

Opportunities and Challenges



Changes



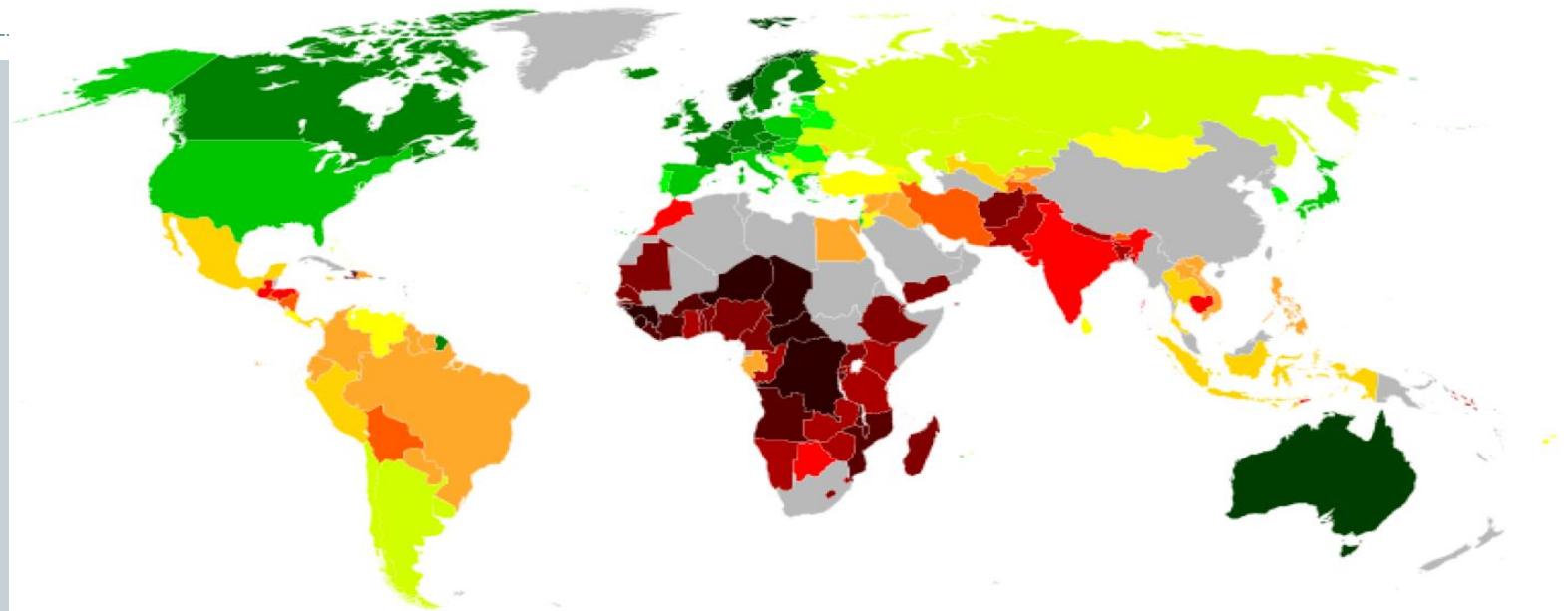
- Per capita income
 - ✓ 1970 – Rs 8091
 - ✓ 1990 – Rs 11535
 - ✓ 2009 – Rs 60000
- Hoho savings
 - 4371 crores
 - 105000 crores
 - 12 lakh crores
- FDI – 0.13 b in 1991 to 30 b in 2010

Growth and Challenges



INEQUALITY

HDI



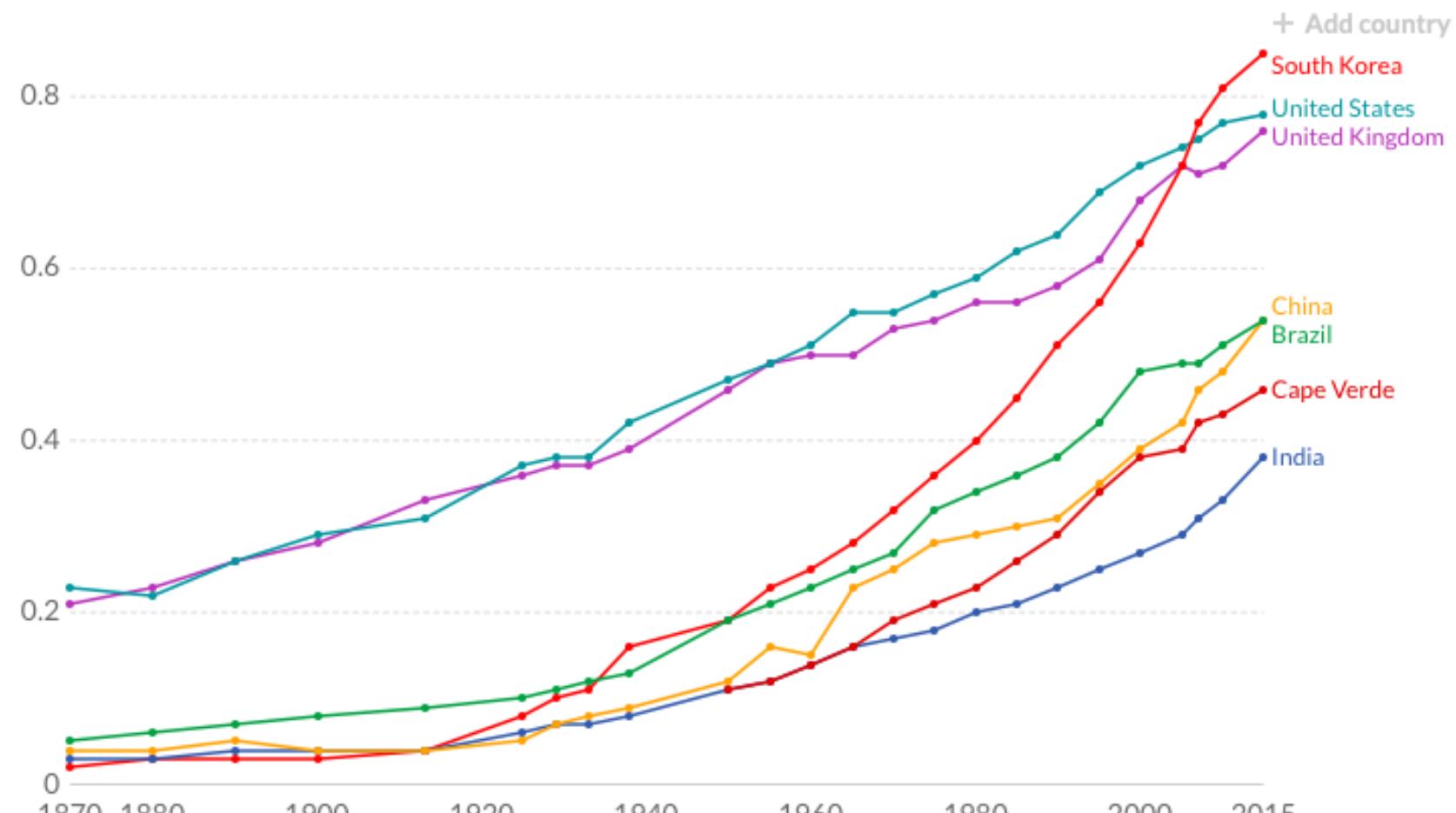
World map indicating the inequality-adjusted **Human Development Index** in 2013 (2014 report).

[dark green]	0.850 and over	[bright yellow]	0.600–0.649	[red]	0.350–0.399
[dark green]	0.800–0.849	[yellow]	0.550–0.599	[dark red]	0.300–0.349
[dark green]	0.750–0.799	[orange]	0.500–0.549	[medium red]	0.250–0.299
[dark green]	0.700–0.749	[light orange]	0.450–0.499	[black]	0.200–0.249
[light green]	0.650–0.699	[orange-red]	0.400–0.449	[grey]	Data unavailable

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_inequality-adjusted_HDI

Historical Index of Human Development

The Historical Index of Human Development (HIHD) is a summary measure of average achievement in three key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living.

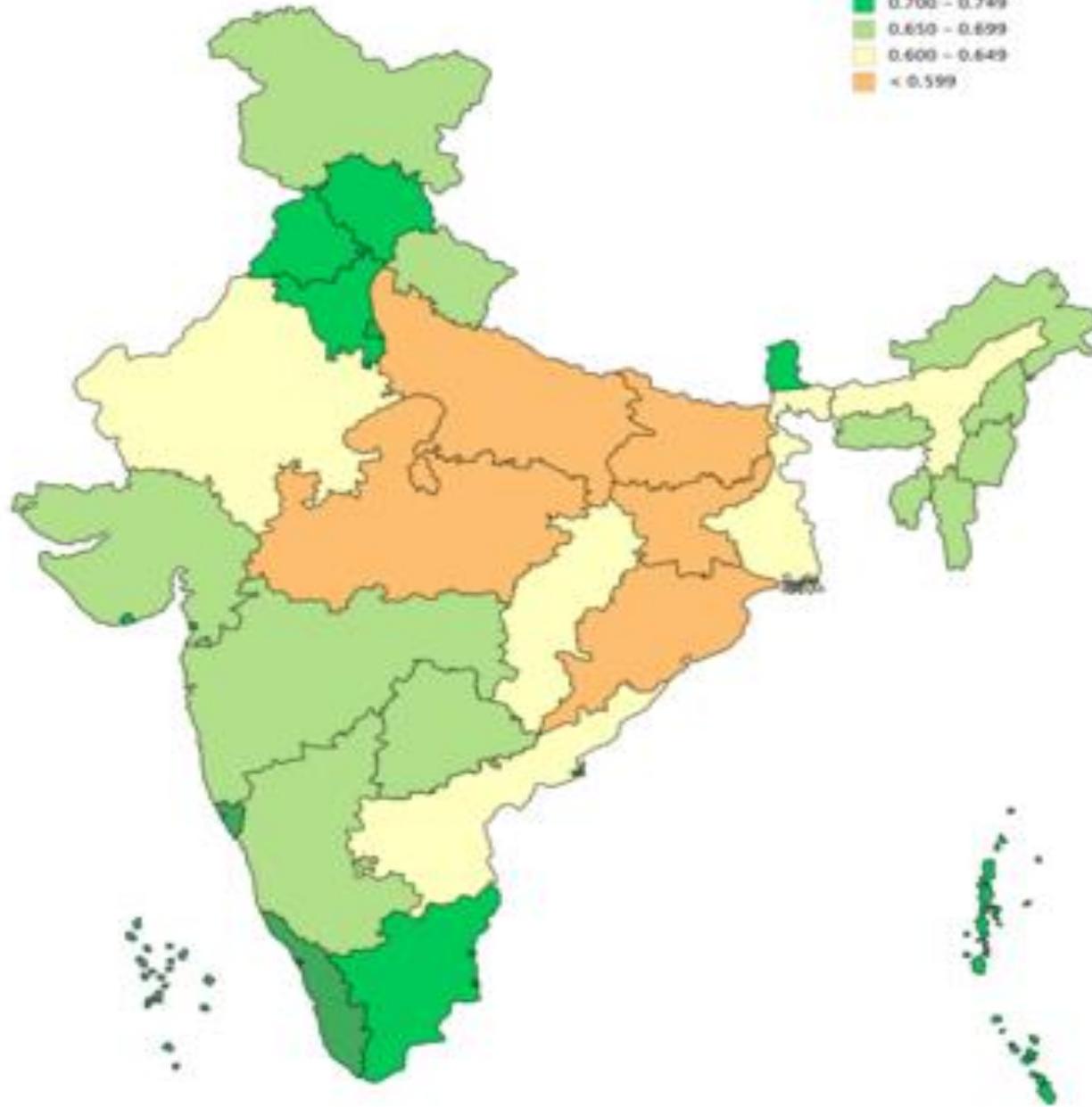


Source: Prados de la Escosura (2018)

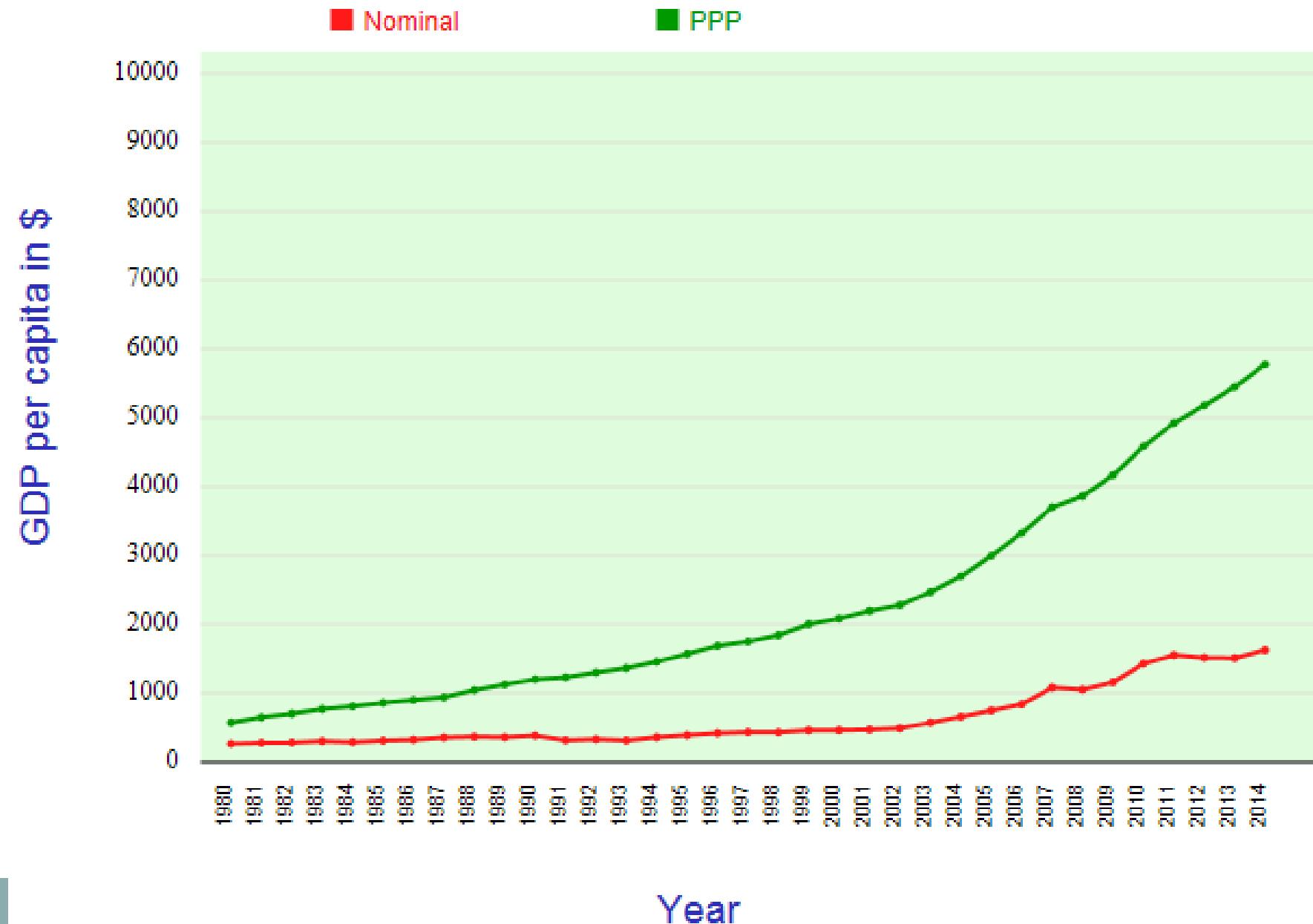
CC BY

Indian States and Union Territories by HDI (2018)

