environment."
8. "The only way forward, if we are going to improve the quality of the environment, is to get everybody involved." – Richard Rogers
9. "We do not inherit the Earth from our ancestors; we borrow it from our children, so we need to make it better and better."

GS 2 - INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS/RELATIONS

1. "If the United Nations is to survive, those who represent it must bolster it; those who advocate it must submit to it; and those who believe in it must fight for it." – Norman Cousins
2. "Our diaspora provides a platform for a stronger relationship between India and ASEAN countries." – Sushma Swaraj
3. "India and the US are natural allies." – Atal Bihari Vajpayee

GS 3 - SECURITY

1. "Peace cannot be achieved through violence; it can only be attained through understanding." – R.W. Emerson
2. "A nation that cannot control its borders is not a nation." – Ronald Reagan

GS 3 - TERRORISM

1. "Terrorism is like a spurious growth in a beautiful garden; if it were cut, it would come up again. Therefore, it needs to be deeply uprooted."

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2. "There is no life to be found in violence. Every act of violence brings us closer to death and destruction." — Bell Hooks
3. "The best way to fight terrorism is by fighting the basic needs of humanity, i.e., hunger, poverty, and education."
4. "Terrorism should not be seen from a narrow perspective of caste, creed, and religion."
5. "The war we are fighting today against terrorism is a multifaceted fight. We have to use every tool in our toolkit to wage this war - diplomacy, finance, intelligence, law enforcement, and of course, military power - and we are developing new tools as we go along."
6. "We first fought in the name of religion, then Communism, and now in the name of drugs and terrorism. Our excuses for global domination always change."
7. "Intelligence is the first law of defense against terrorism."
8. "Terrorism takes us back to the ages we thought were long gone."

GS 3 - WAR

1. "Mankind must put an end to war, or war will put an end to mankind." — John F. Kennedy
2. "The supreme art of war is to subdue the enemy without fighting." — Sun Tzu
3. "I don't know with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones." — Albert Einstein
4. "War is like love, easy to begin but hard to stop." — APJ Abdul Kalam

GS 4 - MISCELLANEOUS

GS 4 - WISDOM

1. "Discipline is the bridge between goals and accomplishments."
2. "A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step."
3. Three ways to learn wisdom:
 - First, by reflection, which is noblest
 - Second, by imitation, which is easiest
 - And third, by experience, which is the bitterest

GS 4 - TRUTH

1. "Honesty is the first chapter in the book of wisdom."
2. "If you tell the truth, you don't have to remember anything."
3. "A harmful truth is better than a useful lie."
4. "Learn what is true in order to do what is right."

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FACTS and STATS

GS 1 - Women

Gender Wage Gap

- **Global Gap:** In 2021, India ranked 140th among 156 nations in the WEF Global Gender Gap report.
 - Globally, women are paid 20% less than men (WEF).
 - Women earn only 77 cents for every dollar earned by men (UN Women Worldwide).
- **India's Gender Gap:**
 - Women are paid 34% less than men (WEF).
 - The income of women in India is only one-fifth of that of men (ADP Institute, 2021).
 - Women collectively lost Rs 59.11 lakh crore in earnings in 2020 (OXFAM).
- **Wage Differentials:**
 - Women make up 60% of the lowest wage category.
 - Women constitute only 15% of top wage earners.

Women at Workplace

- **Ranking (Women Participation Rate):** India ranked 84th out of 87 countries in 2012.
- **Sector-wise Breakdown (Agriculture - Oxfam Report):**
 - 80% of all economically active women are in agriculture.
 - 33% are agrilabor.
 - 48% are self-employed farmers.
 - 20% are in the secondary sector.
 - 18% are in services.
 - More than 95% of India's working women are informal workers (ILO).

Female Labour Force Participation Rate (F-LFPR)

- **Statistics:**
 - The F-LFPR has been falling steeply over the last two decades, from about 30.5% in 2000 to 21.1% in 2019 (pre-pandemic) and 18.6% in 2020 (post-pandemic) (ILO).
 - World Average (ILO): 49% (F); 75% (M).
 - India ranks 121 out of 131 countries on female LFPR (ILO).

