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**MAINS 2024/2025**

# DATA & FACTS



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# Social Justice

## Women

\* You can Quote source as Economic Survey OR NITI Aayog at maximum places

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Data/Statistics</u>
<b><u>Gender Wage Gap</u></b>	
<b>Global Gap</b> <i>(India rank 129<sup>th</sup> in WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2024)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Globally Women paid approx. <b>20%</b> less (WEF)</li><li>• Women only make <b>77 cents</b> for every dollar earned by men (UN Women Worldwide).</li></ul>
<b>India's Gender Gap</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Women paid approx <b>34%</b> less than men (WEF)</li><li>• Men earn 82 per cent of the labour income in India, whereas women earn <b>18%</b> (WEF).</li><li>• Women collectively lost <b>Rs 59.11 lakh crore</b> in earnings in 2020 (OXFAM)</li></ul>
<b>Wage Differentials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Women consist of <b>60% of the lowest wage</b> category</li><li>• Women consist of <b>only 15% of top wage earners</b></li></ul>
<b><u>Women at Workplace</u></b>	
<b>Sector-wise breakdown</b>	<p><b>Agriculture (Oxfam Report)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 80% of all economically active women</li></ul> <p>More than <b>82%</b> of working women in India are in the informal sector (<b>ILO</b>).</p> <p><b>Manufacturing [Annual Survey of Industries]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>50%</b> of women workers in manufacturing in 2019-20 were in apparel, textile and leather industries.</li><li>• <b>22%</b> were employed in the food and tobacco industry</li></ul>

	<p><b>Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT sector has the highest representation of women in the workforce at <b>36%</b>. (NASSCOM).</li> </ul> <p>Addition of <b>1.4 lakh</b> women employees in FY23 (NASSCOM)</p>
<p><b>Female Labour Force Participation Rate (F-LFPR)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Female Labour Force Participation Rate in the country has improved significantly by 4.2 percentage points to <b>37.0%</b> in 2023. Male LFPR was <b>76.8% in 2023 (PLFS)</b></li> <li>.</li> <li>World Average (ILO): 49%(F); 75%(M)</li> <li>India can learn from South Korea where female workforce participation rate of 50% has been built.</li> </ul>
	<p>According to Azim Premji University, In India, <b>82% of males and 92% of females earn less than Rs 10000 per month.</b></p>
<p><b><u>Crimes against Women</u></b></p>	
<p><b>Increase in Crime rates</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The crimes against women rose 4% in 2022 compared to 2021 (NCRB).</li> <li>In 2022, India reported 445,256 crimes against women, which is almost <b>51 cases every hour (NCRB)</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Domestic Violence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1/3<sup>rd</sup></b> crimes due to cruelty by husband and their relatives (MoSPI).</li> <li><b>NFHS-5</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Karnataka ranks no.1</li> <li>32% of ever-married Indian women experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence. (Nearly 1/3rd)</li> <li>Only 14% brought the issue up.</li> </ul> </li> <li>UN raised concern about increased cases and named it as '<b>Hidden Pandemic</b>'.</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rape</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rape is the <b>4<sup>th</sup> most common crime against women</b> in India.</li> <li>• India recorded average of <b>86 rape cases daily</b> in 2021 (NCRB).</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Missing Women (UNFPA State of World Population report)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World- Doubled from 61 million in 1970 to 142.6 millions in 2020.</li> <li>• India- 45.8 million</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Others</u></b>  <i>[Source: NITI Aayog and Economic Survey]</i></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Credit</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Credit to women doubled in last five years- <b>14%</b> in 2022 from 7% in 2017.</li> <li>• <b>69%</b> loans to women under PM Mudra Yojana.</li> <li>• Women borrowers increased by <b>17.83%</b> in last year.</li> <li>• <b>79%</b> of women-run enterprises are self-financed.</li> <li>• Only <b>4.4%</b> borrowed money from a financial institution or received assistance from government.</li> <li>• More than <b>70%</b> of women in every state and UTs in the second phase have operational bank accounts. [NFHS-5]</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sectors</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India has around <b>1.2 crore SHGs</b>, 88% being all-women SHGs. [Economic Survey 2022-23]</li> <li>• Women run about <b>8 million MSMEs</b>. <b>20.37%</b> MSME made up of women led businesses</li> <li>• <b>97.5%</b> of women enterprises are in the micro sectors.</li> <li>• Women entrepreneurs account for <b>20%</b> of all MSMEs (NSSO data).</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Politics</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>18<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 797 women candidates contested; 73 women MPs elected (lower than 17<sup>th</sup> LS which had 78 women MPs).</li> <li>○ Women MPs in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha stands at <b>less than 14%</b> and <b>14.05%</b> respectively.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Average number of women MLAs in assemblies across nation - only <b>9%</b>.</li> <li>• <b>World Average:</b> 24.6% representation</li> <li>• <b>Rwanda (61%), South Africa (43%), UK (32%), USA (24%), Bangladesh (21%).</b></li> </ul> <p><i>[Even If nearly 50% of the voters are women, but they are represented less than 14% in Lok sabha]</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Contribution to GDP</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women account for just approx. <b>17 percent of GDP</b> in India, less than half the global average (IMF).</li> <li>• <b>Global average is 45%</b> [World Bank Data].</li> <li>• McKinsey Global Institute- India could add <b>\$770 billion to its GDP by 2025</b> by offering equal opportunities to women. If all girls complete their education and participate in the workforce, India could add a whopping <b>\$770 billion</b> to the country's GDP by 2025.</li> <li>• According to IMF, reaching gender parity would boost India's <b>GDP by as much as 27%</b></li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Economic Discrimination</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2.4 bn women</b> globally do not have same economic rights as men (World Bank)</li> <li>• <b>Unpaid work:</b> 66%</li> <li>• Women in the working age category of 15 to 60 years spend <b>7.2 hours on unpaid domestic work compared to 2.8 hours spent by men</b>, indicating they have "time poverty", as per a research conducted by Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad.</li> <li>• <b>Women composition at board member level:</b>11%</li> <li>• <b>Board Level: Approx. Only 1 in 5</b> of women present at board level in companies</li> <li>• <b>Agri Census 2015-16:</b> 13.87% women have land ownership</li> </ul>