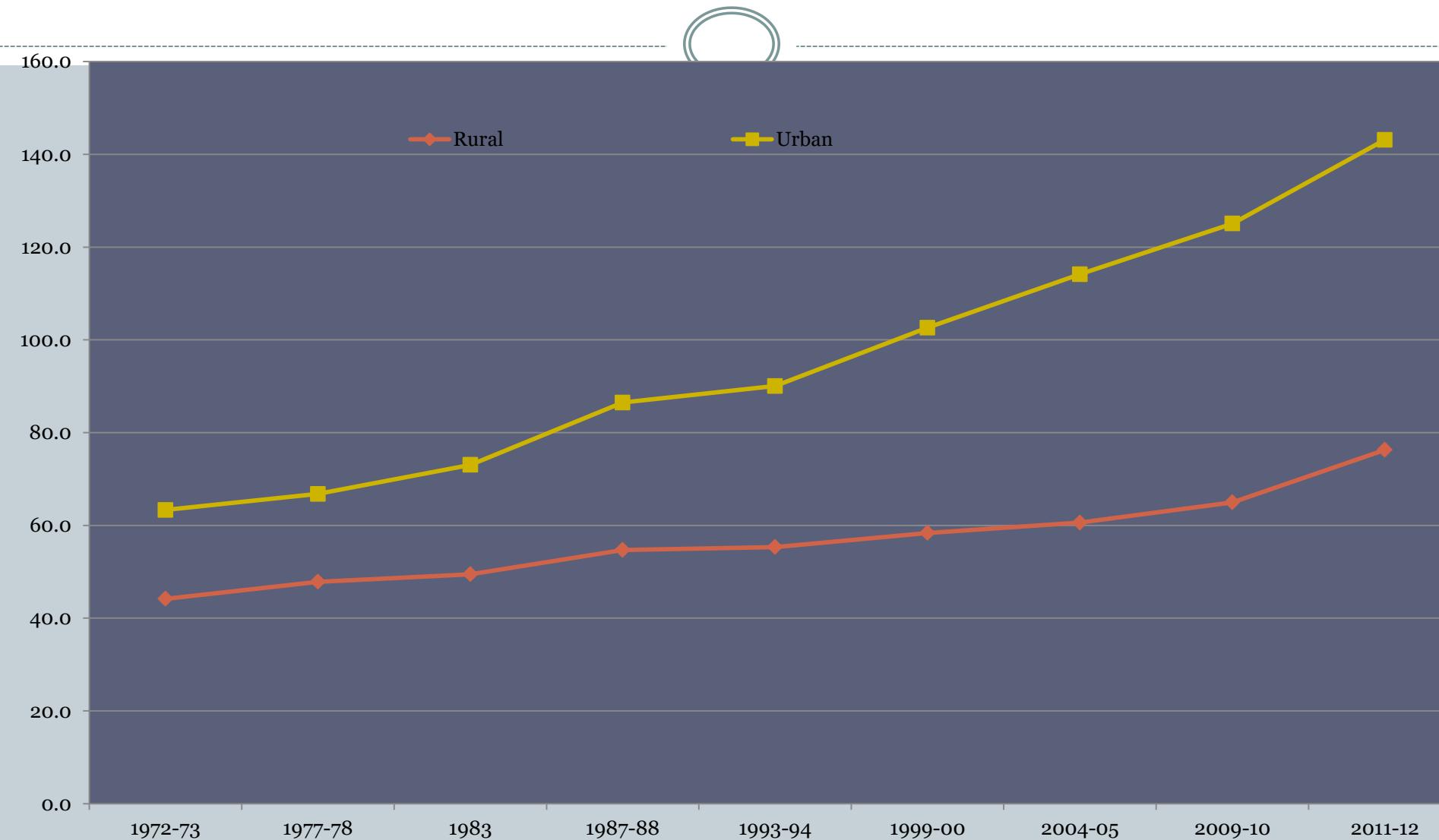
- > 0.750
- 0.700 - 0.749
- 0.650 - 0.699
- 0.600 - 0.649
- < 0.599



GDP Capita of India (1980-2014)

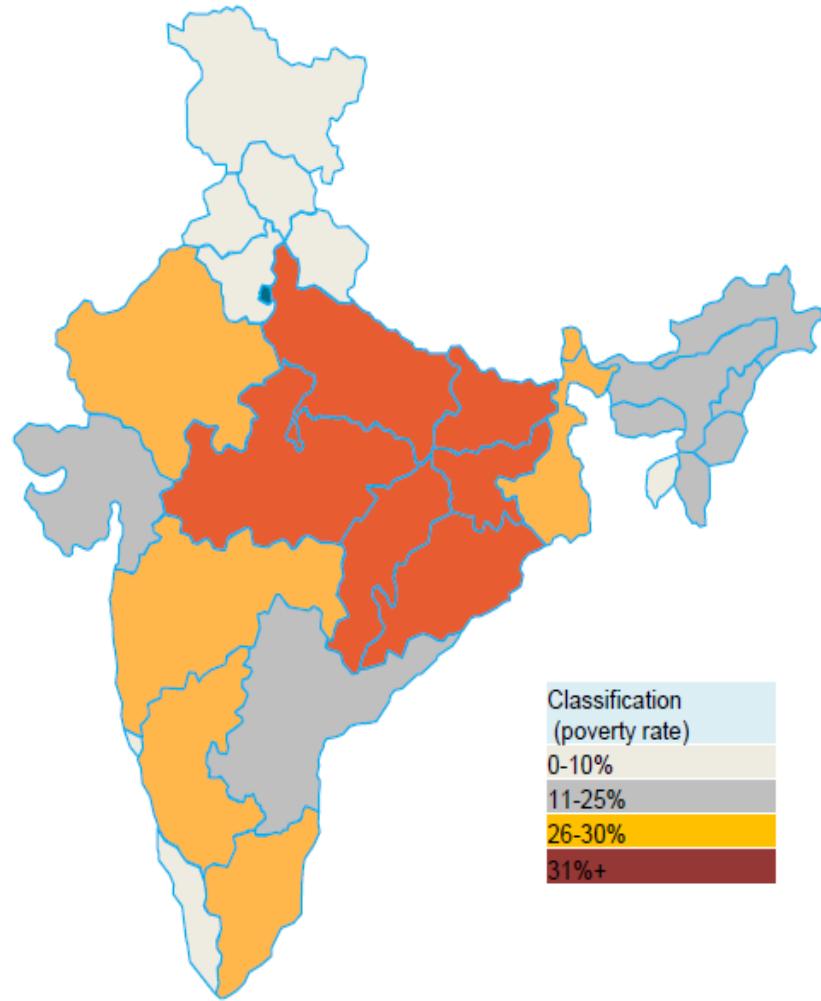


Consumption (Rs.) 1972-73 to 2011-12



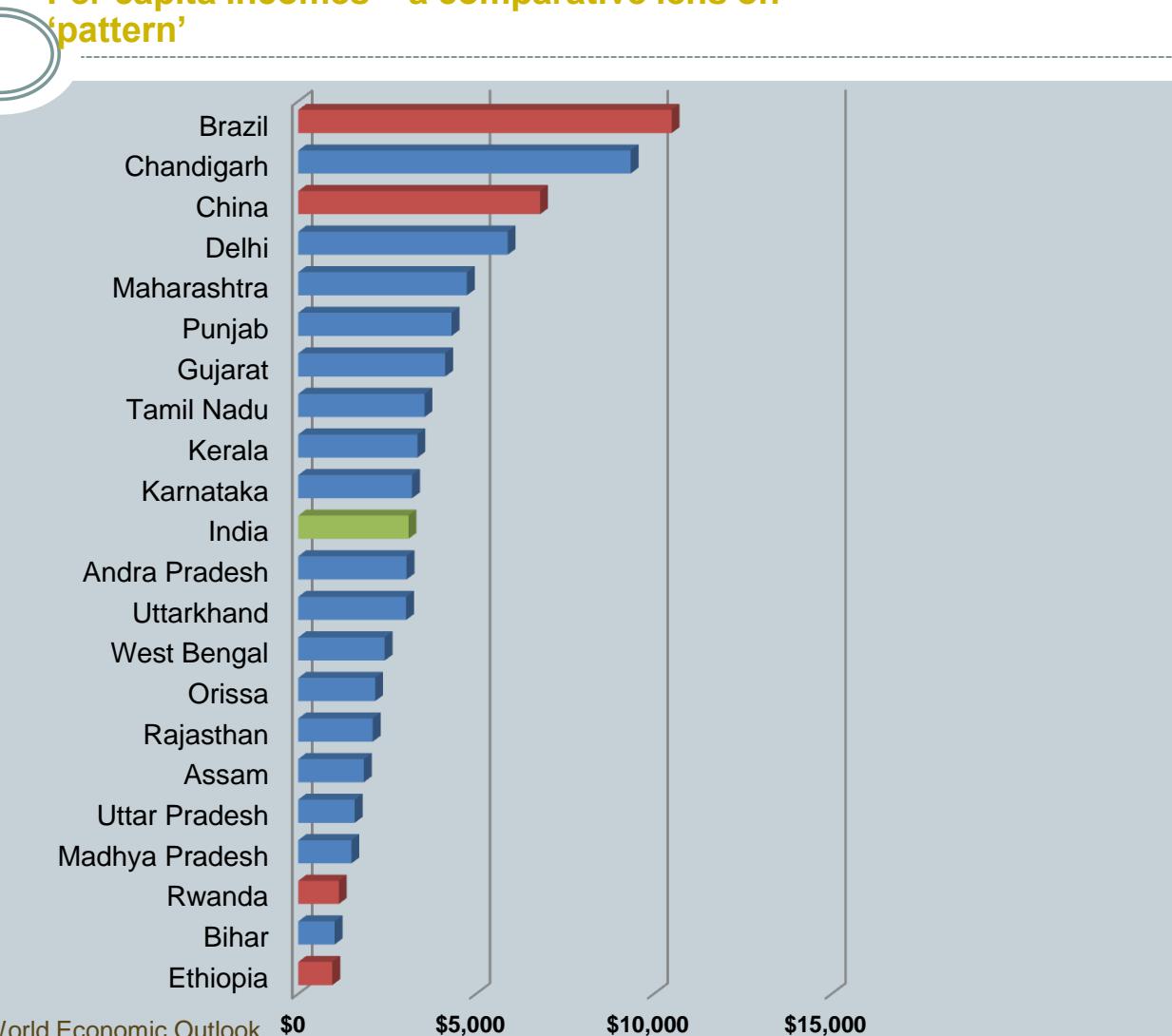
Poverty and inequality

Concentration of poverty in states



Source: Planning Commission, Data Tables; Economist Intelligence Unit; IMF, World Economic Outlook

Per capita incomes – a comparative lens on ‘pattern’



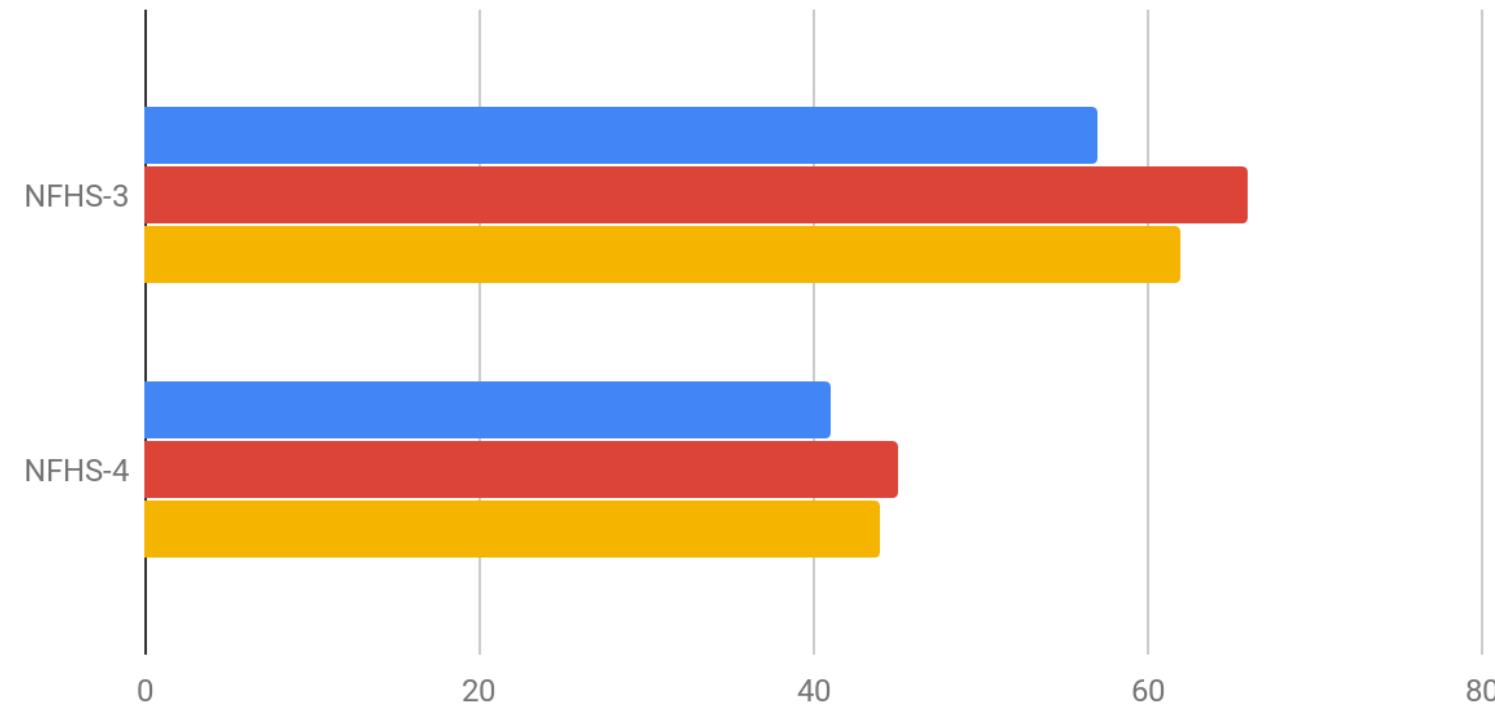
Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
Total Fertility rate	2.7	2.2
Institutional births(%)	38.7	78.9
All women aged 15-49 yrs	55.3	53
Anemic(%)		
Children aged 12-23 months fully immunized(%)	43.5	62
Children under 5 years underweight(low weight for age)(%)	42.5	35.7
Children under 5 years stunted(low height for age)(%)	48	38
Children under 5 years who are wasted(low weight for height)(%)	20	21
Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)	57	41
Under 5 Mortality Rate(U5R)	74	50

IMR



Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)

■ India(All groups) ■ Scheduled Caste(SCs) ■ Scheduled Tribes(STs)

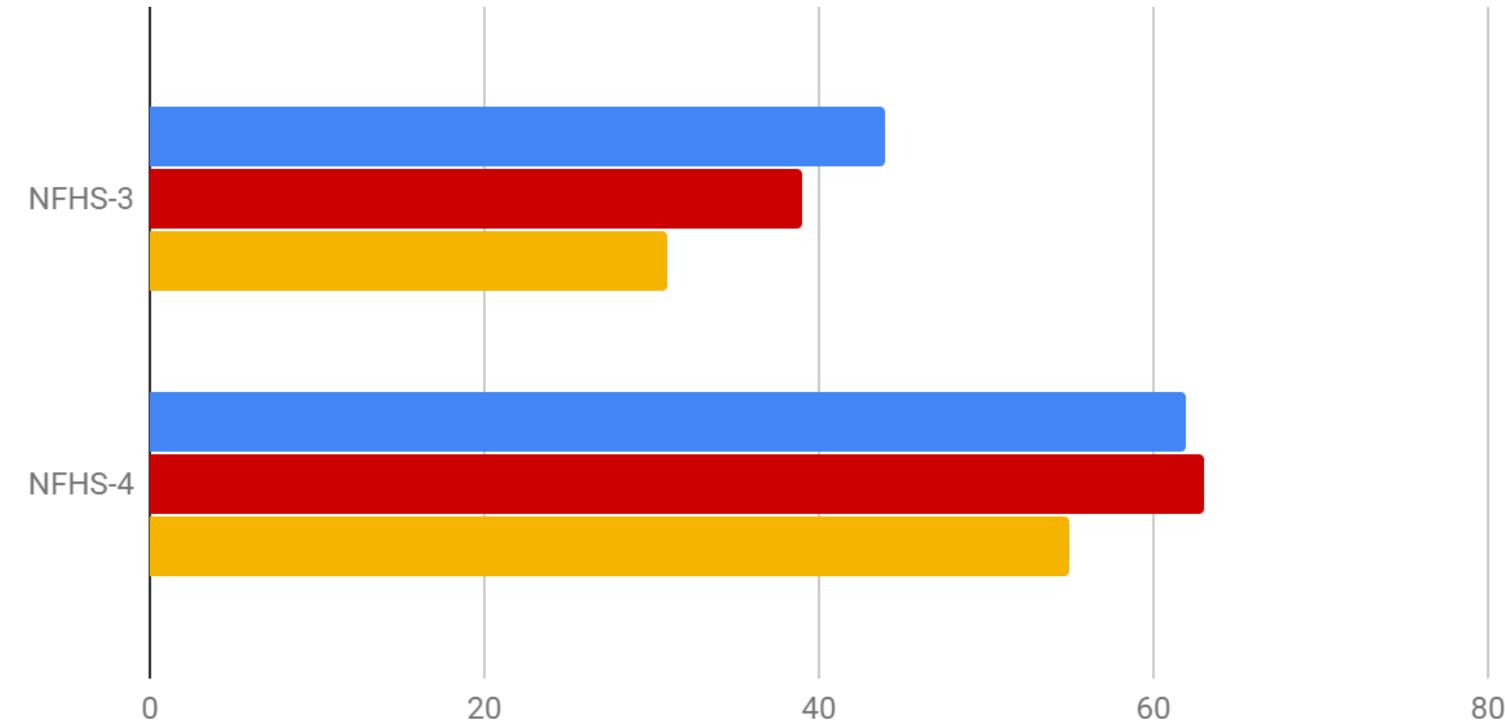


Immunisation



Vaccination Coverage(Children in 12-23 months)