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- According to IMF, in India, 82% of males and 92% of females earn less than Rs 10,000 per month (State of Working India report).

Crimes Against Women

• Increase in Crime Rates:

- 30% increase in 2021 (National Commission for Women data).
- 8.3% decrease in 2020 (NCRB Data).

• Domestic Violence:

- NFHS-5 data shows Karnataka ranks no.1 in domestic violence cases.
- 32% of ever-married Indian women experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence.
- Only 14% of these women reported the issue.
- The UN raised concern about increased cases, naming it the 'Hidden Pandemic'.

• Rape:

- Rape is the 4th most common crime against women in India.
- India recorded an average of 77 rape cases daily in 2020 (NCRB).

• Missing Women (UNFPA State of World Population Report):

- Globally, the number of missing women doubled from 61 million in 1970 to 142.6 million in 2020.
- India has 45.8 million missing women.

Others

• Credit:

- Credit penetration to women was 12% in 2021.
- 79% of women-run enterprises are self-financed.
- Only 4.4% borrowed money from a financial institution or received assistance from the government.

• Sectors:

- Women run about 8 million MSMEs.
- 97.5% of women enterprises are in the micro sector.
- Women entrepreneurs account for 20% of all MSMEs (NSSO data).
- 67 million Indian women are members of six million SHGs (World Bank).

• Politics:

- Women represent 10.5% of the total members of Parliament (ECI data).

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- In the last 75 years, women's representation in the Lok Sabha has not even increased by 10%.
- The 17th Lok Sabha has 78 women MPs (the highest in the history of the Lok Sabha).
- 14% in the Lok Sabha (4.4% in 1952).
- India is still worse than 140 countries in the representation of women in Parliament.
- World Average: 24.6% representation.
- The global proportion of women parliamentarians increased by 0.6 percentage points to reach 26.1% (Inter-Parliamentary Union data 2021).
- **Contribution to GDP:**
 - Women contribute 18% to India's GDP (World Bank Data 2020).
 - McKinsey Global Institute estimates that India could add \$770 billion to its GDP by 2025 by offering equal opportunities to women.
- **Economic Discrimination:**
 - 2.4 billion women globally do not have the same economic rights as men (World Bank).
 - Women do 66% of the unpaid work globally.
 - The wage gap is 34%.
 - Women constitute only 11% of board members at companies.
 - According to the Agri Census 2015-16, only 13.87% of women have land ownership.
- **Women as Entrepreneurs:**
 - Not more than 14% of business establishments in India are run by female entrepreneurs (NSSO).
 - The Google-Bain report estimated that women owned 13.5-15.7 million or 20% of all enterprises.
 - 34% of female entrepreneurs are in the agriculture sector.
 - Women make up 9% of startup founders (NASSCOM).

Women and Education

- **UNICEF Data:**
 - Worldwide, 129 million girls are out of school.
 - Only 49% of countries have achieved gender parity in primary education.
 - At the secondary level, the gap widens: 42% of countries have achieved gender parity in lower secondary education, and 24% in upper secondary education.

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• India's Progress:

- The education gap has recently been closed by 30%.
- The literacy rate among women is 65.46% (2011 census).

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Population

Population Composition

- **Age Distribution:**
 - 0-14 years: 26.31%
 - 15-24 years: 17.51%
 - 25-54 years: 41.56%

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- 55-64 years: 7.91%

- 65 years and over: 6.72%

- **Rural-Urban Composition:**

- Urban: 31.16%

- Rural: 68.84%

- **Median Age:**

- Total: 28.1 years

- Male: 27.5 years

- Female: 28.9 years

- **Population Growth Rate:** 1.1% (2020 estimate)

- **Migration:**

- India has 450 million internal migrants (2011 census).

- The number of migrant blue-collar workers who have moved interstate is around 150 million.

- **Literacy Rate:**

- The literacy rate in the country is 74.04%, with 82.14% for males and 65.46% for females (2011 census).