<p><b>Women as Entrepreneurs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women-led startups increased by <b>18%</b> from 2017 to 2021 (WISER).</li> <li>• Not more than <b>14%</b> of business establishments in India are run by female entrepreneurs (NSSO).</li> <li>• <b>Google-Bain</b> report estimated that women owned 13.5-15.7 million or <b>20%</b> of all enterprises.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Percentage in Agriculture sector:</b> 34%</li> <li>• <b>22% MSMEs are owned by women (Info by minister)</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Women and Education</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UNICEF Data</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Worldwide, 122 million girls are out of school.</li> <li>○ Only 49% of countries have achieved gender parity in primary education.</li> <li>○ At the secondary level, the gap widens: 42% of countries have achieved gender parity in lower secondary education, and 24% in upper secondary education.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• We have <b>closed 3<sup>o</sup> Education Gap</b> recently</li> <li>• Literacy rate among women is <b>approx 77%</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Median Age</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total: <b>30.5 years World. India- 28.2 years</b> (World Population Prospects) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Average Indian <b>approx 11 years younger</b> than average <b>Chinese</b> whose median age is 39 years.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Literacy Rate</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female literacy rate is <b>77%</b>; male literacy rate at <b>84.7%</b></li> <li>• India's women literacy rate <b>increased by 68%</b> since independence.</li> <li>• Literacy rate among women is <b>65.46%</b> (2011)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sex-Ratio in India</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall: <b>1020 (NFHS-5)</b></li> <li>• Child Sex Ratio: <b>Approx 940-950 girls per 1000 boys (UNFPA India)</b></li> <li><b>NFHS-5 data</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional births have increased substantially from 79% to 89% at all-India Levels. (NFHS-5)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fertility</b></p>	<p><b>NFHS 5</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TFR was <b>2</b> in 2019-2021, just below the replacement fertility rate of 2.1.</li> <li>• In rural areas, the TFR is still 2.1.</li> <li>• In urban areas, TFR had gone below the replacement fertility rate in the 2015-16 NFHS itself.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only 5 states (Bihar, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Manipur) have a TFR of more than 2.1.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Miscellaneous</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women form around <b>66% of total trained candidates</b> under Rural self-employment training [Eco. Survey]</li> <li>• Deen Dayal Antyodaya yojana mobilized 8.7 crore poor women into 81 lakh SHGs</li> </ul>



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## Population

\* You can Quote source as 2011 Census at maximum places

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Data/Statistics</u>
<b>Total Population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 142.86- most-populous nation by mid-2023 (UNFPA State of World Population report)</li> </ul>
<b>Population Composition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0-14 years: 26.31%</li> <li>• 15-24 years: 17.51%</li> <li>• 25-54 years: 41.56%</li> <li>• 55-64 years: 7.91%</li> <li>• 65 years and over: 6.72%</li> </ul>
<b>Rural-Urban</b>	<b>Population:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban - Approx 35%</li> <li>• Rural: Approx 65% (PIB)</li> </ul>
<b>Median Age</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>24.9</b> (Census 2011)</li> <li>• <b>28.2</b> (2022)</li> </ul>
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Steady decline</b> since 1990s</li> <li>• <b>Less than 1%</b> (2023) [UN Population Fund]</li> </ul>
<b>Migration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India has <b>450 million</b> internal migrants (2011 census).</li> <li>• Number of migrant blue-collar workers who have moved inter-state — is around <b>150 million</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Literacy Rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The literacy rate in the country is <b>approx 78 per cent</b>.</li> <li>• Women – 77%; Men- 84.7% (World Bank)</li> <li>• Kerala (92.2%), Lakshadweep (91.85%), Mizoram (91.33%), Bihar (61.8%) (NSS report)</li> </ul>
<b>Sex-Ratio in India</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Overall:</b> 1020 (UNFPA)</li> <li>• <b>Child Sex Ratio:</b> 940-950 (UNFPA)</li> </ul>
<b>Fertility</b>	<b>NFHS 5</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TFR was 2 in 2019-2021, just below the replacement fertility rate of 2.1.</li> <li>• In rural areas, the TFR is still 2.1.</li> <li>• In urban areas, TFR had gone below replacement fertility rate in the 2015-16 NFHS itself.</li> <li>• Only 5 states (Bihar, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Manipur) have a TFR of more than 2.1.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Sample Registration System</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General fertility rate (no. of children born per 1000 women in a year in reproductive age group of 15-49 years) <b>declined by 20%</b> in 10 years.</li> </ul>
<b>Religious Composition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hinduism:</b> 79.8%</li> <li>• <b>Islam:</b> 14.2%</li> <li>• <b>Christianity:</b> 2.3%</li> <li>• <b>Sikhism:</b> 1.72%</li> <li>• <b>Buddhism:</b> 0.7%</li> <li>• <b>Jainism:</b> 0.37%</li> </ul>
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>72.5 in 2023 (UNFPA)</b></li> <li>• World Average- approx <b>74 years</b></li> <li>• India's life expectancy to hit <b>82</b> by 2100 [UN]</li> </ul>
<b>Diaspora</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>18 million people</b> in 2020 (UN report)</li> <li>• <b>UAE (3.5 mn), the US (2.7 mn) and Saudi Arabia (2.5 mn)</b> host the largest number of migrants from India.</li> <li>• India received <b>\$111 billion</b> in remittances in 2022 [WB Migration and Development Brief]</li> </ul>



## Urbanisation

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Data/Statistics</u>
<b>Urbanisation (World)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Current:</b> 56% of the world's population lives in urban areas. (World Bank)</li> <li>• <b>Projection:</b> Expected to increase to 68% by 2050.</li> </ul>
<b>Urbanisation (India)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Current:</b> 35% (PIB)</li> <li>• <b>Projected:</b> By 2030, approx 40 percent of Indians will live in urban areas (MoHUA)</li> </ul>
<b>Urbanisation Status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Highest</b></li> <li>• <b>UTs: Delhi, Chandigarh (97.5%)</b></li> <li>• <b>All States: Goa (61.1%)</b></li> <li>• <b>Major States: Tamil Nadu (48.4%)</b></li> <li>• <b>Lowest: Himachal Pradesh (10%)</b> (Ministry Of Housing and Urban Affairs Data 2021)</li> </ul>
<b>Slums</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Prevalence:</b> They are found in 65% of towns in India (Registrar General of India 2011)</li> <li>• <b>Census 2011-</b> 5.41% population</li> <li>• 17% of the world's slum dwellers reside in India.</li> </ul>
<b>Homeless</b>	<b>1.77 Million (Census 2011)</b>
<b>Slum &amp; Informal settlement dwellers</b>	<b>6.5 crore people (World bank group)</b>

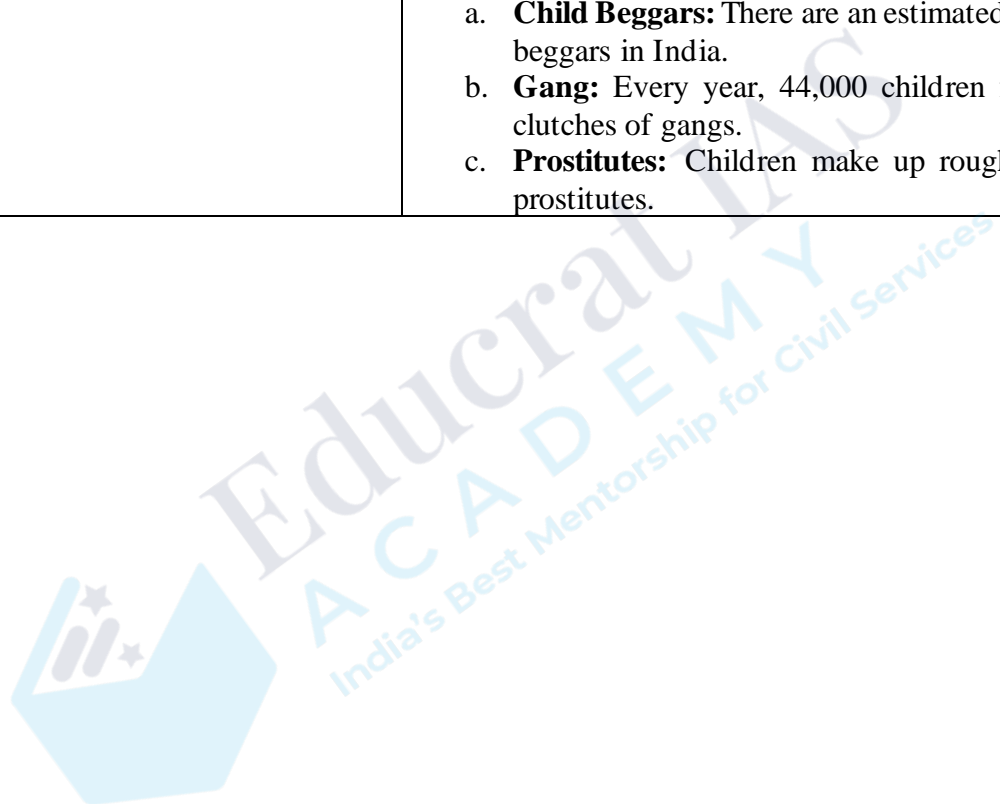


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## Marginalised Sections/Groups