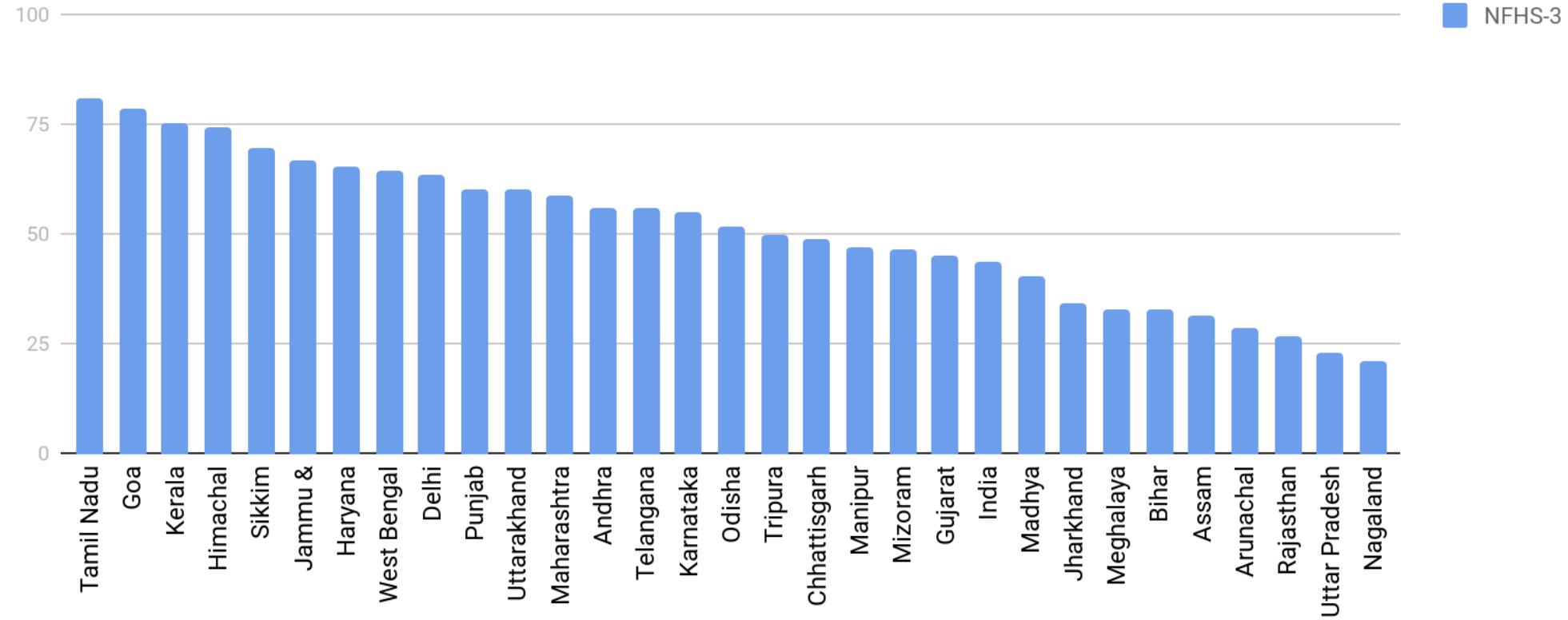
■ India(All Groups) ■ Scheduled Castes(SCs) ■ Scheduled Tribes(STs)



NFHS 3



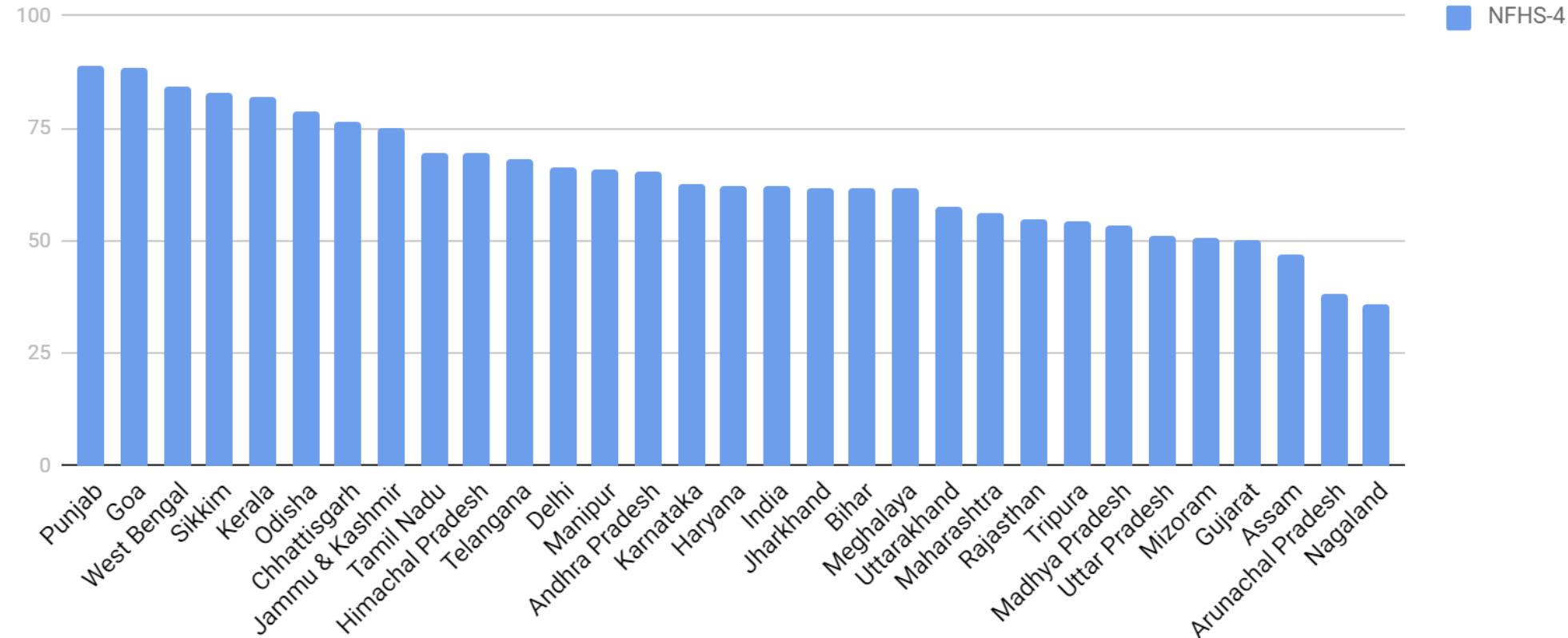
Vaccination Coverage(%)



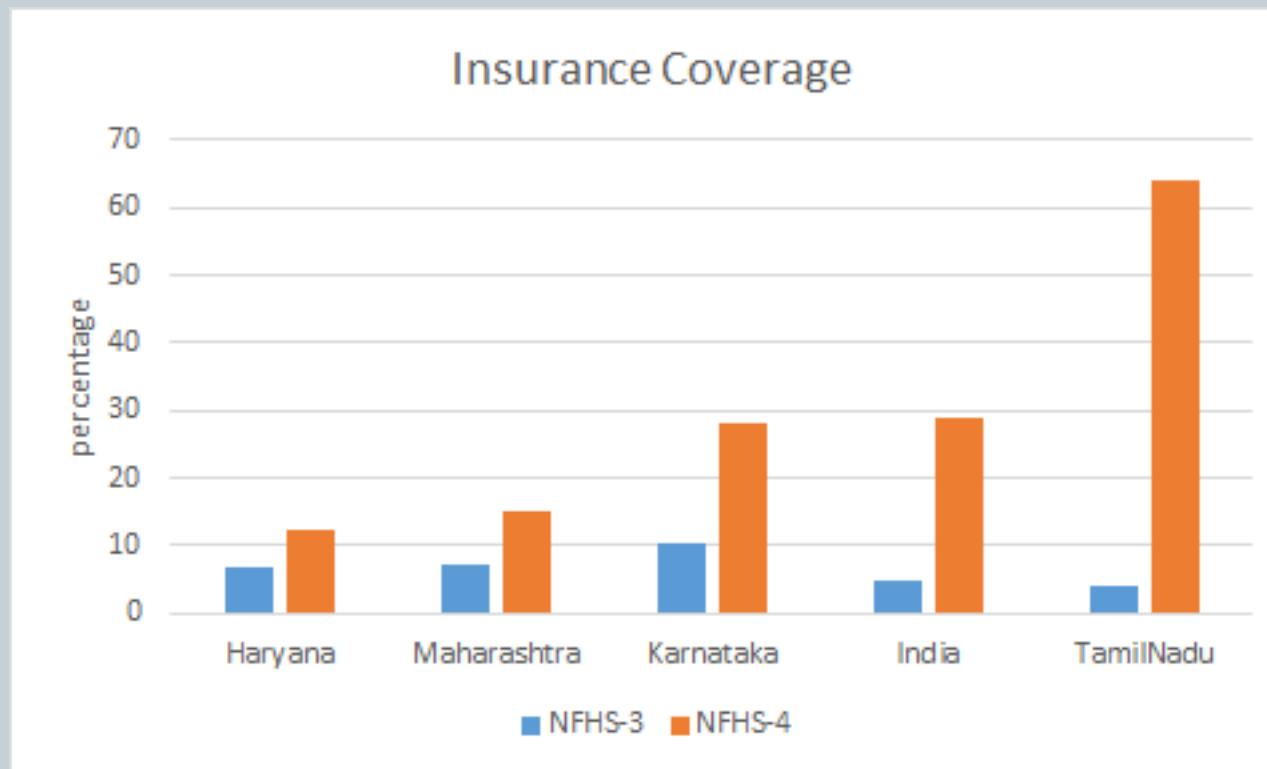
NFHS 4



Vaccination Coverage(%)



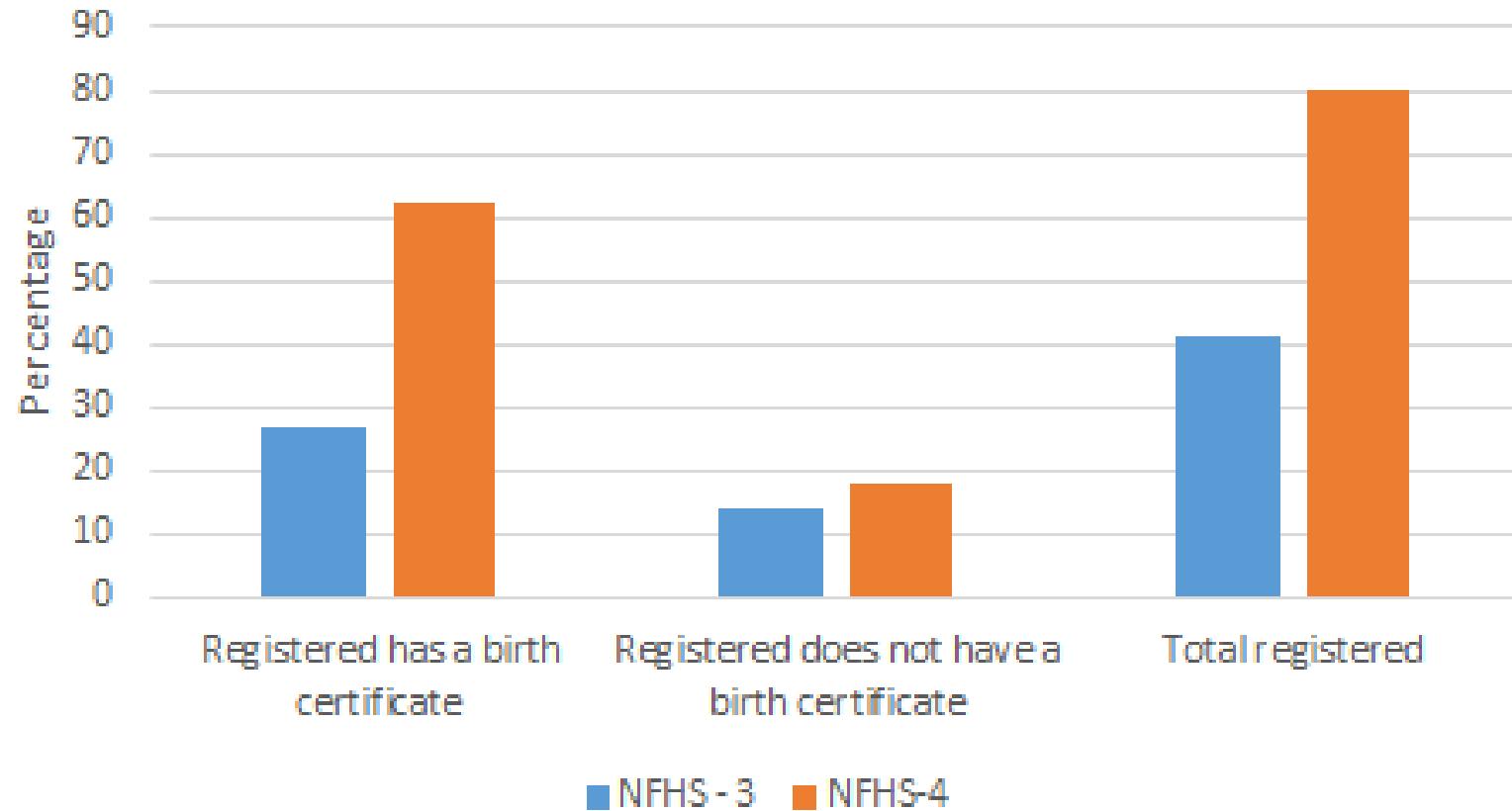
Health insurance



NFHS 3 and 4



Birth Registration among children below age 5



Growth and Challenges

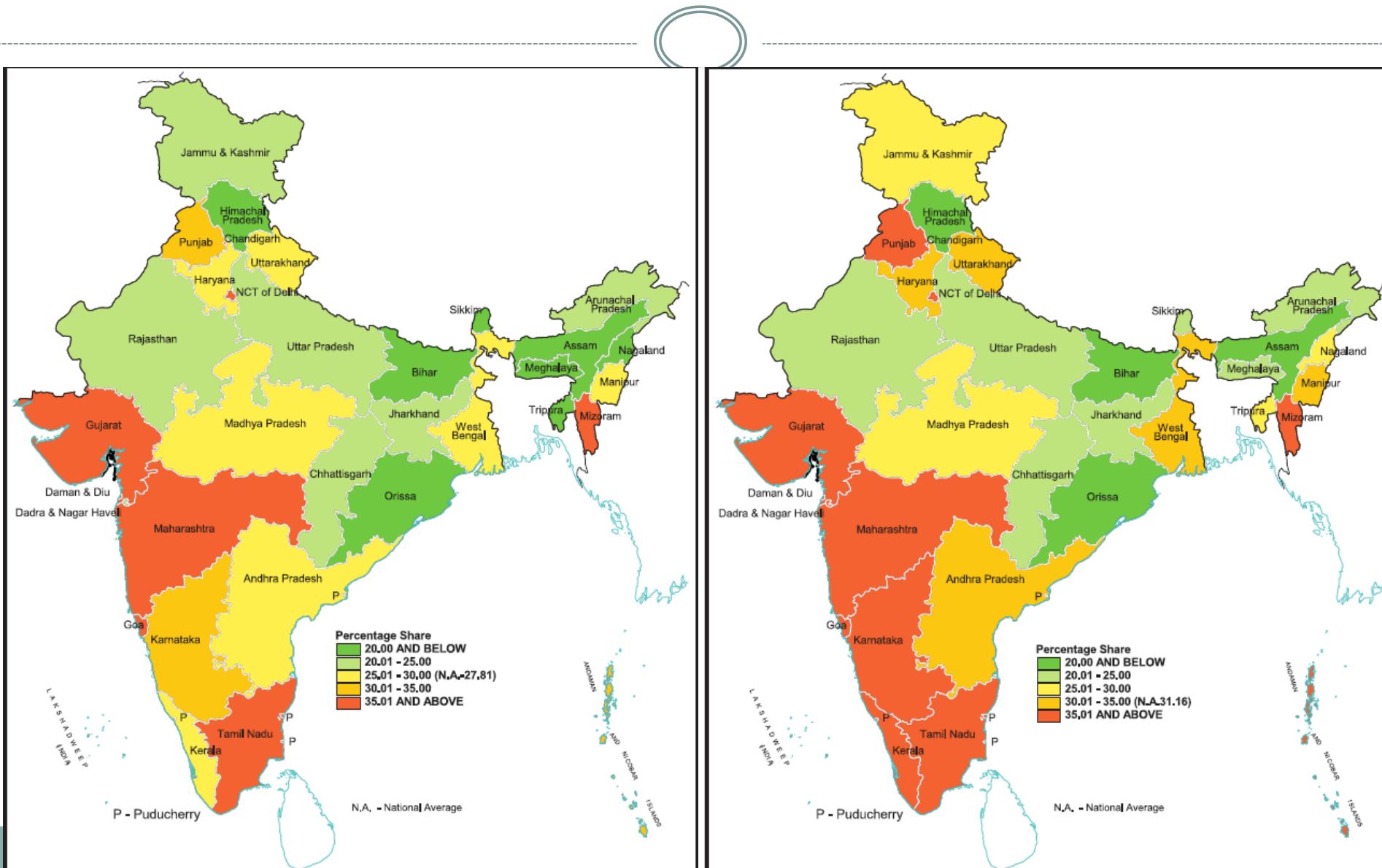


URBANISATION

Urban Population... Where is growth happening?