- Literacy rate of males (84.7%) is higher than that of females (70.3%) in India (NSO).

- Kerala (96.2%), Delhi (88.7%), and Andhra Pradesh (66.4%) have the highest literacy rates (NSO Survey).

- Male literacy rate is higher than female literacy rate in all states.

- **Sex-Ratio in India:**

- Overall: 943

- Child Sex Ratio: 918 (Census data)

- **Fertility (NFHS 5):**

- TFR was 2 in 2019-2021, just below the replacement fertility rate of 2.1.

- In rural areas, the TFR is still 2.1.

- In urban areas, TFR had gone below the replacement fertility rate in the 2015-16 NFHS itself.

- Out of 17 states surveyed, except Bihar, Manipur, and Meghalaya, all have a TFR of 2.1 or less.

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• Religious Composition:

- Hinduism: 79.8%
- Islam: 14.2%
- Christianity: 2.3%
- Sikhism: 1.72%
- Buddhism: 0.7%
- Jainism: 0.37%

• Life Expectancy at Birth:

- Overall: 69 years (World Average - 72.81 years)
- Female: 70.7 years
- Male: 68.2 years
- Impact of COVID-19: Life expectancy in India dropped by two years. Life expectancy at birth in 2019 was 69.5 years for men and 72 years for women, which came down to 67.5 years and 69.8 years, respectively, in 2020.

• Diaspora:

- India has the largest diaspora population in the world, with 18 million people from the country living outside their homeland in 2020 (UN report).
- UAE, the US, and Saudi Arabia host the largest number of migrants from India.
- India received \$87 billion in remittances in 2021 (World Bank).

Urbanisation

• Urbanisation (World):

- Current: 55% of the world's population lives in urban areas.
- Projection: Expected to increase to 68% by 2050.

• Urbanisation (India):

- Current: 31.16% (2011 Census)
- Projected: By 2036, 38.6% of Indians will live in urban areas (National Commission for Population).

• Urbanisation Status:

- **Highest Urbanisation:**
 - UTs: Delhi, Chandigarh (97.5%)

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- All States: Goa (61.1%)
- Major States: Tamil Nadu (48.4%)
- **Lowest Urbanisation:**
- Himachal Pradesh (10%) (Ministry Of Housing and Urban Affairs Data 2021)
- **Slums:**
- Prevalence: Slums are found in 65% of towns in India (Registrar General of India 2011).
- Census 2011: 5.41% of the population lives in slums.
- 17% of the world's slum dwellers reside in India.
- **Homeless:**
- 1.77 million people are homeless (Census 2011).
- **Slum and Informal Settlements Dwellers:**
- 6.5 crore people live in slums or informal settlements (World Bank Group).

Marginalised Sections/Groups

• Old People:

- According to the Population Census 2011, there are nearly 104 million elderly persons in India. This has increased from 5.5% in 1951 to 8.6% in 2011 and is projected to rise to 19% by 2050.
- The sex ratio of the elderly has increased from 938 women to 1,000 men in 1971 to 1,033 in 2011 (Feminisation of Ageing).

• Disabled:

- As per Census 2011, in India, out of the total population of 121 crore, about 2.68 crore persons are disabled (2.21% of the total population).
- Out of 2.68 crore, 1.5 crore are males, and 1.18 crore are females.
- The majority (69%) of the disabled population resides in rural areas.
- The Right of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 increased the quantum of reservation for people suffering from disabilities from 3% to 4% in government jobs and from 3% to 5% in higher education institutes.

• Transgenders:

- In India, the total population of transgender individuals is around 4.88 lakh, as per the 2011 census.

• Scheduled Castes (SC):

- As per the Census 2011, the total population of Scheduled Castes constitutes 16.6% of the total population.