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Data/Statistics</u>
<b>Old People</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>153 million million</b> elderly in India [UNFPA]</li> <li>• India's elderly population is predicted to double to 20.8% by 2050 (UNFPA)</li> <li>• The sex ratio of the elderly has increased from 938 women to 1,000 men in 1971 to <b>1,033 in 2011</b> (Feminisation of Ageing)</li> </ul>
<b>Disabled</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2.68 crore</b> persons (2.21% of the total population)</li> <li>• Out of 2.68 crore, <b>1.5 crore are males</b> and <b>1.18 crore are females</b></li> <li>• Majority (69%) of the disabled population resided in rural areas</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Transgenders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around <b>4.88 Lakh</b> (2011 census)</li> </ul>
<b>SC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Constitute 16.6%</b> of the total population (census 2011)</li> <li>• Literacy rate-66%(78%-India)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Female LR-56.5%(77%-India)</li> <li>○ Male LR-75.2%(84%-India)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>ST</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Constitute 8.6%</b> of the total population (Census 2011)</li> <li>• Literacy rate-59%(78%-India)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Female LR-50%(77%-India)</li> <li>○ Male LR-68.5%(84%-India)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The poverty level was highest among ST (50.6%), followed by SC (33.3%), and OBC (27.2%) [Global Multidimensional Poverty Index].</li> </ul>
<b>Child</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Missing Children:</b> 174 Children Go Missing In India Every Day (CRY India)</li> <li>• <b>Child Labour:</b> There are 33 million child labourers between the ages of 5-18 years in India (Census 2011).</li> <li>• <b>During covid India had seen rise in child labour for the first time in 2 decades.</b> (UNICEF)</li> <li>• <b>Crimes Against Children:</b> As many as 1,62,449 offences against children were registered in 2022, [NCRB]               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>POCSO Cases:</b> approx 37% were under POCSO.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Over 2.4 Lakh POCSO Cases Pending in Fast-Track Courts.</li><li>○ From 3,039 in 2020, the number of cases rose to 3,568 in 2021</li><li>● <b>Out of School Children:</b> Around 9.3 lakh out-of-school children at the elementary level; Highest in UP, Bihar and Gujarat. (ASER)</li><li>● The latest data from the ASER 2021-22 shows that the number of out-of-school children in India has decreased from 25 million in 2020 to 12.97 million in 2021-22 for the age group 6 to 17 years.</li><li>● <b>Trafficking:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <b>Child Beggars:</b> There are an estimated 300,000 child beggars in India.</li><li>b. <b>Gang:</b> Every year, 44,000 children fall into the clutches of gangs.</li><li>c. <b>Prostitutes:</b> Children make up roughly 40% of prostitutes.</li></ul></li></ul>
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## Healthcare in India

\* You can Quote source as National Health Policy, 2017 OR NITI Aayog at maximum places

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Data/Statistics</u>
<b><u>General Data</u></b>	
<b>% of GDP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2.1%</b> of GDP in FY23 [Eco. Survey 2022-23]</li> <li>• US-16.9%</li> <li>• World Average: 6%</li> <li>• <b>National Health Policy, 2017:</b> Increase public health expenditure to 2.5% of the GDP.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Deaths</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-communicable diseases led to <b>66%</b> of deaths [WHO].</li> <li>• approx <b>60 lakh people</b> died due to NCDs in recent years on an average.</li> <li>• <b>22%</b> probability of death between the age of 30 and 70 due to any type of non-communicable disease, including cardiovascular diseases, cancer or diabetes.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Doctor Availability</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>11%</b> doctors working in public sector</li> <li>• <b>80%</b> shortfall of specialist doctors in CHCs</li> <li>• Private sector accounts for approx. 69% of health care services in India (Central Bureau of Health Intelligence Data)</li> </ul>
<b>Ayushman Bharat Coverage</b>	<b>Approx 32.40 crore beneficiaries</b>
<b>Mission Indradhanush</b>	<b>More than 5Cr children, 1.5 Crore pregnant women vaccinated since 2014. (PIB)</b>
<b>Doctor-Population Ratio</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>India:</b> 1:834 (health Minister)</li> <li>• <b>WHO norm: 1:1000</b></li> <li>• <b>Qatar (Highest):</b> 7.7:1000</li> <li>• Cuba at 6.7:1000</li> <li>• Spain at 4.9:1000</li> <li>• Switzerland at 4.0:1000</li> <li>• China at approx 3:1000</li> </ul>
<b>Nurse-Population Ratio</b>	<b>Approx 2.1/1000 (PIB) ( *WHO Norm: 3:1000)</b>
<b>Out-of-pocket Health Expenditure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) in Total Health Expenditure declines from 62.6% in 2014-15 to 47.1% in 2019-20 (National Health</li> </ul>

	<p>Accounts (NHA) Estimates).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Per capita out-of-pocket health expenditure <b>declined from ₹2,336 to ₹2,097.</b> (National Health Accounts estimates 2017-18; released in 2021)</li> <li>OOPHE push over <b>55 million people in India into poverty.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Expenditure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In per capita terms, GHE has doubled from Rs. 1,108 to Rs. 2,014 between 2014-15 to 2019-20. 51% spent on curative health care (PIB)</li> </ul>
<b>Disease Burden</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>31%</b> of the world's TB burden</li> <li><b>26%</b> of the world's premature mortality</li> <li><b>27%</b> of the world's neonatal deaths</li> <li><b>21%</b> of the world's child deaths (WHO Reports)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Tuberculosis Progress</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India has achieved a 13% reduction in TB incidence and a 15% reduction in mortality rate from 2015 to 2022.</li> <li>Global TB reduction numbers stand at 11% while the reduction in cases in India is 18%</li> </ul>
<b>Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients</b>	<p>India imports 70%-80% of its API requirements from China.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 25% cut in API import reliance by 2024</p>
<b>Patient-Bed Ratio Per 1000 (India)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>0.5 public hospital beds</b> per 1,000 population and mere 1.4 beds, including public and private hospital beds per 1,000 persons.</li> <li><b>Delhi has 2.71 hospital beds</b> per 1,000.</li> <li><b>District hospitals</b> have avg 24 beds per 1 lakh people (NITI AAYOG report)</li> <li>According to WHO standards, a <b>minimum of 3 beds per 1000</b> is required.</li> </ul>
<b>Medical Equipment</b>	<b>70-80%</b> Imported
<b>Maternal Mortality Rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Declined: 97 deaths per lakh in 2018-2020 from 103 deaths per lakh in 2017-2019</li> <li>India is all set to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target of MMR of 70 maternal deaths per lakh live births by 2030.</li> </ul>
<b>Urban-rural divide</b>	Rural Areas have only