2001

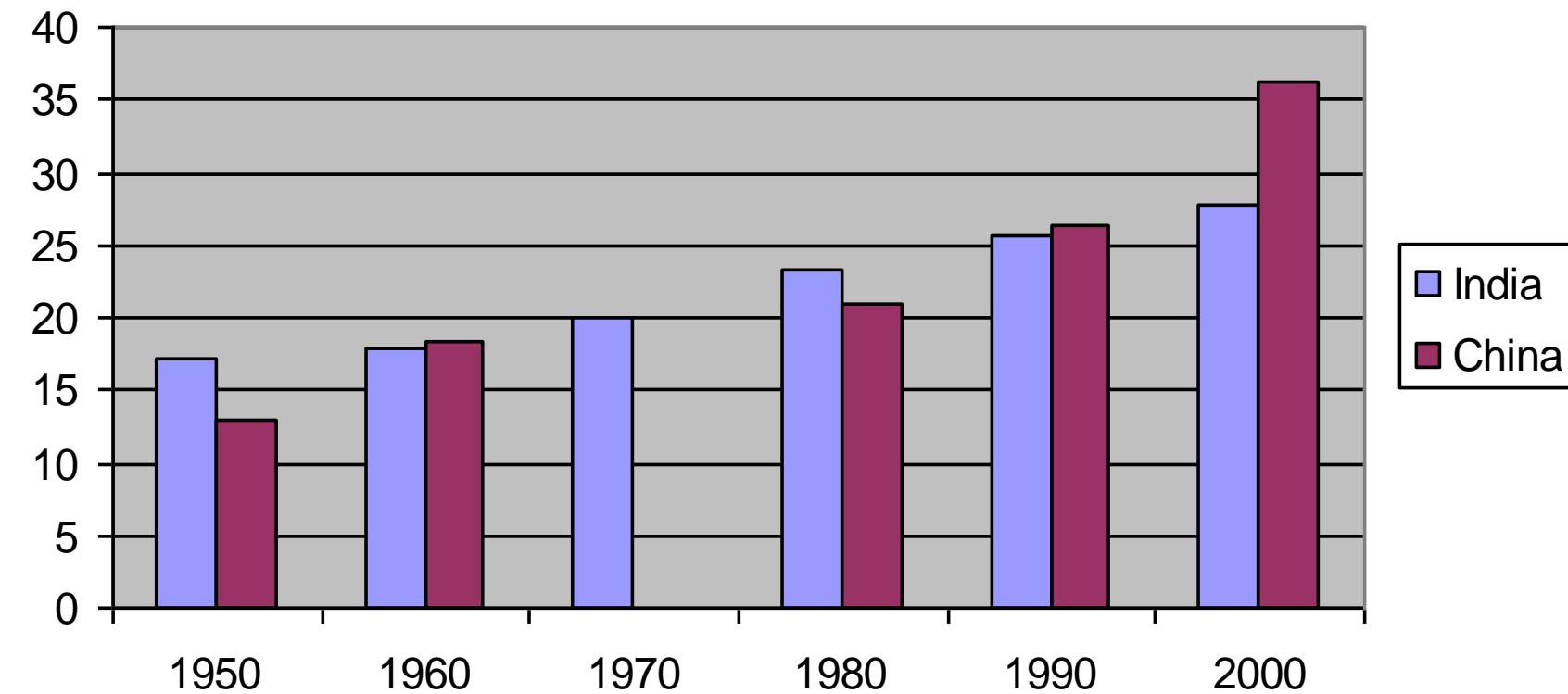
2011



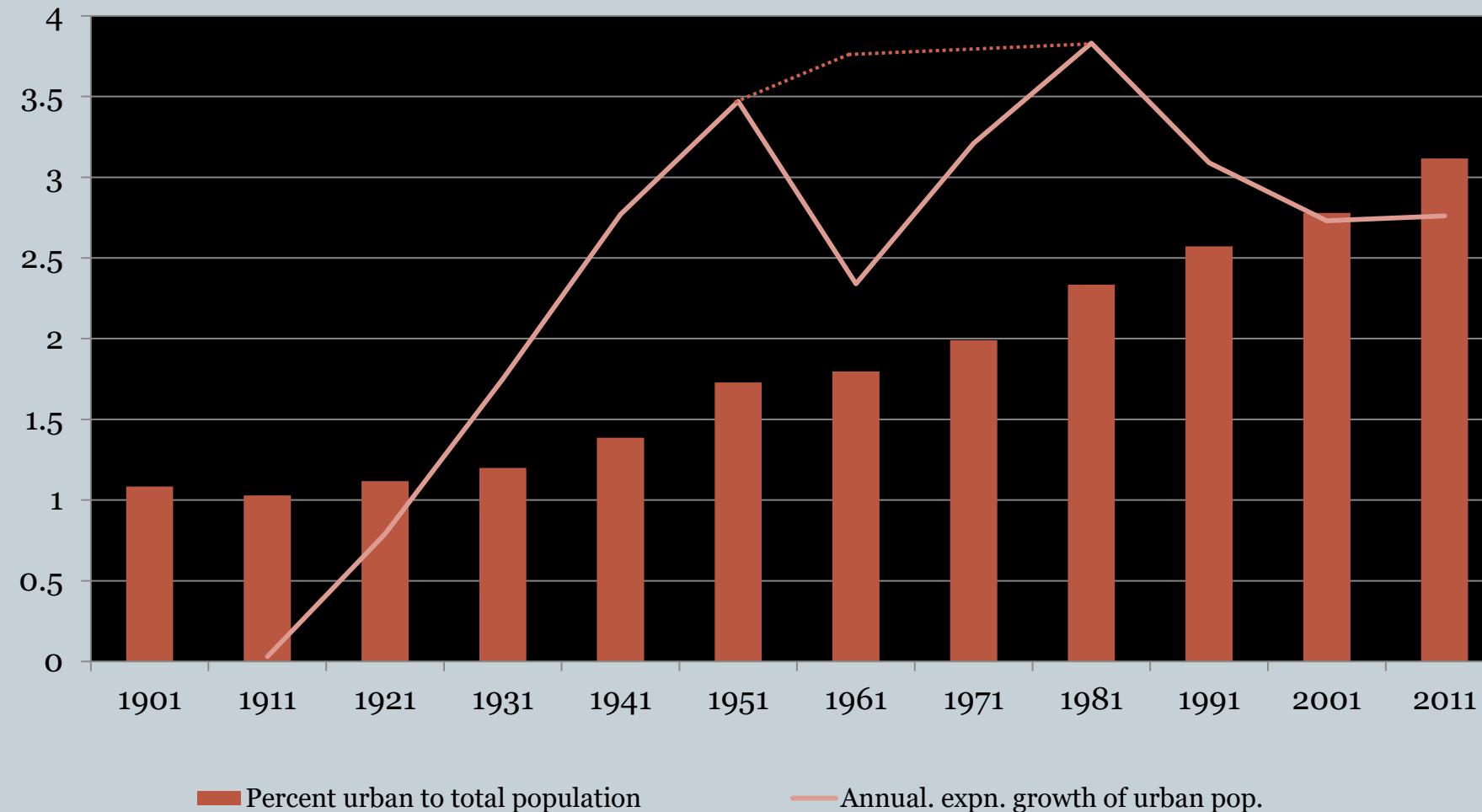
India vs. China



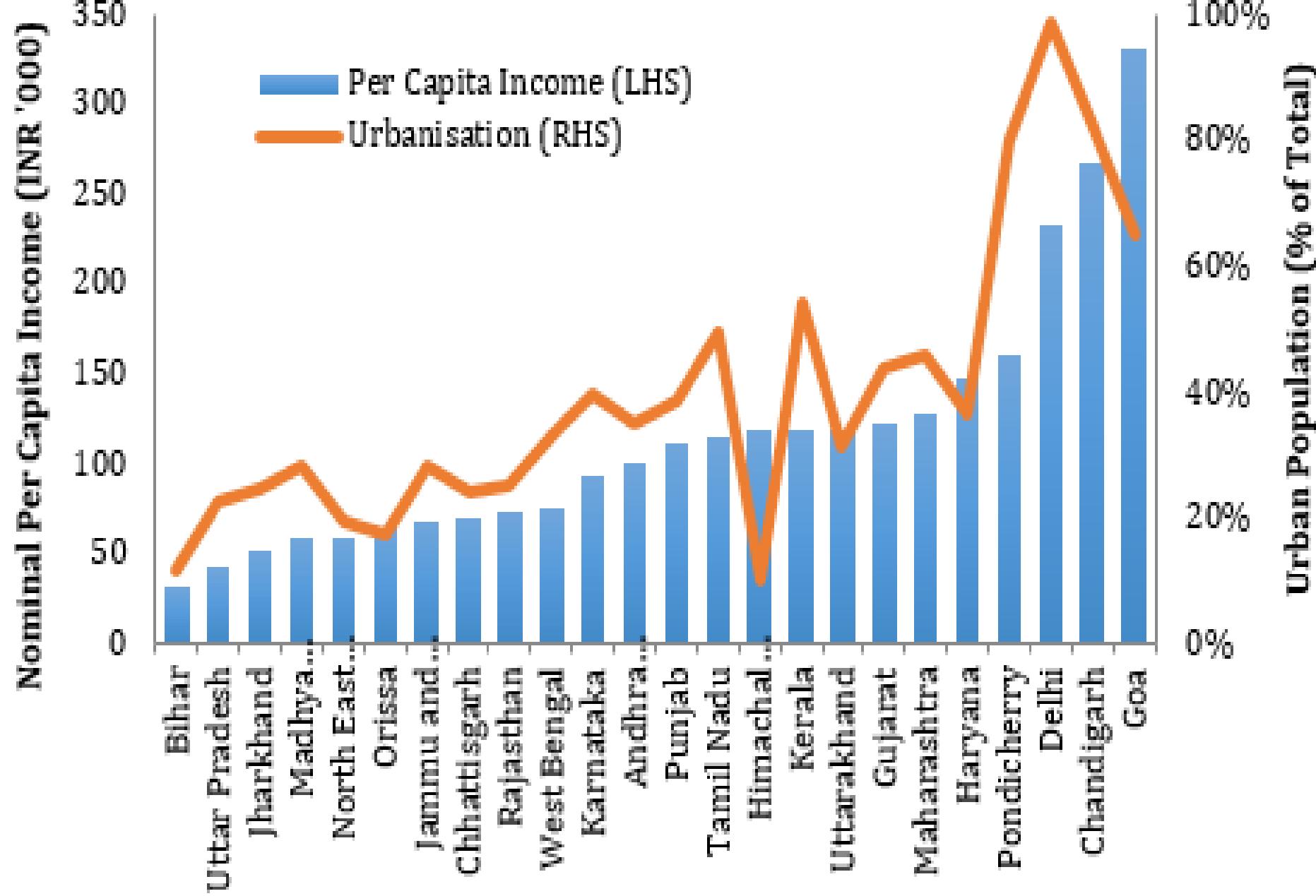
Urbanisation



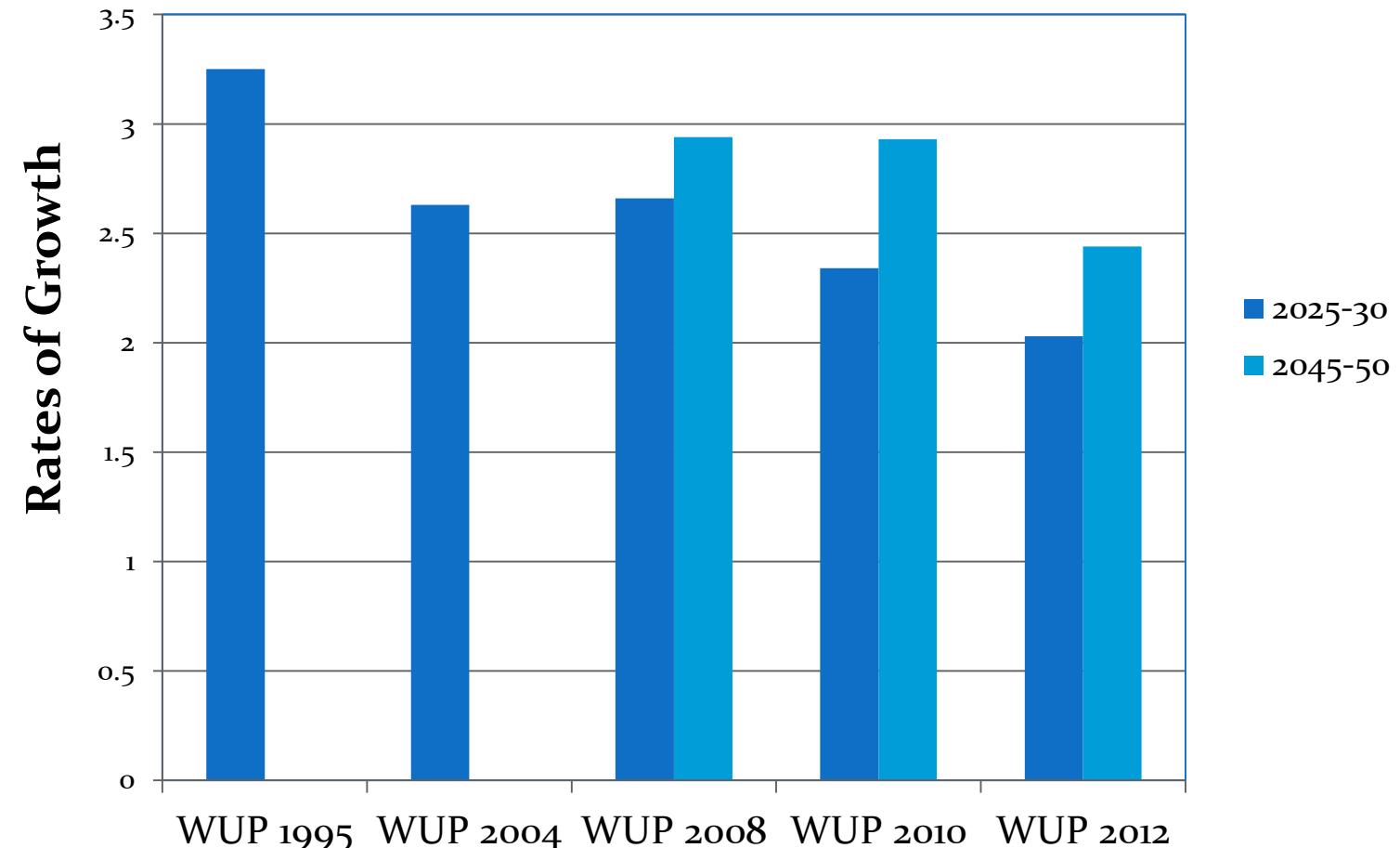
Per cent Urban Population and Urban Growth Rates 1901-2011



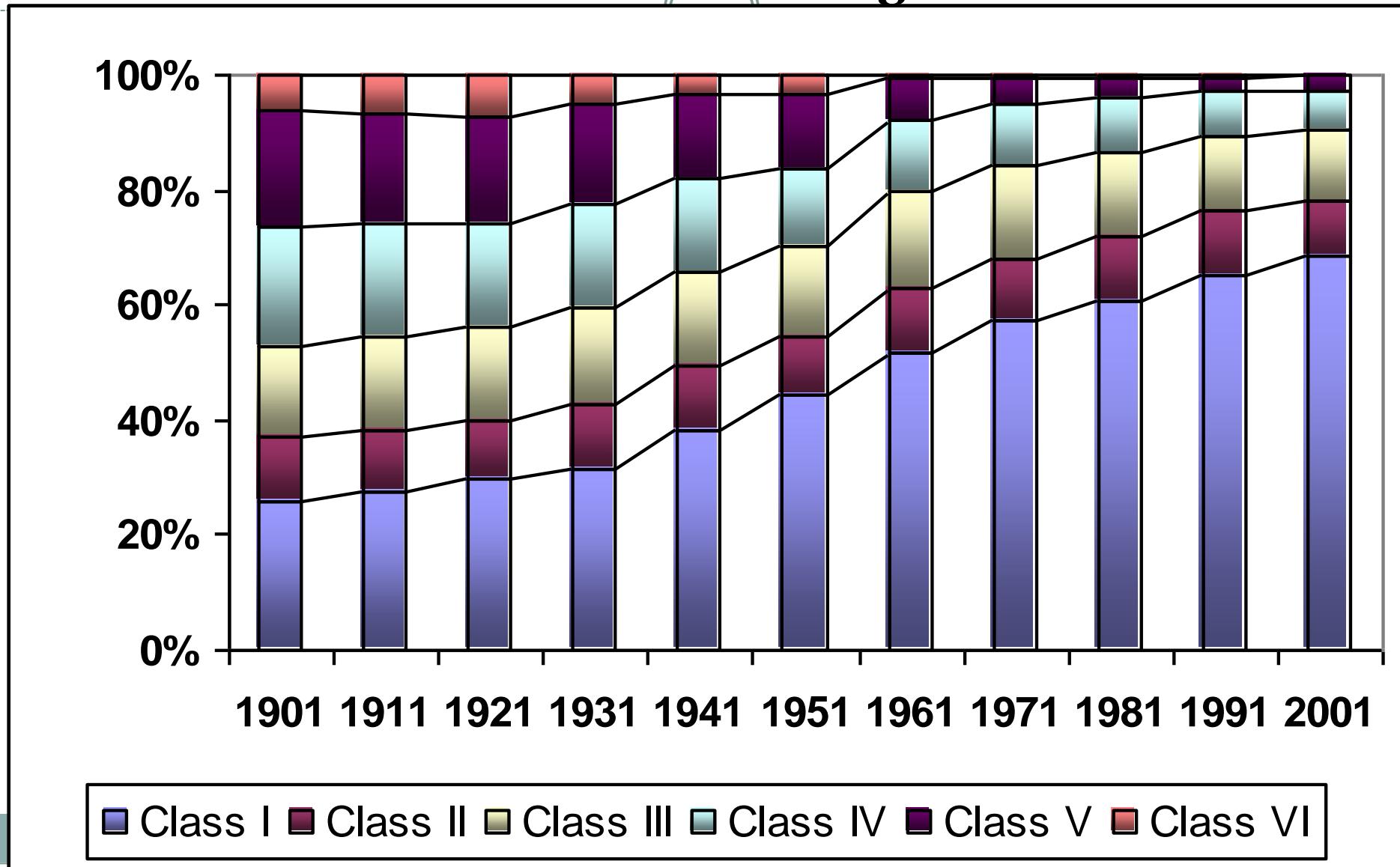
Nominal Per Capita Income and Urbanisation by State (FY14)