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- Literacy Rate:
 - Total: 66% (73% India Average)
 - Female: 56.5% (64.6% India Average)
 - Male: 75.2% (80.9% India Average)

• Scheduled Tribes (ST):

- As per the Census 2011, the total population of Scheduled Tribes constitutes 8.6% of the total population.
- Literacy Rate:
 - Total: 59% (73% India Average)
 - Female: 50% (64.6% India Average)
 - Male: 68.5% (80.9% India Average)
- The poverty level was highest among STs (50.6%), followed by SCs (33.3%), and OBCs (27.2%) [Global Multidimensional Poverty Index].

• Child:

- Missing Children: On average, a child goes missing every 10 minutes in India (Ministry of Women and Child Development).
- Child Labour: There are 33 million child laborers between the ages of 5-18 years in India (Census 2011).
- Crimes Against Children: India recorded over 350 crimes against children each day in 2020 (NCRB).
- **POCSO Cases:**
 - Over 2.26 lakh POCSO cases are pending in Fast-Track Courts.
 - From 3,039 in 2020, the number of cases rose to 3,568 in 2021.
- **Out of School Children:**
 - 43% of children drop out before completing upper primary (CAG report).
- **Trafficking:**
 - Child Beggars: There are an estimated 300,000 child beggars in India.
 - Gangs: Every year, 44,000 children fall into the clutches of gangs.
 - Prostitutes: Children make up roughly 40% of prostitutes.

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Healthcare in India

General Data

• Percentage of GDP:

- Government health expenditure share in GDP increased from 1.15% to 1.35% in 2021 (National Health Accounts Estimates).
- US: 16.9%.
- World Average: 6%.
- National Health Policy, 2017: Increase public health expenditure to 2.5% of the GDP.

• Deaths:

- 61% of deaths are due to non-communicable diseases (Lancet Global Burden of Disease Study in 2016).
- Cardiovascular diseases account for 24.8% of deaths in India, followed by respiratory diseases (10.2%), while malignant and other tumours account for 9.4% of deaths.

Doctor Availability

• Sector Distribution:

- 11% of doctors work in the public sector.
- The private sector accounts for 70% of healthcare services in India (Central Bureau of Health Intelligence Data).

Ayushman Bharat Coverage: Covers 40% of the population.

Mission Indradhanush: Vaccinated 43.6 lakh children and 11 lakh pregnant women.

Doctor-Population Ratio

• Global Comparison:

- India: 0.74:1000.
- Qatar (Highest): 7.7:1000.
- Cuba: 6.7:1000.
- Spain: 4.9:1000.
- Switzerland: 4.0:1000.
- China: 1.5:1000.
- **WHO Norm:** 1:1000.

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Nurse-Population Ratio: 1.96/1000 (2022) (WHO Norm: 1:400).

Out-of-Pocket Health Expenditure

• Statistics:

- 67% of all health expenditures are out-of-pocket.
- Per capita out-of-pocket health expenditure declined from ₹2,336 to ₹2,097 (National Health Accounts Estimates 2017-18; released in 2021).
- OOPHE pushes over 55 million people in India into poverty.
- Economic Survey: Share of out-of-pocket expenditure in the total health expenditure in India will decline from 65% to 30% if there is an increase in government spending on health to 2.5-3% of GDP.

Expenditure

- 51% is spent on curative healthcare.
- 6% is spent on preventive healthcare.

Disease Burden

- 34% of the world's TB burden.
- 26% of the world's premature mortality.
- 27% of the world's neonatal deaths.
- 21% of the world's child deaths (WHO Reports).

Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients: India imports 70% of its API requirements from China (December 2021).

Patient-Bed Ratio Per 1000 (India)

- 0.5 public hospital beds per 1,000 population.
- 1.4 beds, including public and private hospital beds, per 1,000 persons.
- Delhi has 2.71 hospital beds per 1,000.
- District hospitals have an average of 24 beds per 1 lakh people (NITI AAYOG report).
- **WHO Standard:** A minimum of 3 beds per 1000 is required.

Medical Equipment: 70-80% imported.

Maternal Mortality Rate: Declined from 113 in 2016-18 to 103 in 2017-19 (8.8% decline). India is on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target of an MMR of 70 maternal deaths per lakh live births by 2030.