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 65% population</li> <li>• Around 20% Hospitals</li> </ul>
<b>Birth attended by Skilled Professionals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>81%</b> (2015-16) (World Bank Development Indicators)</li> <li>• NFHS 5: <i>Institutional delivery</i> is over 90% in 14 out of the total 22 States and UTs</li> </ul>
<b>Insurance Penetration</b>	Risen steadily from 2.7% in 2000 to 4.2% in 2020 and was 3.2% in 2021 [Eco. Survey 2022-23]
<b><u>National Health Policy 2017</u></b>	
<b>Aims/Targets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Life Expectancy: 70</b></li> <li>• <b>IMR: 28</b></li> <li>• <b>Under 5 Mortality Rate: 23</b></li> <li>• Elimination of Kala Azhar, Filariasis, Leprosy</li> </ul>
<b><u>Nutrition</u></b>	
<b>Proportion of Anaemic</b>	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]
<b>Obesity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Overweight children- 3.4%</b> [NFHS-5].</li> <li>• <b>Overweight women - 24%</b> [NFHS-5]</li> <li>• <b>Overweight men- 22.9%</b> [NFHS-5]</li> <li>• <b>India: 3<sup>rd</sup> most Obese country</b></li> <li>• <b>India: 2<sup>nd</sup> highest number of obese children after China</b></li> </ul>
<b>World Rankings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Hunger Index Rank 2023: <b>111/125</b></li> <li>• Global Nutrition Report: Half of Indian women in age group of 15-49 years are anaemic</li> <li>• <b>[Note: At current rate of progress, global nutrition targets will not be achieved by 2025 globally and in most countries worldwide].</b></li> </ul>
<b><u>Open Defecation</u></b>	
<b>Access to Toilets in households</b>	<b>19.4%</b> of Indian households - urban and rural - do not use any toilet facility. [NFHS]

<b>Open Defecating</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Over <b>25%</b> rural households defecate in open (NFHS-5)</li><li>• Nearly <b>one in five households</b> practise open defecation: NFHS-5 Data</li><li>• Over <b>34%</b> of Indian villages open defecation free under Swachh Bharat II phase.</li></ul>
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## Education in India

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Data/Statistics</u>
<b><i>General Data</i></b>	
<b>Literacy Rates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Male:</b> Approx 84%</li> <li>• <b>Female:</b> Approx 77%</li> <li>• <b>Total:</b> Approx 78%</li> </ul> <p>*Literacy Gap reduced from 21% in 2001 to 17% in 2011            *The literacy rate in rural India is 67.77% as compared to 84.11% in urban India.</p>
<b>Gross Enrollment Ratio</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Males:</b> Approx 27 in FY22(AISER)</li> <li>• <b>Females:</b> 28.5 in FY22 (AISER)</li> <li>• <b>Pre-primary:</b> 1 cr children (PIB)</li> <li>• <b>Upper-primary:</b> 6.7 crore(PIB)</li> <li>• <b>Secondary:</b> 3.9 cr (PIB)</li> <li>• <b>Higher Secondary:</b> 2.9 cr (PIB)</li> <li>• GER in Higher secondary- <b>57.6%</b> in 2021-22 (UDISE+ report)</li> <li>• Gender Parity Index (GPI), the ratio of female GER to male GER, has increased from 1 in 2017-18 to 1.05 in 2020-21. (AISHE)</li> <li>• <b>School enrolment</b> stood at <b>26.5 crore</b> children.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 19.4 lakh additional children enrolled in Primary to Higher Secondary levels in FY22.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Total enrolment in higher education has increased to nearly 4.1 crore in FY21 from 3.9 crore in FY20.</li> </ul>
<b>School Dropout Rates (Economic Survey 2022-23)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decline in the dropout rates across all school levels in FY22.</li> <li>• <b>Primary level:</b> 1.5% (UDIDE+)</li> <li>• <b>Upper primary level:</b> 3% (UDISE+)</li> <li>• <b>Secondary level:</b> 12.6 % (UDISE+)</li> </ul>

<p><b>Pupil-Teacher Ratio</b> [Economic Survey 2022-23]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consistently increasing at all levels from FY13 to FY22 from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>34.0 to <b>26.2</b> at Primary</li> <li>23.0 to <b>19.6</b> at Upper Primary</li> <li>30.0 to <b>17.6</b> at Secondary</li> <li>39.0 to <b>27.1</b> at Higher Secondary level.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Nearly <b>1.2 lakh schools</b> run by a single teacher. [RTE 2009 requires student-to-teacher ratio of 30:1]</li> </ul>
<p><b>Expenditure on Education</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2022-23, on budgeted estimates, education was only <b>2.9%</b> of GDP</li> <li>Budgetary allocation for education as a percentage of total expenditure has dropped over the past seven years, from 10.4% to <b>9.5%</b>. [Economic Survey 2022-23].</li> </ul>
<p><b>Investment on R&amp;D</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India ranks 6<sup>th</sup> in R&amp;D investment globally</li> <li>Nearly tripled from Rs 39,437 crore in 2007-08 to Rs 1,13,825.03 crore in 2017-18.</li> <li>R&amp;D investment as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) standing at 0.64%, India falls behind major developed and emerging economies such as China (2.4%), Germany (3.1%), South Korea (4.8%) and the United States (3.5%).</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>ASER Report 2022 Findings</u></b></p>	
<p><b>Enrollment</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Almost all (<b>98.4%</b>) students in the age bracket of 6-14 years are now enrolled in schools.</li> <li>Enrollment has gone from 97.2 per cent in 2018 to <b>98.4%</b> in 2022.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Basic reading and Arithmetic Skills</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decline in basic reading and arithmetic skills of children in Class 3 and Class 5 in India.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Other Important Findings</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In both government and private schools, only <b>20.5%</b> students of Class 3 can read. ASER Report</li> <li>The proportion of Class 5 students who can read - <b>42.8%</b> in 2022. ASER Report</li> <li>number of girls not going to school is above 10% in MP (17%), UP (15%), and Chhattisgarh (11.2%). ASER Report</li> </ul>