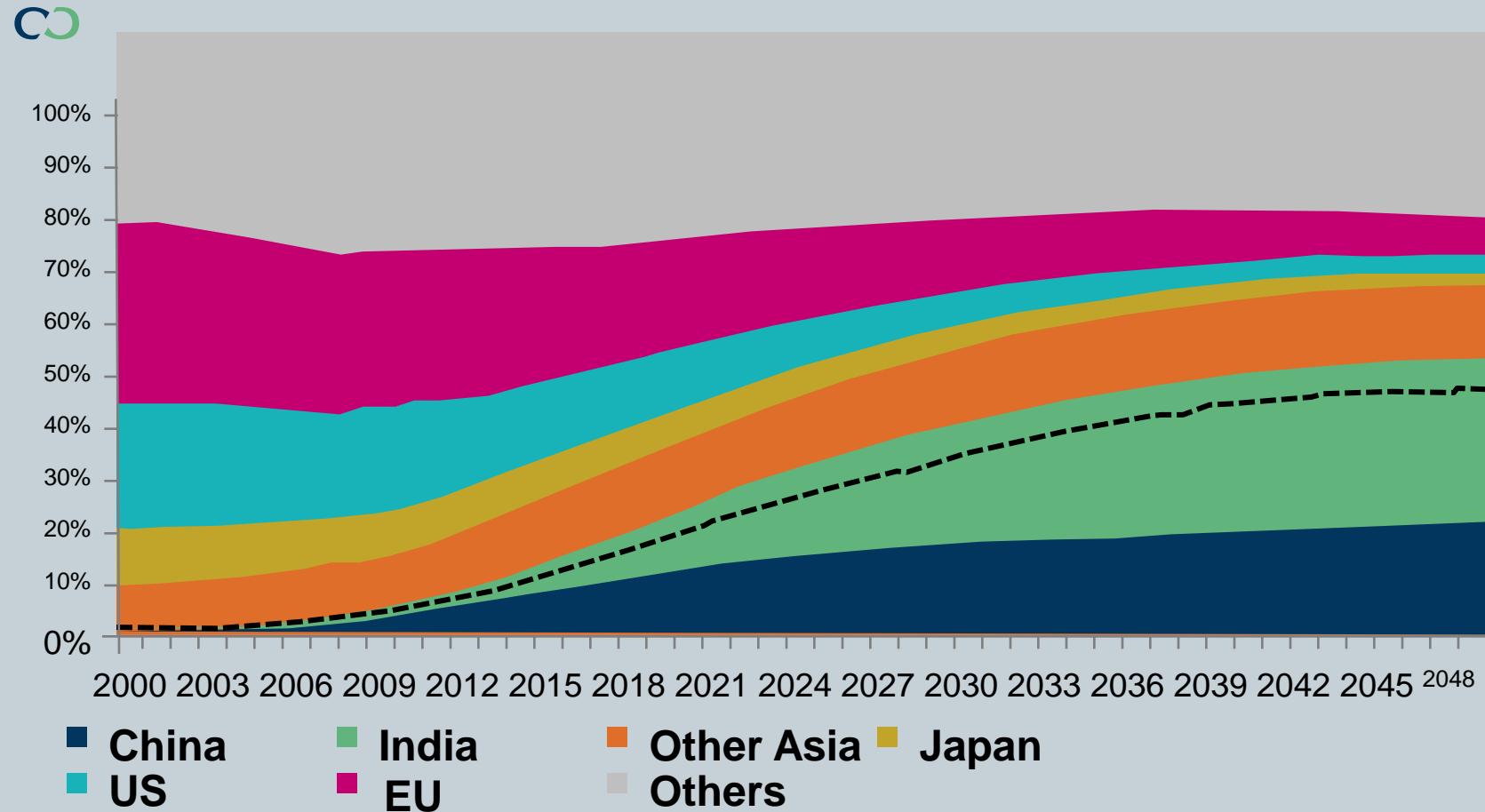
Graph 3 Growth Rates of Urban Population in India as Projected in World Urbanisation Prospects (WUP)