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Urban-Rural Divide

• Rural Areas:

- 70% of the population.
- 31% of hospitals.
- 16% of hospitals.

Births Attended by Skilled Professionals: 81% (2015-16) (World Bank Development Indicators). NFHS 5: Institutional delivery is over 90% in 14 out of the total 22 States and UTs.

Insurance Penetration: Increased from 3.76% in 2019-20 to 4.20% in 2020-21 (IRDA Annual Report).

National Health Policy 2017

• Aims/Targets:

- Life Expectancy: 70.
- IMR: 28.
- Under 5 Mortality Rate: 23.
- Elimination of Kala Azhar, Filariasis, Leprosy.

Nutrition

• **Proportion of Anaemic:** The incidence of anaemia in under-5 children (from 58.6% to 67%), women (53.1% to 57%), and men (22.7% to 25%) has worsened in all States (NFHS-5).

• Obesity:

- Overweight children: 3.4% (NFHS-5).
- Overweight women: 24% (NFHS-5).
- Overweight men: 22.9% (NFHS-5).
- India is the 3rd most obese country.

• World Rankings:

- Global Hunger Index Rank 2021: 101/116.
- Global Nutrition Report: India ranks 1st in the number of stunted and wasted children.
- At the current rate of progress, global nutrition targets will not be achieved by 2025 globally and in most countries worldwide (Global Nutrition Report).

Open Defecation

• Access to Toilets in Households:

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- 19.4% of Indian households, urban and rural, do not use any toilet facility (NFHS).
- Access to a toilet facility is lowest in Bihar (61.2% of households) followed by Jharkhand (69.6%).
- **Open Defecation:** Nearly one in five households practice open defecation (NFHS-5 Data).
- **WHO Report:** 48% of Indians still openly defecate.

Education in India

General Data

• Literacy Rates:

- Male: 82%.
- Female: 65%.
- Total: 74%.
- The literacy gap reduced from 21% in 2001 to 17% in 2011.

• Gross Enrollment Ratio (Report on United Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) 2019-20):

- Upper Primary Level: 89.7%.
- Elementary Level: 97.8%.
- Secondary Level: 77.9%.
- Higher Secondary Level: 51.4%.

• Annual School Dropout Rates (MHRD Report 2018):

- Primary:
 - Total: 4%.
 - Male: 4.3%.
 - Female: 3.8%.
- Secondary:
 - Total: 17%.
 - Male: 17.2%.
 - Female: 16.8%.

• Pupil-Teacher Ratio (Report on United Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) 2019-20):

- The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) has improved at all levels of school education.

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- Primary: 26.5.
- Upper Primary and Secondary: 18.5.
- Higher Secondary: 26.1.
- **Expenditure on Education:** India spent 14.1% of its budget on education, compared to 5% in Vietnam and 20.6% in Indonesia, countries with similar levels of GDP (World Bank study).
- **Investment on R&D:**
 - Economic Survey 2021: 0.65% of GDP (It was 0.8% in 2008-09).

ASER Report 2021 Findings

• Enrollment:

- Shift from private to government schools: 70.3% in 2021.
- Fall in private school enrollment from 28.8% in 2020 to 24.4% in 2021.

• Infrastructure:

- Girls' Toilet: 66% of schools have a separate toilet for girls.
- Playground: 80% of schools have a playground.

Right to Education

- **Compliance:** Only 8% of schools are complying with the RTE Act.
- **Reservation:**
 - Only 15% of reserved seats are filled (out of 25% allotment).
 - In Delhi, out of 25%, less than 1% is filled because of the absence of proof showing their proof of residence.

Higher Education

• Global Standing:

- World's 2nd Largest Higher Education System.

• Enrollment:

- 27.1% in 2019-20.
- World Average: 33%.
- 38.5 million students: 19.6 million males and 18.9 million females (AISHE: 2019-20).

- **QS World Rankings 2021:** Only 3 Indian institutions are in the top 200.

- **Accredited Universities:** Only 32% of universities are accredited.