<b><u>Right to Education</u></b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only <b>13%</b> of schools are complying with the RTE act</li> </ul>
<b>Reservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only <b>17%</b> opt for admissions under RTE quota</li> <li>• Only <b>15%</b> of reserved seats are filled ( Out of 25% allotment)</li> <li>• In Delhi, out of 25%, less than 1% is filled because of the absence of proof showing their proof of residence</li> </ul>
<b><u>Higher Education</u></b>	<b><i>World's 2nd Largest Higher Education System</i></b>
<b>Enrollment [AISHE 2020-21]</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only about <b>28.4%</b> of all eligible candidates can</li> </ul>
	<p>make it to a higher education university. [Target: 50% by 2035]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>4.1 crore</b> in 2020-21</li> <li>• Female enrollment reaches <b>2 crore</b></li> <li>• <b>28%</b> rise in enrolment of SC students</li> <li>• <b>47%</b> rise in enrolment of ST students</li> <li>• At the <b>undergraduate level</b>, enrolment was highest in <b>humanities (33.5%)</b>, followed by <b>science (15.5%)</b>, commerce (13.9%) and engineering &amp; technology (11.9%).</li> <li>• At the <b>postgraduate level</b>, maximum students opted for social science (20.56%) followed by science (14.83%).</li> </ul>
<b>Educational Institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of medical colleges in the country increased from 387 in 2014 to 706 in 2024.</li> <li>• No. of IITs rose from 16 to 23 between 2014 and 2022</li> <li>• IIMs increased from 13 to 21.</li> </ul>
<b>QS World Rankings 2023</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only 3 Indian Universities in QS top 200 list - IISC, Bangalore (155), IIT-B (172<sup>nd</sup>), IIT Delhi (174<sup>th</sup>)</li> </ul>
<b>Accredited Universities</b>	Only <b>32%</b>
<b>Standard (NAAC Ratings)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 68% of Universities: Average</li> <li>• 91% of Colleges: Average</li> </ul>
<b>Funding on Higher Education</b>	1.4% of GDP

<u><b>R&amp;D</b></u>																									
<b>Patents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India's patent filings soar <b>24.6% %</b> in FY23-24: Nasscom</li> <li>In 2023, India saw 90,300 patent applications, which is an all-time high and an average of almost 247 applications per day.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Startup</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India witnesses a massive 15,400% rise in startups in last 6 years</li> <li>A total of 1,17,254 recognized by DPIIT till 2023.</li> </ul>																								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India has the 3rd largest startup ecosystem in the world</li> <li>However, 90% of startups fail within the first 5 years due to lack of innovation ((IBM institute)</li> </ul>																								
<b>% of GDP spent on R&amp;D</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>India:</b> 0.65%</li> <li><b>Japan:</b> 3.5%</li> <li><b>US:</b> 2.8% (NITI AAYOG)</li> </ul>																								
<u><b>Others</b></u>																									
<b>World University Rankings (2023)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India is the sixth most represented country in the 2023 rankings with 75 ranked universities.</li> <li>IISC is at top position among Indian institutes</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>INDIAN UNIVERSITIES IN THE TOP 500</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Institution</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2023 Rank</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2022 Rank</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Indian Institute of Science</td> <td style="text-align: center;">251-300</td> <td style="text-align: center;">301-350</td> <td style="text-align: center;">up 1 group</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JSS Academy of Higher Education and Research</td> <td style="text-align: center;">351-400</td> <td style="text-align: center;">351-400</td> <td style="text-align: center;">no change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shoolini University of Biotechnology and Management Sciences</td> <td style="text-align: center;">351-400</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NR</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alagappa University</td> <td style="text-align: center;">401-500</td> <td style="text-align: center;">501-600</td> <td style="text-align: center;">up 1 group</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mahatma Gandhi University</td> <td style="text-align: center;">401-500</td> <td style="text-align: center;">601-800</td> <td style="text-align: center;">up 2 groups</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>US is the most-represented country</b></li> <li>University of Oxford emerged as best institute</li> </ul>	Institution	2023 Rank	2022 Rank	Change	Indian Institute of Science	251-300	301-350	up 1 group	JSS Academy of Higher Education and Research	351-400	351-400	no change	Shoolini University of Biotechnology and Management Sciences	351-400	NR		Alagappa University	401-500	501-600	up 1 group	Mahatma Gandhi University	401-500	601-800	up 2 groups
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<b>Skilling</b>	Proportion of formally skilled workers in India is extremely low, at 4.69% of total workforce, compared to 24% in China, 52% in US, 68% in UK, 75% in Germany, 80% in Japan 96% in South Korea.																								

<b>NCERT</b>	According to NCERT, 85% of child cumulative brain development occurs before 6 years of age
<b>% of schools with girls Toilets</b>	Around 68 percent of schools in rural India had a separate, usable toilet for girls in 2022.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By 2030, 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the World's working population will be from India</li><li>• India Skills Report- only 45.9% graduates are employable</li></ul>



## Human Resources - Youth & Skills

\* You can Quote source as UNDP OR NITI Aayog at maximum places

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Statistics/Data</u>
<b><u>General</u></b>	
<b>Median Age of Indian Population</b>	<b>28.2 years</b> (China: 42 Years)
<b>Population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>27.5%</b> of Total Population (Ages 15-29)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>20%</b> of Global Youth Population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Labour Force Participation Rate (youth)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Female Labour Force Participation Rate in the country has improved significantly by 4.2 percentage points to <b>37.0%</b> in 2023.</li> <li>• Male LFPR was <b>approx 78.5% in 2023</b> (PLFS)</li> <li>• 29.4% of women (aged 15-59) were part of labour force in 2021-22 [PLFS 2021-22]</li> </ul>
<b>Under 35 Population</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment rate touched 8.11% [CMIE Data, April 2024]</li> <li>*Less than half of the Indian graduates are employable [India Skills Report]</li> </ul>
<b><u>Skill Development</u></b>	
<b>Skilling Capacity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Present:</b> 7 Million/ year</li> <li>• <b>Required:</b> 12 Million/ year</li> <li>*India needs 30 million digitally skilled professionals by 2026: TeamLease</li> </ul>
<b>Skilled Workforce</b>	<b>5.4%</b> of Total Workplace <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Japan:</b>80%</li> <li>• <b>UK:</b> 68%</li> </ul>
<b>Future Requirement of Human Resources (Workers)</b>	<b>103 Million</b> during 2017-2022 (Government sources)
<b>Industry Participation</b>	<b>16%</b> Firms carry own skilling initiatives
<b>Placements at Higher Educational Institutes</b>	<b>3 lakh out of 30 lakh</b> receive placements
<b>Employable Skilled Youth</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Vocational Training</b>	<b>3%</b> of Secondary School Students



**Internet users**

- Worldwide 70% of internet users are the youth
- Over 749 million internet users in 2020 (900 million internet users by 2025)



## Poverty & Hunger

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>World Bank working paper</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extreme poverty in India dropped to <b>10.2%</b> in the pre- Covid year of 2019 from as much as 22.5% in 2011 .</li> <li>• Poverty in India is <b>12.3 percentage points lower in 2019</b> as compared to 2011.</li> <li>• The poverty headcount rate has declined from <b>22.5 percent in 2011 to 10.2</b> percent in 2019.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>India</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">*India has not declared its poverty figures since 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In India, <b>21.9%</b> of the population lives below the national poverty line in 2011 (As per Tendulkar Report)</li> <li>• India has managed to bring down 'extreme poverty' below 3 per cent of its population, latest data on the World Poverty Clock showed.</li> <li>• <b>Pew research center</b> - number of people who are poor in India (with incomes of \$2 or less a day) is estimated to have <b>increased by 75 million</b> because of the COVID-19 recession.</li> <li>• At time of Independence, Poverty in India was 70%</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Multidimensional Poverty Index(MPI)</b></p>	<p>As per Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (2022), India have around 23 Crore poor population. India has registered a significant decline in multidimensional poverty in India from 29.17% in 2013-14 to 11.28% in 2022-23 i.e. a reduction of 17.89 percentage points</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Geographical distribution</b></p>	<p>Approx 80% of the poor are in rural areas</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Global Hunger Index (2022)</b></p>	<p><b>107/121</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Child Stunting &amp; Wasting</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stunting among children under five years in India dropped from a prevalence rate of 41.6% in 2012 to <b>31.7%</b> in 2022.</li> <li>• India's child wasting rate at <b>18.7%</b></li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Undernourished</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 million in 2019-21 (FAO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ India is home to the largest undernourished population in the world</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Anemia</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>57%</b> of women in the age group of 15-49</li> <li>• <b>67%</b> children between six months and 59 months are anaemic (<b>NFHS-5</b>)</li> </ul>