Graph 2 – Proportion of urban population in different size categories



Impact



Growth and Challenges

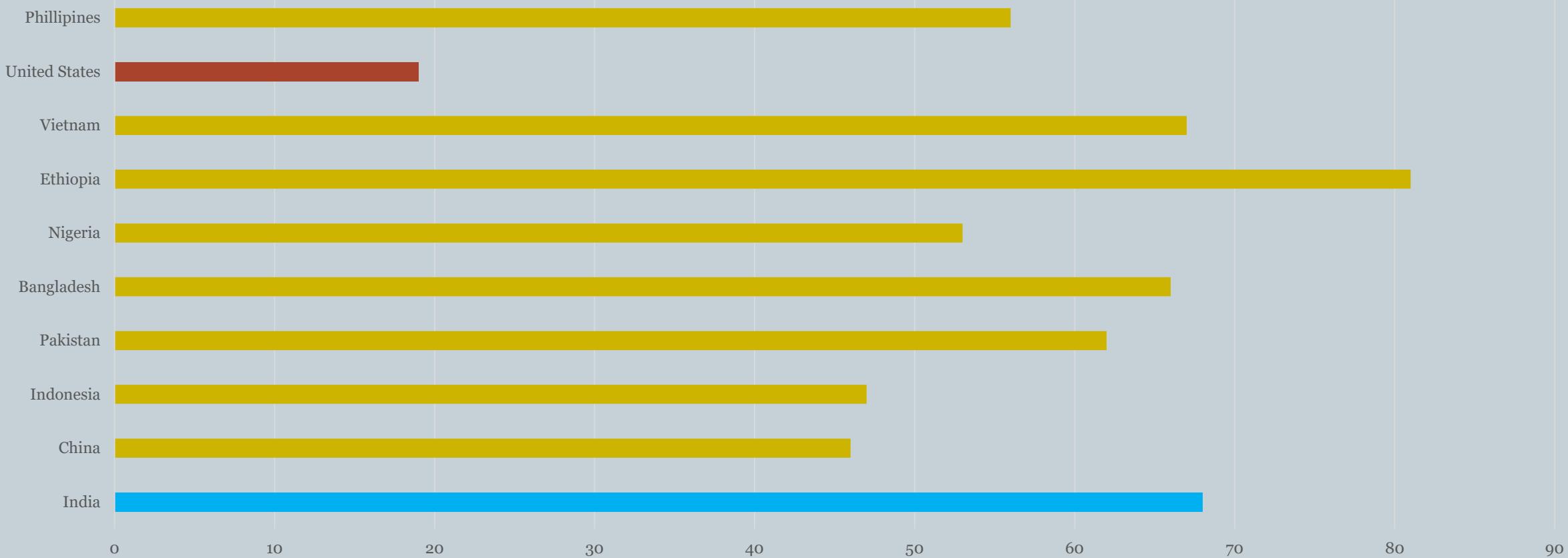


WHERE DO PEOPLE LIVE

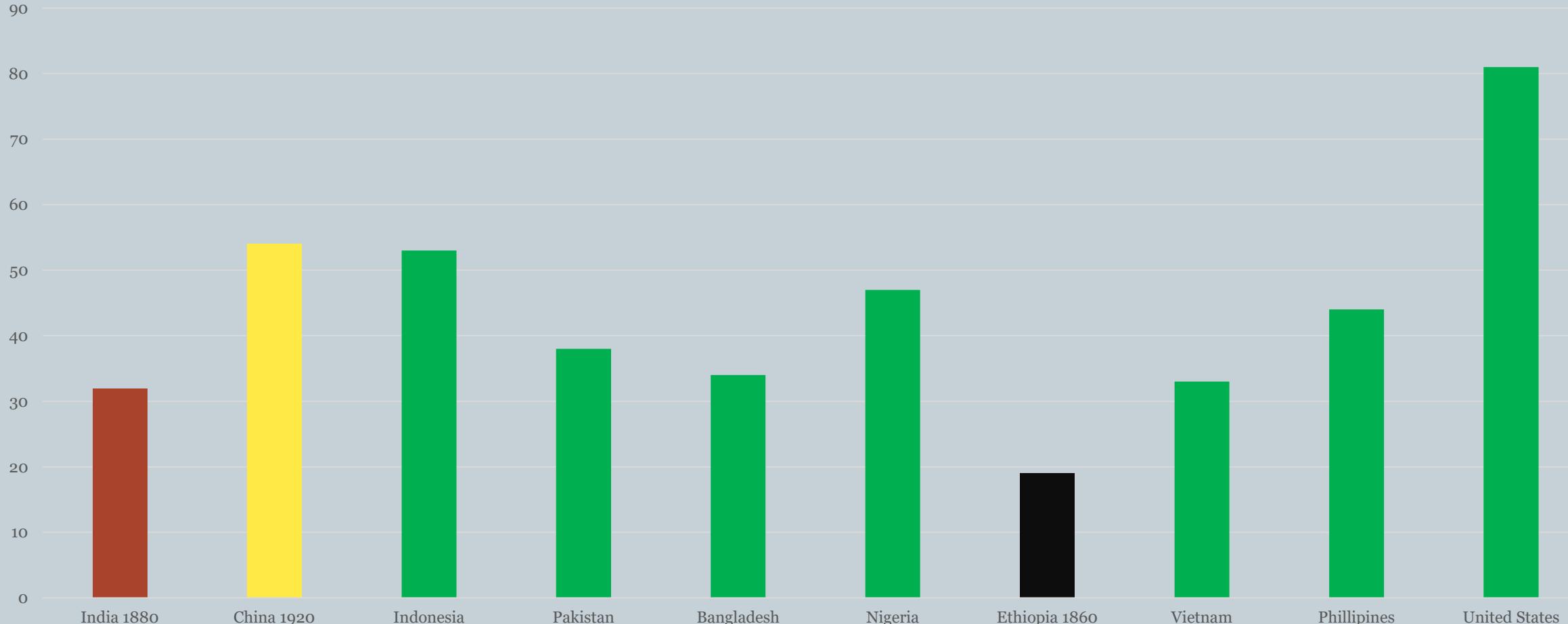
% Rural Population



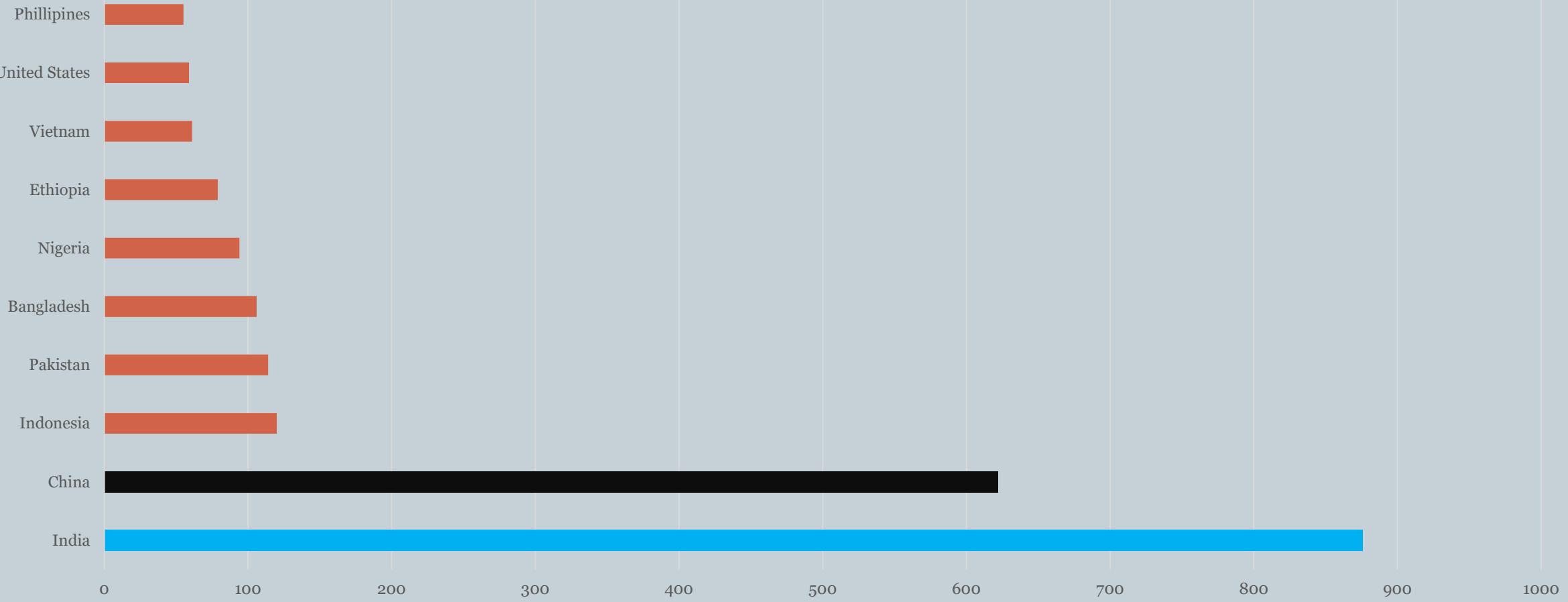
% Rural



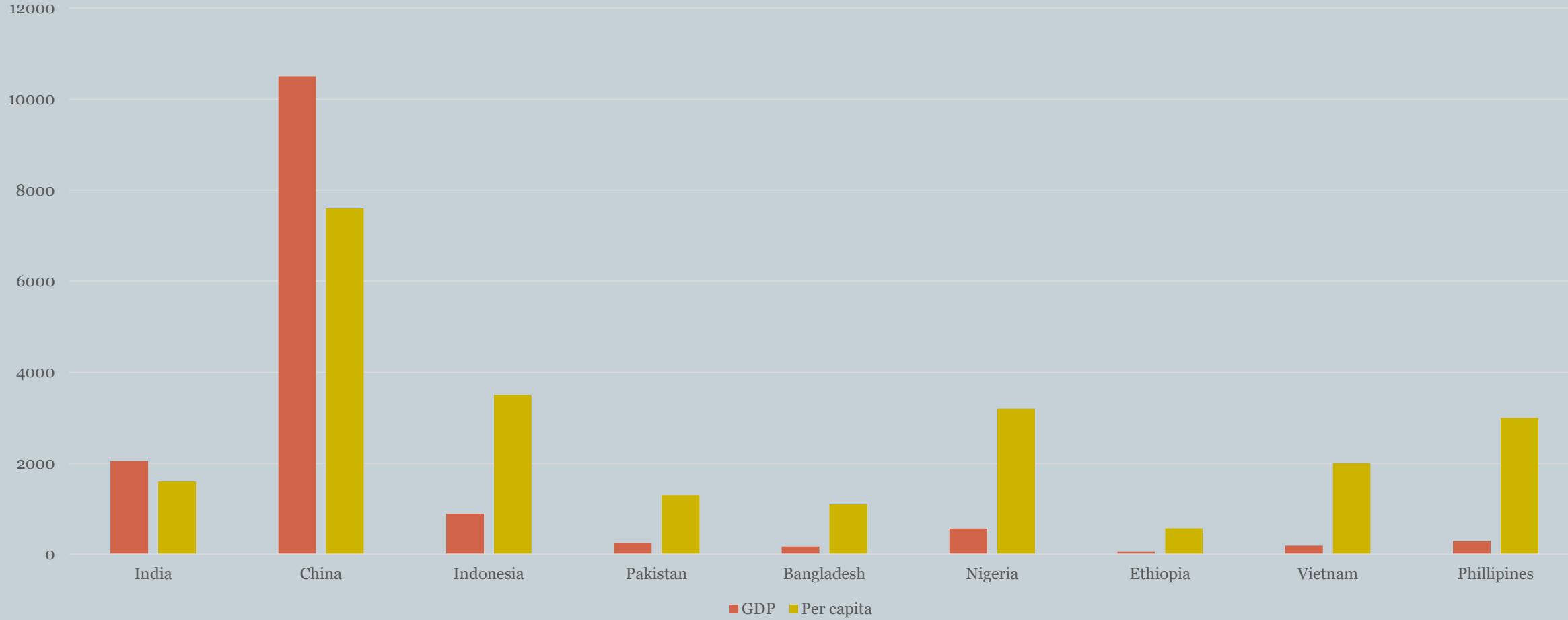
Urban Population %



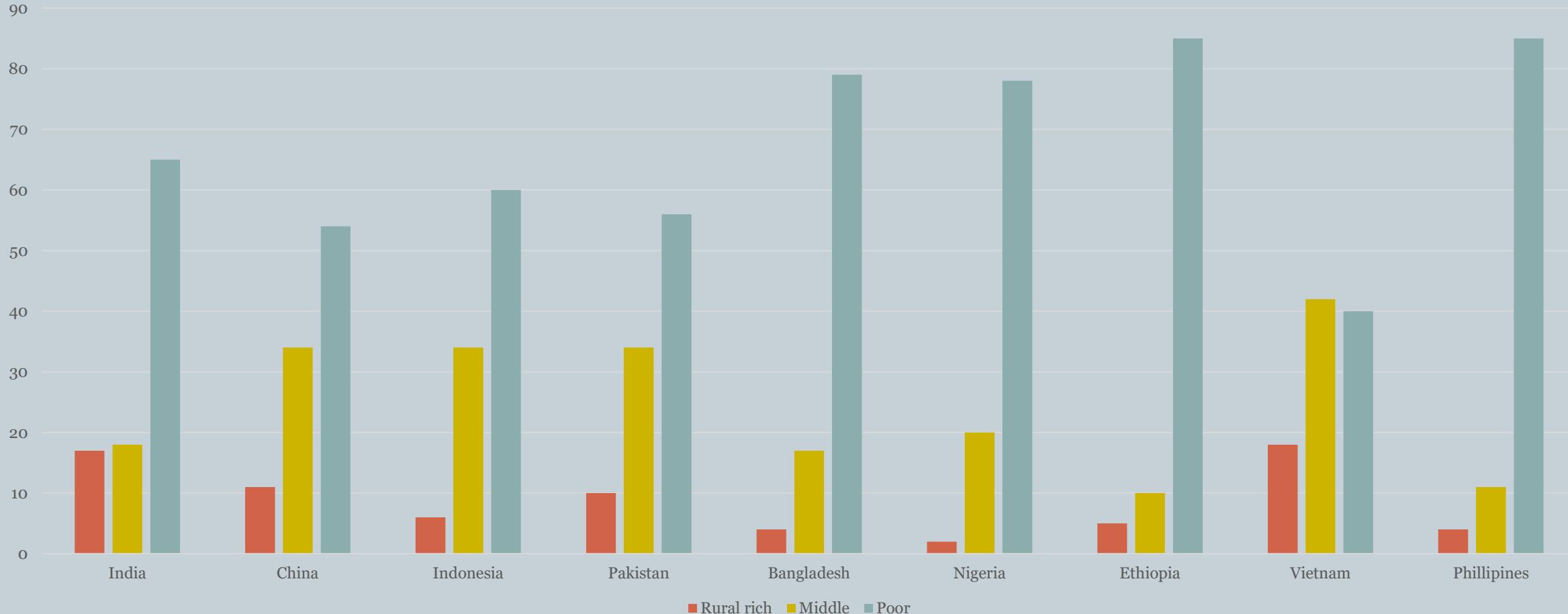
Total Rural Population



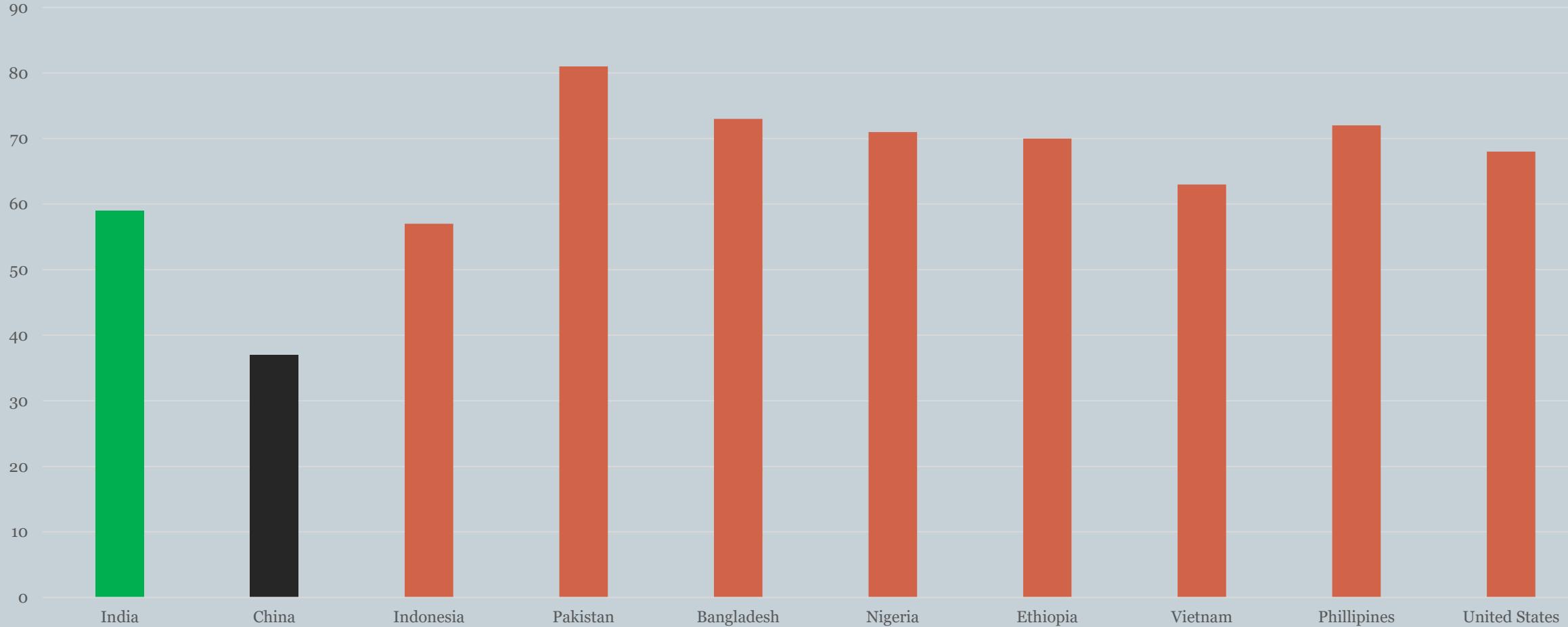
GDP and per capita GDP



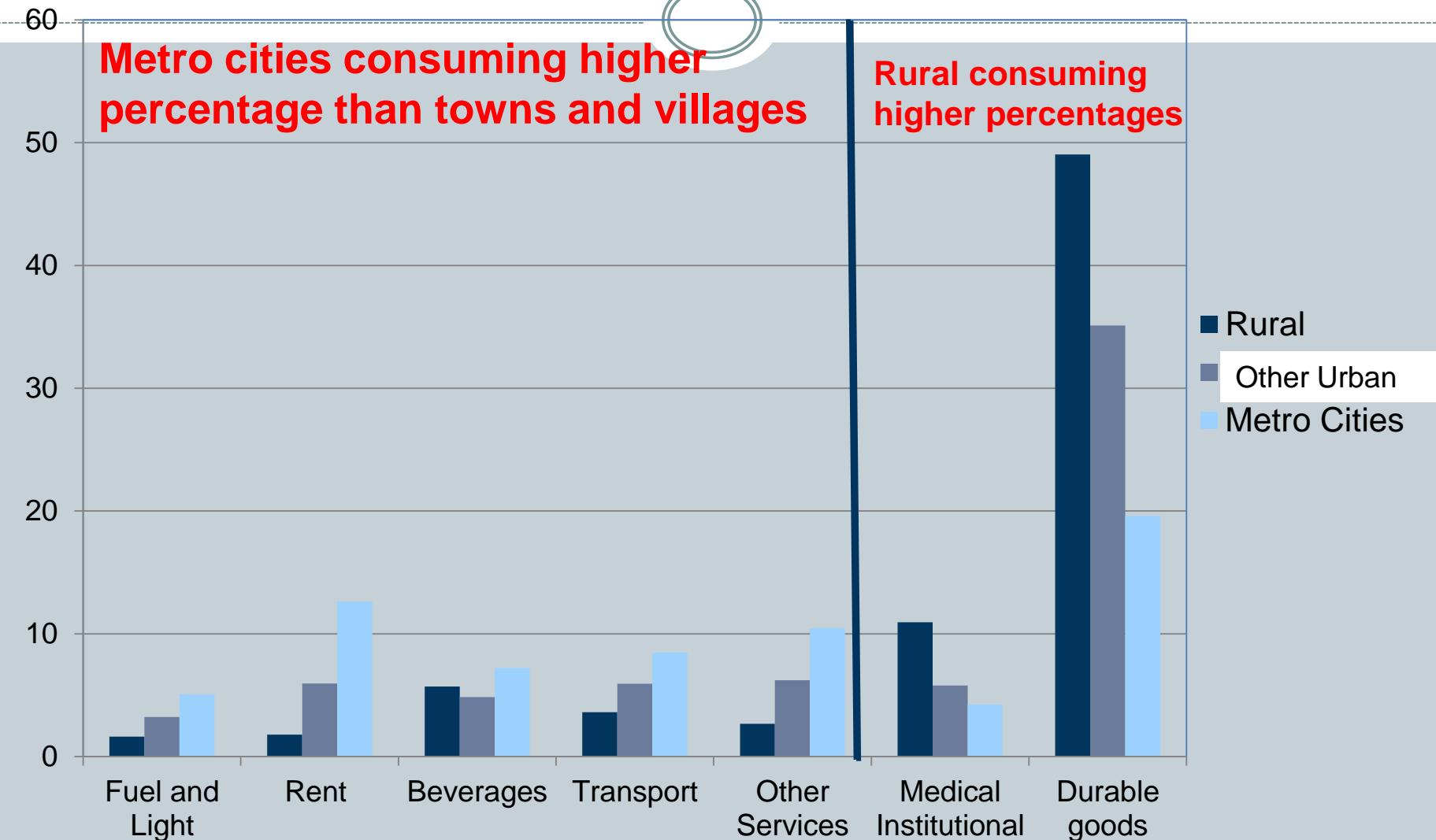
Rural rich in India and Vietnam



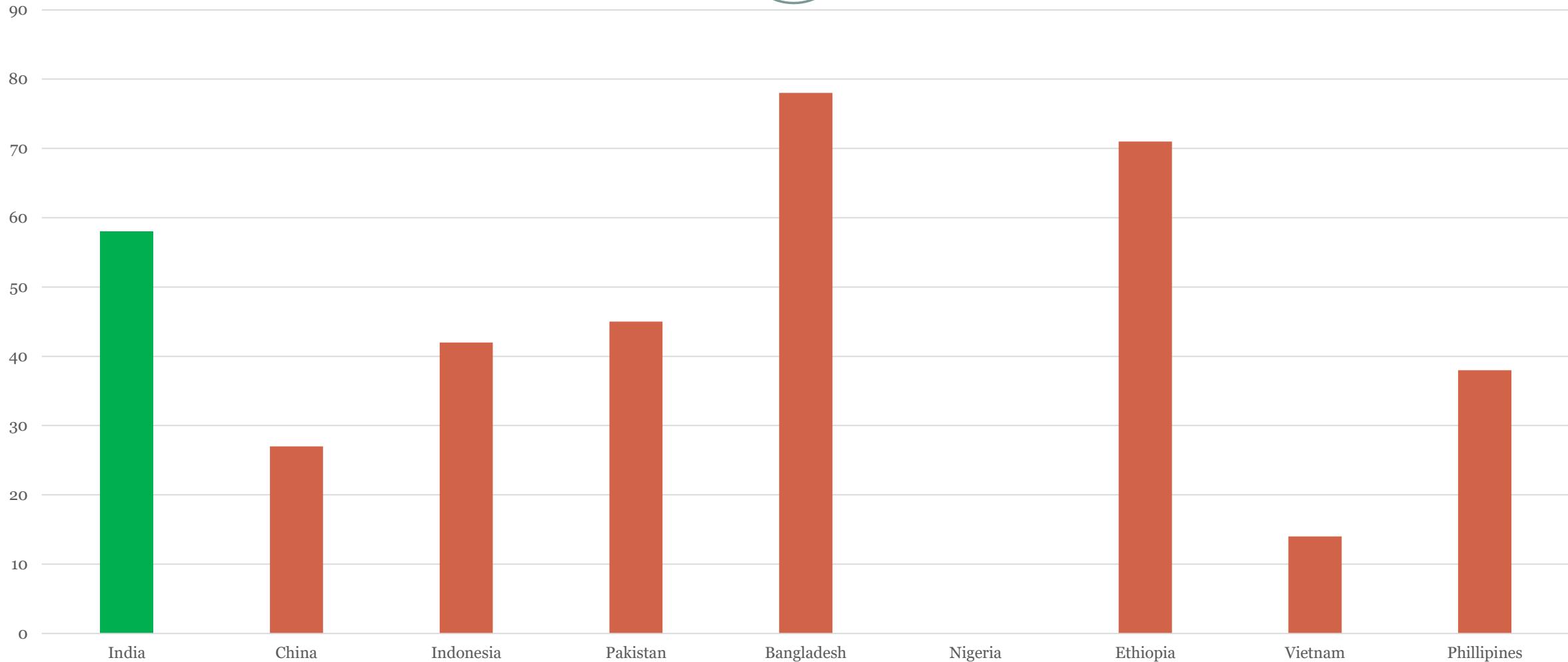
Consumption Spending as % of GDP



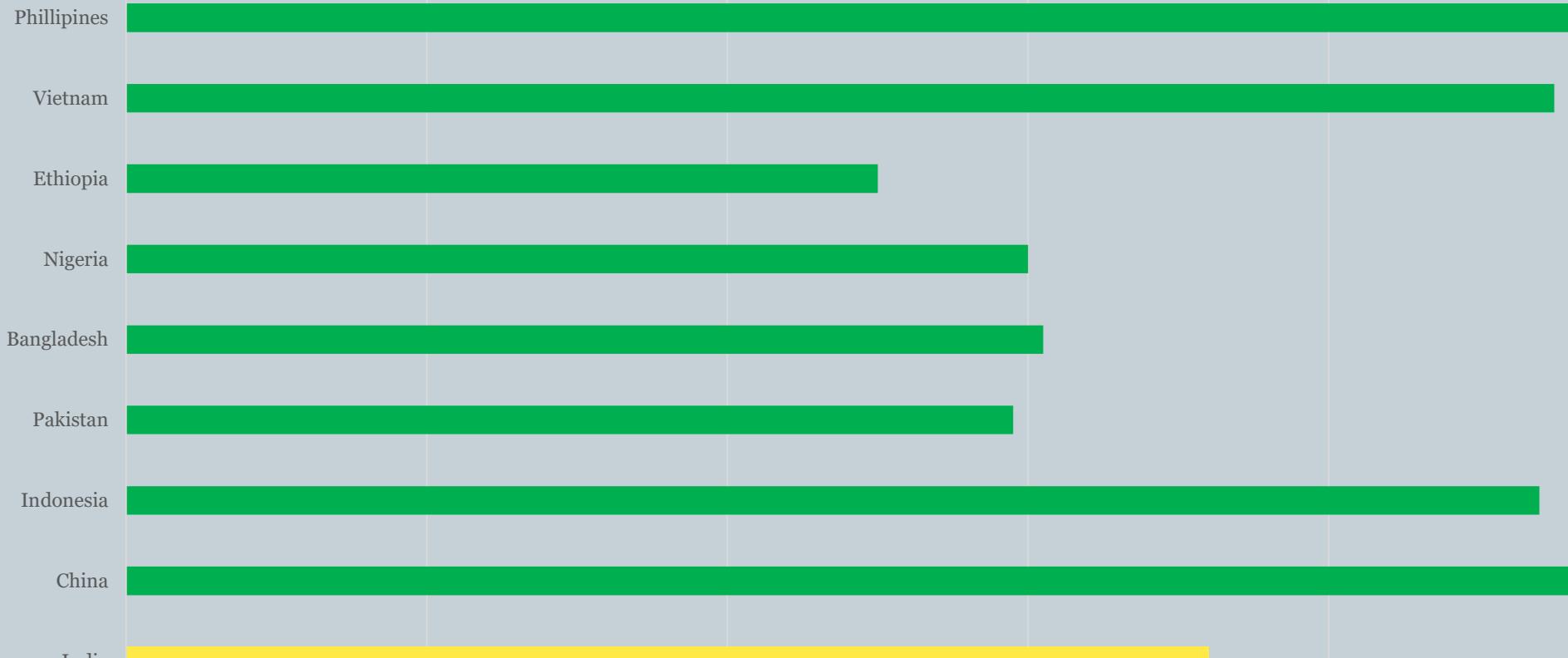
Middle class consumption of different items as percent to total consumption



Income 3\$ a day



Literacy rates



0

20

40

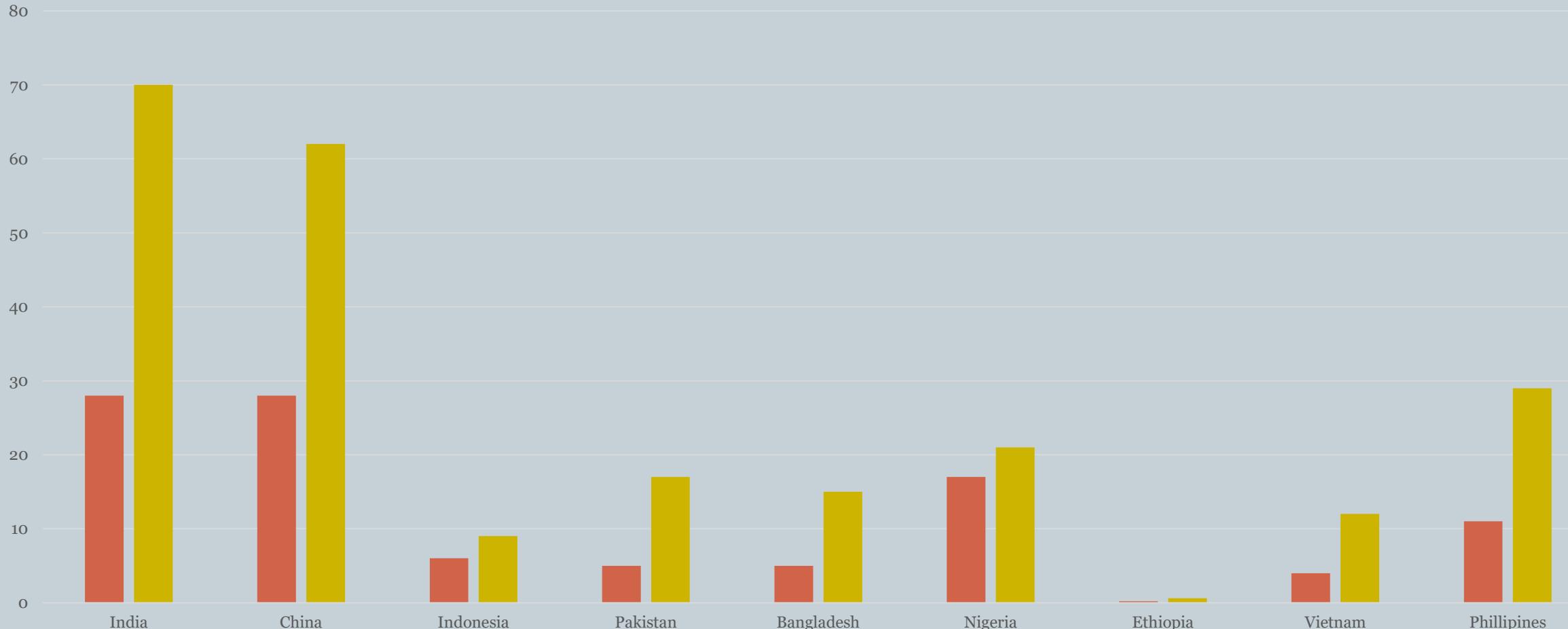
60

80

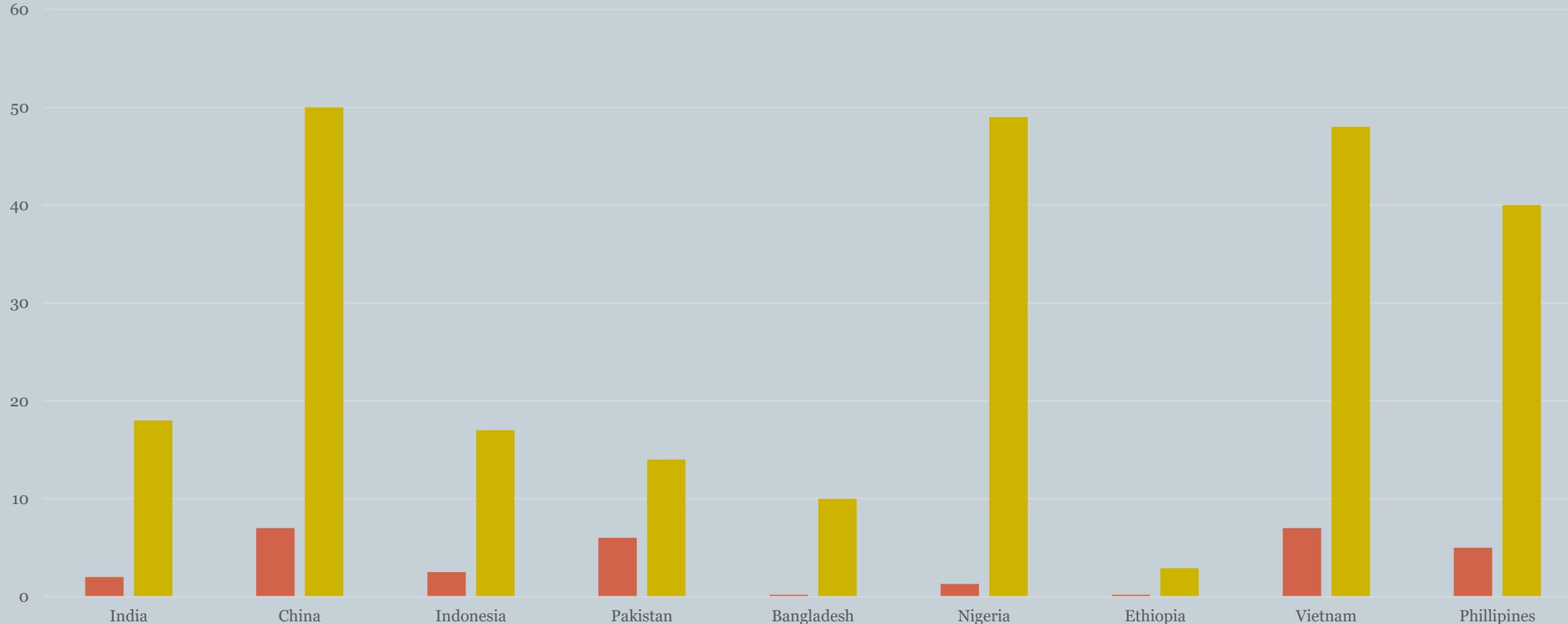
100

120

Remittances 2006 and 2014 in USD b



Online population 2004 to 2014



Electricity access



Phillipines

Vietnam

Ethiopia

Nigeria

Bangladesh

Pakistan

Indonesia

China

India

0

20

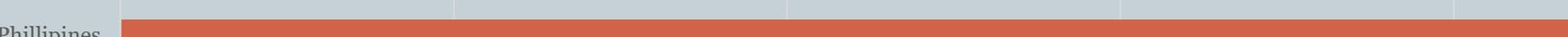
40

60

80

100

120



Cities

- Traditional metros
 - Ahmedabad
 - Bangalore
 - Chennai
 - Delhi
 - Hyderabad
 - Kolkata
 - Mumbai
 - Pune
- Fresh Metros
 - Jaipur and Surat

- High potential cities
 - Bhopal
 - Lucknow
 - Chandigarh
 - Nagpur
 - Indore
 - Patna
 - Jabalpur
 - Vadodara
 - Kanpur
 - Vizag

Emerging cities

- Agra
- Coimbatore
- Hubli Dharwad
- Kochi
- Madurai
- Kozhikode
- Mysore
- Nashik
- Raipur
- Aurangabad
- Allahabad
- Meerut
- Dehradun
- Gwalior

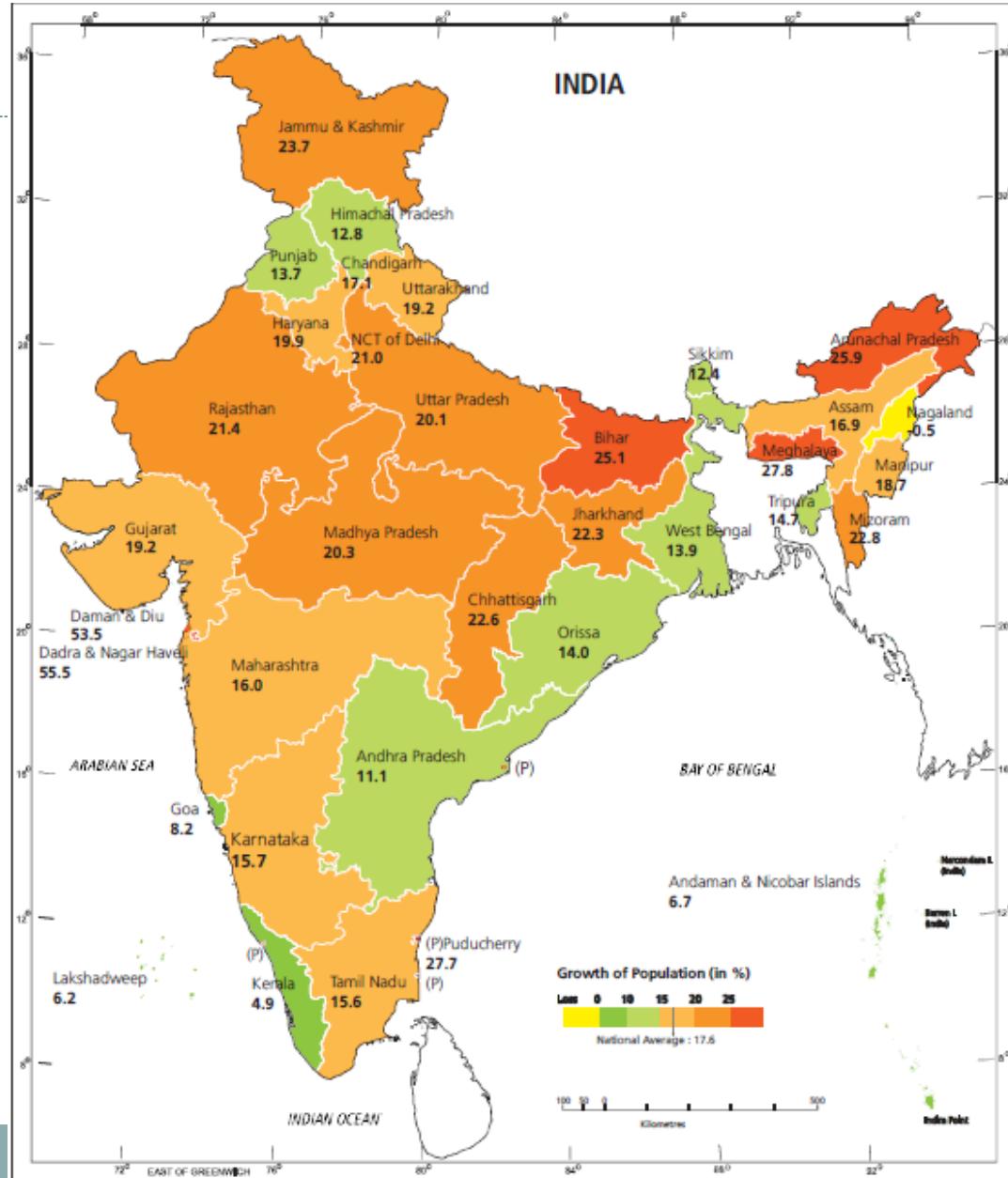
- 
- Amritsar
 - Jalandhar
 - Ludhiana
 - Jodhpur
 - Rajkot
 - Kota
 - Bhubaneswar
 - Ranchi
 - Dhanbad
 - Jamshedpur
 - Guwahati