# Polity & Governance

<u>Parameter/Topic</u>	<u>Data</u>
<b><u>Centre- State Relations</u></b>	
<b>15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission</b>	41% of the divisible pool to states.
<b>Borrowing Limits</b>	5% of State GDP (Earlier it was 3%)
<b><u>Local Governments</u></b>	
<b>Total Panchayati Raj Institutions</b>	2,60,512 (Jan. 2019)
<b>Elected Representatives</b>	<b>31 lakhs</b>
<b>Elected Women Representatives</b>	<b>14 lakhs</b> (Ministry of Panchayati Raj)
<b>Fund Utilisation of PRI</b>	78% (2015-2019)
<b>Total Urban Local Bodies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4800+ ULBs</li> <li>• 100 Corporations</li> <li>• 1500 Municipal Corporations</li> <li>• 2100 Nagar Panchayats</li> <li>• 56 Cantonment Board</li> </ul>
<b>ULB Funding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Own sources of revenue: 43% (2017-18)</li> <li>*Decrease from 55% in 2007-08</li> </ul>
<b><u>Parliament &amp; State Legislature</u></b>	
<b>Bills Referred to Committees</b>	In 17th Lok Sabha: 11% of all bills (15th Lok Sabha - 71% of all bills)
<b>Committee Attendance</b>	50% since 2014-15
<b><u>Elections</u></b>	
<b>Voter Turnout</b>	65.79% turnout in 18 <sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha Elections (Lower than 17 <sup>th</sup> ) Women Turnout: 65.7% lower than men at 65.8%
<b>Election Funding</b>	75% electoral bonds to ruling party (Rs. 3400 Crores)

<b>Election Spending</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between Rs 55,000 and Rs. 60,000 crores were spent on the 2019 Lok Sabha and assembly elections in India</li> <li>100 Crores per Constituency Approximately (Centre for Media Studies Report)</li> </ul>
<b>Unrecognised Political Parties</b>	97.5% of all registered parties *2 time increase in a decade (ADR Report)
<b><u>Criminalisation of Politics</u></b>	
<b>Prevalence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>5,097</b> criminal cases pending against legislators: Supreme Court</li> <li>46% of LS MPs of 18<sup>th</sup> LS have criminal cases against them.</li> <li>Conviction Rate: 6% ( 46% National Average conviction Rate)</li> </ul>
<b><u>North-East</u></b>	
<b>General</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.8% of GDP</li> <li>4% of the population</li> <li>8% of the total land area</li> </ul>
<b>Hydropower Potential</b>	58,356 MW (>25 MW): Almost 40% of total India's potential.
<b>Utilised Potential</b>	2027 MW (about 3.47%) has so far been harnessed (November 2021).
<b>Total Forest Cover</b>	65.3% of Area
<b>Per Capita Income (North-East states)</b>	The estimated per capita income across the north-eastern state of Assam in India stood at around 118 thousand Indian rupees in the financial year 2023.
<b><u>Legal, Judicial and Police Reforms</u></b>	
<b>Pending cases</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>78,400</b> in the Supreme Court</li> <li><b>59 lakh</b> cases in 25 High Courts</li> <li><b>4.32 crore</b> cases in district and subordinate courts</li> <li><b>Total more than 6 crore pending cases in Judiciary</b></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average pendency in High Courts is highest in <b>Uttar Pradesh</b> (11.34 years) and West Bengal (9.9 years) [India Justice Report 2022]</li> </ul>
<b>Vacancy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High Courts were functioning with only <b>778 judges</b> against a sanctioned strength of 1,108 judges. [India Justice Report 2022]</li> <li>District courts in India have a vacancy of <b>5,850 judges</b></li> <li>Supreme Court is now back to its <b>full strength of 34</b>, with the elevation of two High Court Chief Justices to the apex court.</li> </ul>
<b>Women In Judiciary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Just <b>11 women SC judges</b> since 1950</li> <li>Just <b>83</b> of the 680 judges in the high courts are women.</li> <li>Only <b>30%</b> of subordinate judges are female.</li> </ul>
<b>Ease of Doing Business</b>	63 <sup>rd</sup> position in 2022 (from 142 <sup>nd</sup> in 2014)
<b>Police Personnel</b>	152.8 personnel 100,000 (UN recommends 222)
<b>Women in Police</b>	Women constitute <b>11.7%</b> of India's police forces, with Ladakh Police leading the states/UTs with a 28.3% women component
<b>Conviction Rate</b>	The poor quality of investigation of crime leads to only a 47 % conviction rate for crimes (The Law Commission 2012).
<b>Prison Occupancy Rate</b>	131.4% in 2022. Total of 573,220 people in prisons across India, as against a capacity of 4,25,609. (NCRB 2022) 159 un-natural deaths of inmates in 2022, with 119 inmates committing suicide. Prisons in Delhi had occupancy rate of 183%.
<b>Undertrials</b>	Approx 75% of all prisoners are undertrials (NCRB Data) As per India Justice Report, share of undertrials is more than 60% in 32 states.
<b>Total Inmates</b>	573,220 (NCRB Data)
<b>Police-Population Ratio</b>	152.80 per lakh person Best Police-population ratio states/UTs are Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Manipur.

<b><u>Governance</u></b>	
<b>RTI Applications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,800 per day</li> <li>• 1.75 crore RTI applications filed since 2005</li> </ul>
<b>Case Pendency</b>	Nearly 3.15 lakh complaints or appeals pending with 26 information commissions across India.
<b>Rejection Rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rejection rate 4.3% (8.4% in 2014-15)</li> <li>• 83% increase in rejection of RTI applications on the grounds of “national security”</li> </ul>
<b><u>E-Governance</u></b>	
<b>Access</b>	<p>Digital Divide: Only 28% of women in rural areas have access to the internet</p> <p>Between 2020 to 2022, only 41.3% of schools had access to computers and 24.5% to the internet.</p>
<b>E-Courts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HC Disposed Cases- 32.71 Million</li> <li>• DC Disposed Cases- 42.88 Million</li> </ul>
<b><u>Land Reforms</u></b>	
<p><b>Land Disputes:</b> 2017 Access to Justice Survey by Daksh, 66% of all Civil suits in India are related to land or property disputes, and the average pendency of a land acquisition dispute is 20 years.</p>	
<b>Area under Forest (ISFR 2021)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Total forest and tree cover</b> of the country is 80.9 million hectare (24.62% of the geographical area of the country). As compared to the assessment of 2019, there is an increase of 2,261 sq km in the total forest and tree cover of the country</li> <li>• <b>Top 3 states showing increase in forest cover:</b> Andhra Pradesh &gt; Telangana &gt; Odisha [Northeast reported the biggest losses in forest cover]</li> <li>• <b>Area-wise Largest Forest Cover:</b></li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The present assessment reveals that <b>17 states/U</b> <b>have above 33%</b> of the geographical area under forest cover</li> </ul>
<b>Demand for Wood met by forests</b>	6.4%

**Miscellaneous**

<b>Public Delivery of Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Around 1.39 Billion Aadhar generated [99.9 % Adults]</li><li>• A 2019 survey found that 2.5% of respondents experienced exclusion from a welfare service because of problems with Aadhaar.</li><li>• 92% Satisfied with Aadhar</li><li>• 95% of adults and 75% of children have aadhar</li><li>• 80% of beneficiaries feel Aadhaar has made PDS rations, social pensions more reliable</li><li>• <b>Failure:</b> 1.5% of PDS users experienced a biometric authentication failure.</li><li>• 1% of MGNREGA job card holders did not get work the last time they tried</li><li>• ₹3,358 crore in MGNREGA wages not paid.</li></ul>
<b>Dispute resolution (Property)</b>	Average 20 years taken to resolve a property dispute. (Ministry of Finance data)
<b>Forest Rights Act</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• FRA has the potential to secure the forest rights of at least 200 million tribals</li><li>• Only 13 percent of the 40 million ha has been demarcated under the FRA by the environment ministry.</li></ul>
<b>Voluntary Organisations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• India has more than 33 lakh NGOs</li><li>• 1 NGO for 400 people as against 1 policeman for 709 people (CBI Data)</li><li>• FCRA Registrations: There are 21490 FCRA registered NGOs in 2018-19, 24817 in 2011-12</li><li>• Self Help Groups: 6 million</li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Women SHG: 67 Million women members</li></ul>
<b>Local Reservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Haryana &amp; Andhra Pradesh enacted for 75% of local reservation based on domicile</li><li>• Karnataka (100%), Maharashtra (80%) and Madhya Pradesh (70%) proposed similar moves</li></ul>
<b>Job Aspirants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2.5 crore aspirants for 1.25 lakh government jobs advertised.</li></ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sedition</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total 356 cases of sedition cases were registered and 548 persons arrested between 2015-20. But just 12 persons arrested were convicted. [NCRB]</li> <li>• <b>Conviction rate:</b> 33.3% in 2020; 3.3% in 2019; 15.4% in 2018; 16.7% in 2017; 33% in 2016.</li> <li>• Andhra Pradesh tops the list with the highest number of sedition cases</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Law Abolition</b></p>	<p>In last 4 years, 1400 laws have been abolished and streamlined</p>





## International Relations

<u>Parameter/Topic</u>	<u>Data</u>
<b>United States</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Bilateral trade:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ USD approx 118.3 billion (FY24)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Trade Relations:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. India s America’s 9<sup>th</sup> largest trading partner</li> <li>b. Exports from India to the United States increased by 2.81% to \$78.31 billion in the fiscal year 2022-23</li> <li>c. Imports from the US surged by around 16% to \$50.24 billion.</li> <li>d. India had a trade surplus of \$28 billion (2022-23)</li> </ol> </li> <li>● <b>FDI: 2<sup>nd</sup> Largest source of FDI; Indian FDI in US exceeds \$40 billion.</b></li> <li>● <b>STA (Strategic trade Authorization) status to India:</b> It exempts specific licences on Indian exports</li> <li>● <b>Defence acquisition from US: \$13.6 billion (SIPRI)</b></li> </ul>
<b>China</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Bilateral Trade:</b> \$118.5 billion (FY 24)</li> <li>● <b>Trade Relations:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. India has a trade deficit of approx \$.85 billion</li> </ol> </li> <li>● <b>Top Exports to China:</b> Iron ore, refined petroleum, cyclic hydrocarbons and organic chemicals.</li> <li>● <b>Top Imports from China:</b> Electrical machinery, telecom instruments, mineral fuels including oil, fertilizers, organic chemicals, computer hardware</li> <li>● <b>Bilateral Economic Presence</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Chinese Companies in India:</b> 174 registered companies</li> <li>b. <b>Indian companies in China:</b> 54</li> <li>c. <b>Tourism:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chinese among top 10 spenders in India</li> <li>2. Indian tourists surged by 70% in China</li> <li>3. Top 10 destinations for Indians (2019)</li> </ol> </li> <li>d. <b>Diaspora:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Around 70000 Multigenerational Chinese in India since British era (2015)</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ul>