Growth and Challenges



POPULATION GROWTH

Growing India

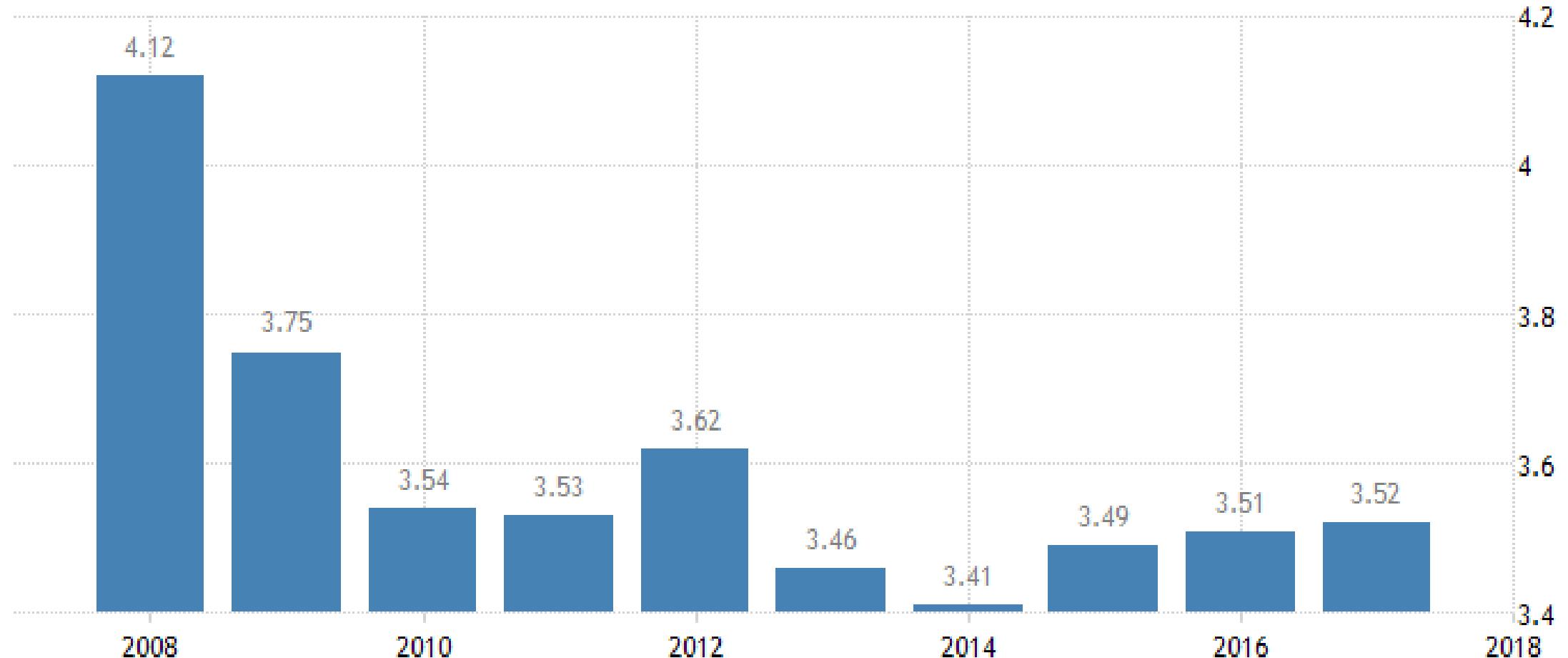


Growth and Challenges



UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

Growth and Challenges



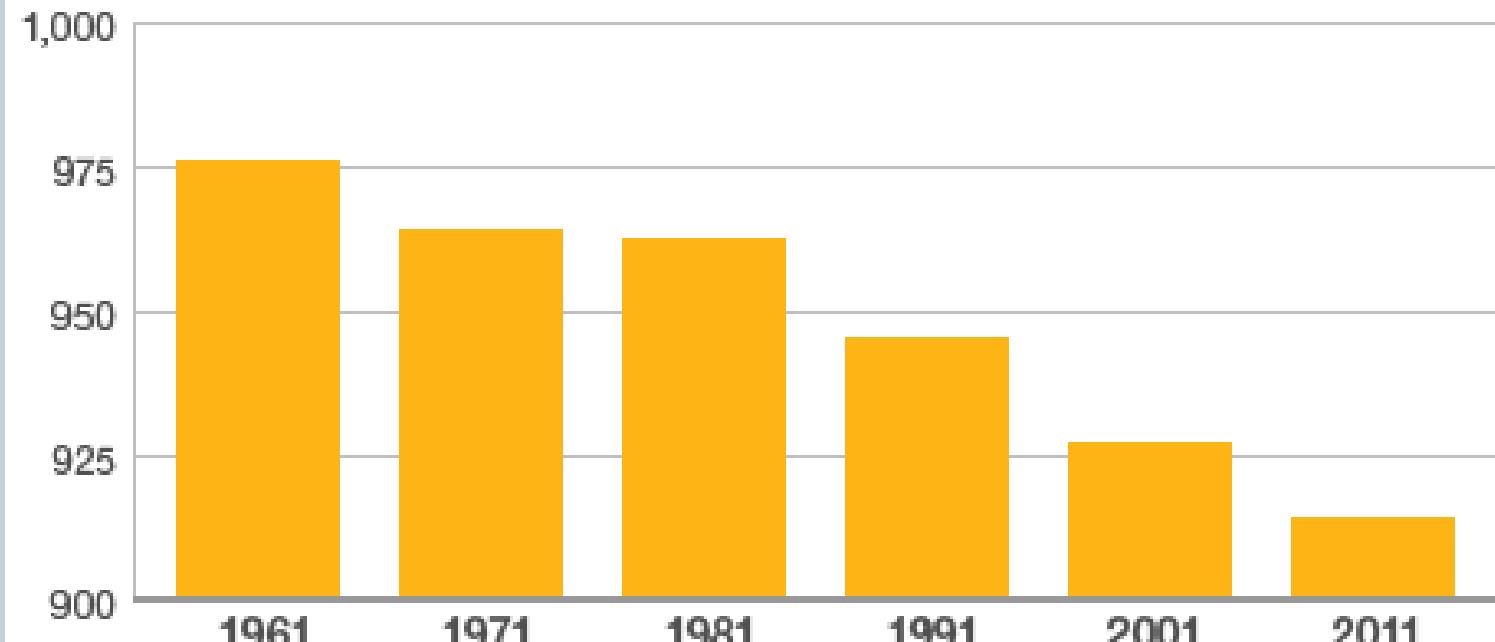
GENDER

Sex ratio



Falling number of girls born in India since 1961

Number of girls born for every 1,000 boys born

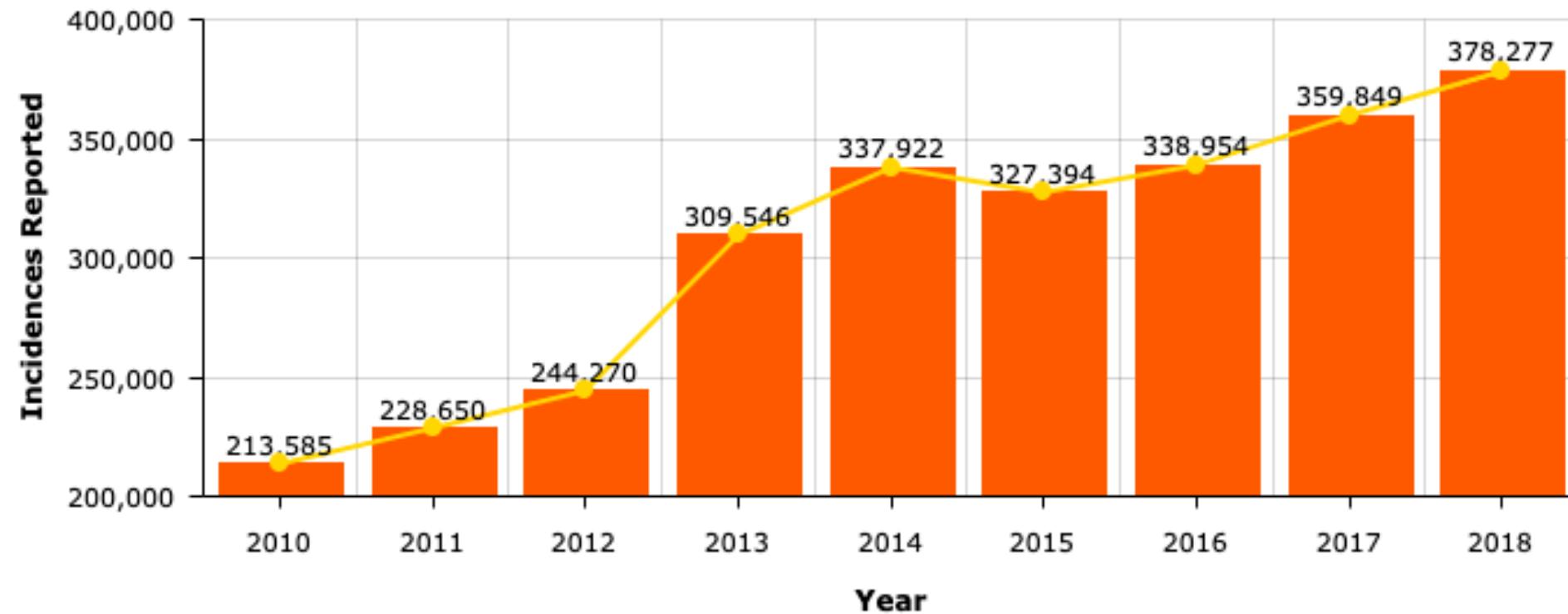


Source: Census of India

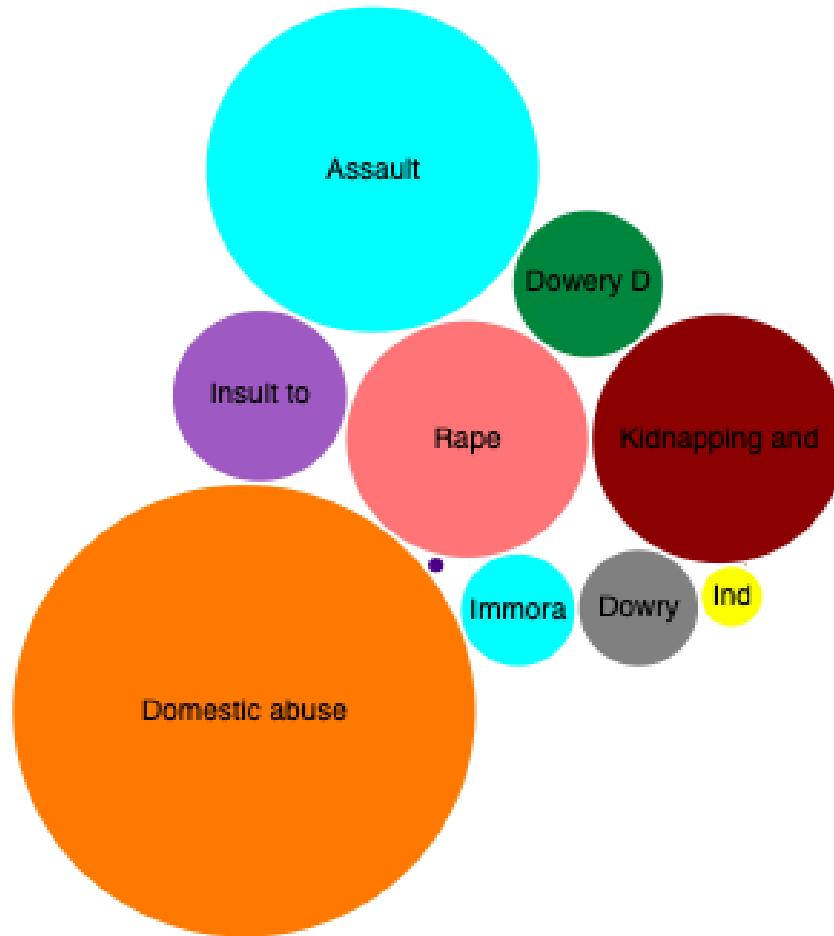
Crime



Reported Incidences of Crimes against women 2010-18



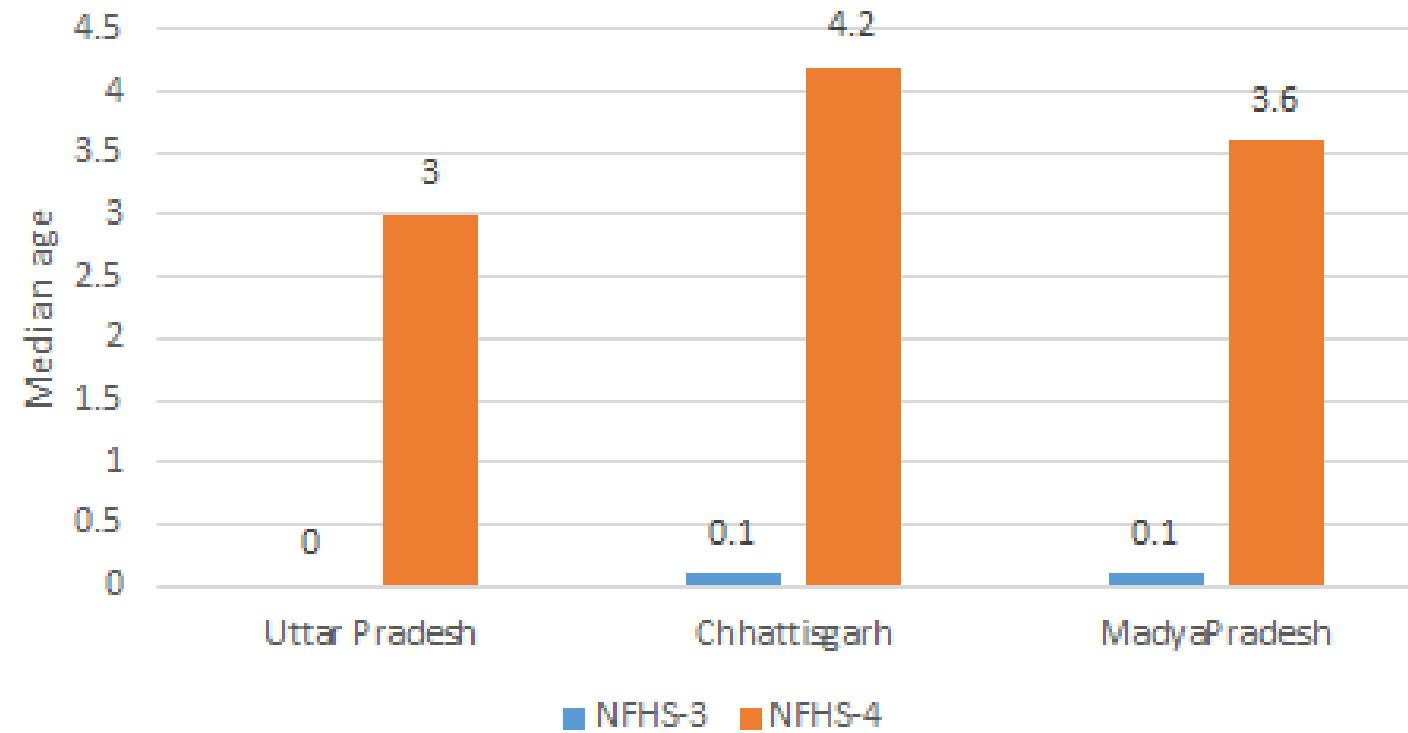
Type of crime



Schooling



Women: Median years of schooling

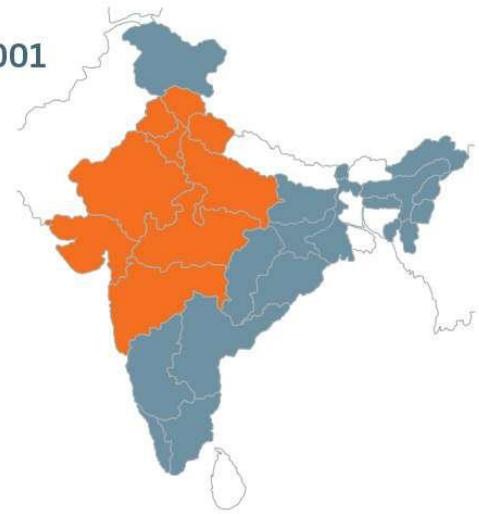


Non-existent girls

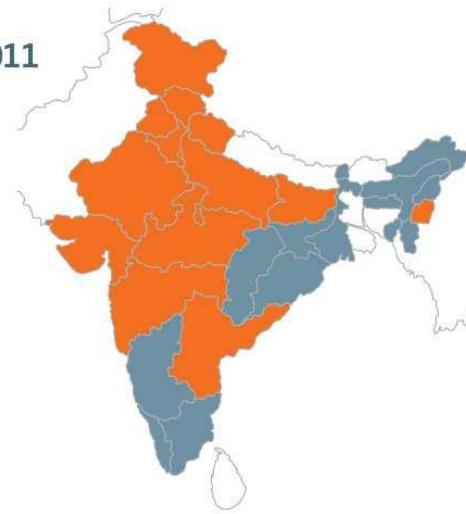
Many Indian states have a sex imbalance in favour of boys.
This is most marked in the north-west

States with fewer than 940 girls under 6 for every 1000 boys

2001

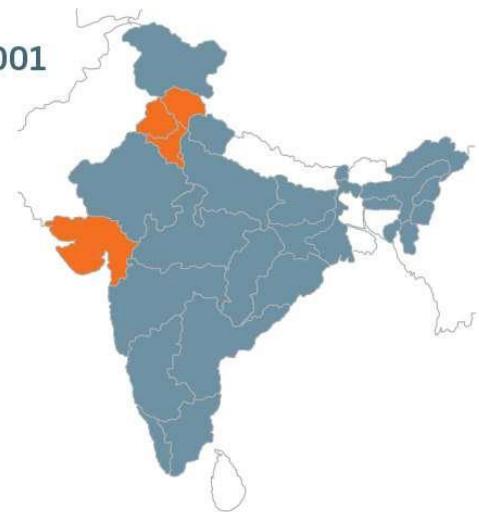


2011

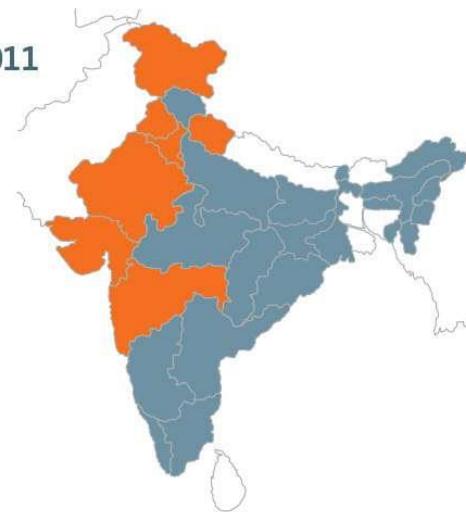


Fewer than 910 girls under 6 for every 1000 boys

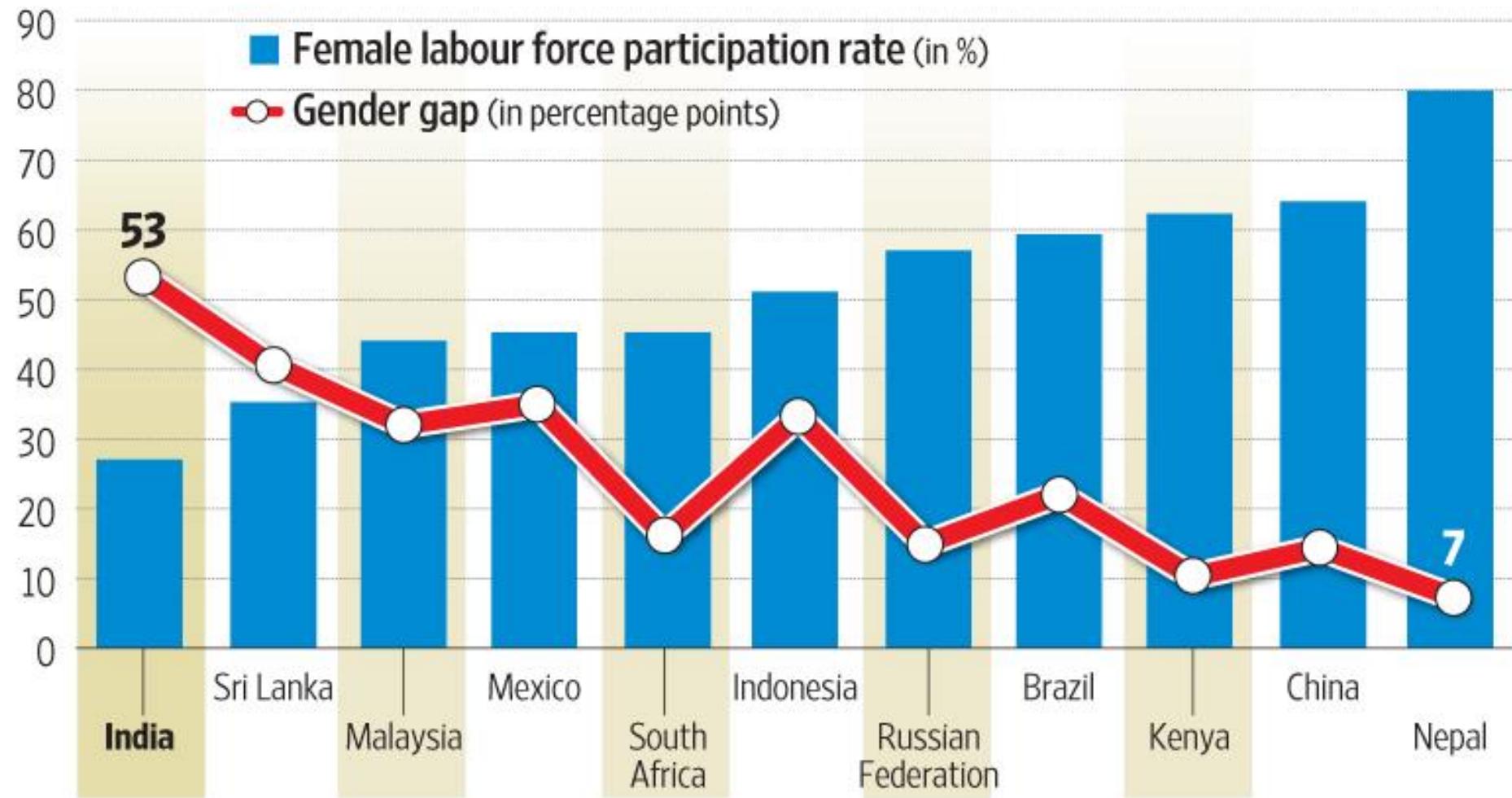
2001



2011



MISSING WOMEN



Source: World Development Indicators