	2. 15,000 Indian in China(2010)
<b>European Union</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Bilateral Trade:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ \$88 billion (2022)</li> <li>○ <b>Merchandise trade:</b> \$103.4 billion in the first ten months of FY2022.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Trade Relations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>India's third largest trading partner</b></li> <li>○ India is the EU's <b>10<sup>th</sup> largest trading partner.</b></li> <li>○ India benefits under EU Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP).</li> <li>○ India and the EU are aiming to conclude an FTA by late 2023 or early 2024.</li> <li>○ <b>FDI:</b> 98.5 billion</li> <li>○ <b>Business Presence:</b> Around 6,000 EU companies providing 1.7 million jobs and indirectly 5 million jobs in India.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Japan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Bilateral trade:</b> approx \$22 billion</li> <li>● <b>Trade Relations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (2011)</li> <li>○ Japan is India's 13<sup>th</sup> largest trading partner in 2020.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>FDI:</b> Japan is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest source of FDI</li> </ul>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Bilateral Trade: approx USD 21 billion</b></li> <li>● <b>Trade Relations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ India is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest foreign investor in UK economy(2021)</li> <li>○ India's trade in goods and services with the UK increased to USD 31.34 billion in 2022 from USD 19.51 billion in 2015.</li> <li>○ India has a trade surplus with UK</li> <li>○ They aim to double bilateral trade of both goods and services to about \$100 billion by 2030.</li> <li>○ The India-UK trade is dominated by services, which make up about 70% of the overall annual commerce.</li> <li>○ <b>FDI:</b> UK is 6<sup>th</sup> largest FDI investor; India has retained its position as the second largest source of foreign direct investment (FDI) for the United</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	Kingdom.
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Trade:</b> US\$ 13.81 billion</li> <li>● <b>Investment:</b> 11<sup>th</sup> largest foreign investor in India (Cumulative between 2000-20)</li> </ul>
<b>Nepal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● India is the <b>largest trading partner of Nepal.</b></li> <li>● Nepal is also India's <b>11th largest export destination</b>, up from 28th position in 2014.</li> <li>● <b>Exports:</b> In 2021-22, while Nepal's exports to India stood at US\$ 1,371.04mn, India's exports to Nepal were US\$ 9,634.06mn.</li> <li>● <b>Investments:</b> India is the largest source of investment into Nepal, accounting for more than 32% of the total FDI stock of Nepal, which is worth nearly USD 520 million, as per NRB data until mid-2020.</li> <li>● Nepal exports more than 450 MW of electricity to India.</li> <li>● The total economic assistance earmarked under 'Aid to Nepal' budget in FY 2022-23 was Rs 6.8 billion.</li> <li>● <b>Exports from India constitute almost 22%</b> of Nepal's GDP.</li> <li>● Nepal's main imports from India are petroleum products, Iron &amp; Steel, Cereals, Vehicles and Parts, Machinery parts.</li> <li>● Nepal's major items of exports include Soyabean oil, Spices, Jute fiber &amp; products, synthetic yarn and tea.</li> <li>● Assistance to Nepal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Indian development assistance</b> -&gt; Budgetary aid to Nepal</li> <li>○ <b>Humanitarian aid</b> -&gt; 2015 Nepal Earthquake</li> <li>○ <b>4 lines of credit extended</b> -&gt; \$1 billion dispersed since 2006</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Vaccine Diplomacy:</b> India has extended vaccines and COVID related aid to Nepal</li> </ul>
<b>Bhutan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Bilateral Trade:</b> USD 1606 million in 2022-23.</li> <li>● <b>Trade Relations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ India is the largest trading partner (Bhutan imports 88% from India)</li> <li>○ Trade in mutual currencies</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ India has allotted Rs 4500 crore to Bhutan's current five-year plan (2018-2023)</li> <li>● <b>FDI:</b> India is the largest source of FDI in Bhutan</li> <li>● <b>Indo-Bhutan Transit Trade agreement</b></li> <li>● Free trade regime</li> <li>● Mutual exception from customs and import duty</li> <li>● <b>Power Imports:</b> Bhutan is a net power exporter to India</li> </ul>
<b>Pakistan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Economic Relations/Concerns</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Exports:</b> India Exports to Pakistan was US\$629.4 Million during 2022</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Trade Relations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ India withdrew MFN status (after Pulwama).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Bilateral trade: approx \$53 billion in 2023-24</b></li> <li>● Saudi Arabia is India's fourth-largest trading partner.</li> <li>● Saudi Arabia intends to invest \$100 billion in India.</li> <li>● <b>Remittances:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ India is the third largest recipient of foreign remittances from the kingdom</li> <li>○ Saudi Arabia constitutes 5.1% share in total remittances</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Energy Security</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Saudi Arabia: India's second-largest supplier of crude oil</li> <li>○ 1/3 approx LPG requirement from Saudi Arabia.</li> <li>○ Saudi Arabian oil major ARAMCO: partner in Ratnagiri Refinery and Petro-Chemical Project in Maharashtra.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Trade Relations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Bangladesh is India's biggest trading partner in the subcontinent</li> <li>○ India is the second biggest export partner accounting for 12% of the total exports to Bangladesh.</li> <li>○ <b>Exports:</b> India exported goods worth \$16.15</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>billion to Bangladesh in FY22.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Imports:</b> India's imports from Bangladesh stood at US\$ 1.3 billion during April-November 2022.</li> <li>● <b>Border Haats:</b> Tripura and Meghalaya; 12 in number (Currently 4 are operational)</li> <li>● <b>Border Trade:</b> Easing of restrictions in Land port Starting from Akhaura (Tripura) and Ghojadanga (West Bengal)</li> <li>● <b>FDI:</b> India invested over \$3.1Bn (expected to rise to \$9Bn). 350 Indian companies registered in Bangladesh with 3.5 billion USD in FDI.</li> <li>● Bangladesh Highest Recipient Of Indian Lines Of Credit Since 2016- \$5 billion</li> <li>● <b>Energy Sector:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Cooperation in power sector Bangladesh imports 1200MW of Electricity</li> <li>b. Roopur nuclear plant- a joint collaboration of India and Russia</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Connectivity:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Protocol on Inland water transit &amp; trade</li> <li>b. Intra and inter border Connectivity—Chattogram and Mongla Port</li> <li>c. Agartala- Akhaura Rail Project</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Vaccine Diplomacy:</b> India gave 1.2 million free doses of the AstraZeneca coronavirus vaccine to Bangladesh.</li> <li>● <b>Overland Goods Transit:</b> Bangladesh granted permission last year to use its territory for the transit of Indian goods</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sri Lanka</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Trade Relations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Sri Lanka is India's 2nd largest trading partner in the SAARC</li> <li>b. India is Sri Lanka's largest trade partner</li> <li>c. <b>Exports:</b> US\$4.87 billion</li> <li>d. <b>Imports:</b> US\$1 billion</li> <li>e. Indian Investments: Petroleum retail, tourism &amp; hotel, manufacturing, banking and financial services.</li> <li>f. India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA) in 2000.</li> <li>g. Only about 5% of India's total exports to Sri Lanka in the past few years have used the ISFTA provisions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>FDI:</b> Sri Lanka expects FDI to jump to \$1.3 billion with India taking lead</li> <li>● Joint Marine Resources Management Authority between two countries. (Palk bay fisheries conflict)</li> <li>● <b>Infrastructure development</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Indian housing project - in war affected areas.</li> <li>b. Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing technique</li> <li>c. Trincomalee port and oil tank farms development.</li> <li>d. Joint India-Japan agreement - Mattala Airport &amp; East container terminal (ECT).</li> <li>e. Jaffna-Colombo rail track and other railway lines</li> </ol> </li> <li>● <b>Eastern Container Terminal:</b> Sri Lanka scrapped its \$500 million agreement with India and Japan</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Afghanistan</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Bilateral trade</b> -&gt; crossed US\$1.5 billion (2019-20)</li> <li>● In 2021, India exported \$662M to Afghanistan.</li> <li>● <b>India's share in Afghan exports</b> -&gt; 40.6%; The main products exported from India to Afghanistan were Raw Sugar (\$161M), Packaged Medicaments (\$52.8M), and Non-Knit Women's Suits (\$38.2M).</li> <li>● India is <b>top regional donor</b> to Afghanistan</li> <li>● <b>Exports:</b> India's exports to Afghanistan was US\$481.6 Million during 2022</li> <li>● <b>Imports:</b> India's import from Afghanistan around \$509 million.</li> <li>● India imports around 85% of its dry fruits along with most of the piquant spices from war-torn Afghanistan.</li> <li>● Exports from India include garments, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, computers, hardware materials, cement, sugar and synthetic fibre.</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategic relations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA), 2011</li> <li>● Kautilya's theory: Afghanistan is Pakistan's neighbour and a natural ally for India</li> <li>● Afghanistan has key role in India's entry to Central Asia :Eg, Zaranjdelaram Highway</li> <li>● Role in stabilizing Afghanistan</li> <li>● Delivered Mi-25 attack helicopters to Afghanistan</li> <li>● India provided Training to Afghan Forces: Increasing Capacity of Afghan forces</li> </ul> <p>(After Taliban Captures Afghanistan in August 2021; the subsequent events will determine India-Afghanistan relations)</p>

<p><b>Indo-Pacific</b></p>	<p>The region accounts for 62% of the global GDP, 50% of global trade, and 40% of the world's oil. India's trade with the Indo-Pacific region accounts for 90% of its total trade, including 80% of its critical freight, such as coal, petroleum, gas, iron ore, and fertilizers.</p> <p>(PIB)</p>
<p><b>ASEAN</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Trade Deficit:</b> India has accounted for a trade deficit of approx \$40 billion in 2023-24 with ASEAN countries.</li> <li>● <b>Exports:</b> US\$44 billion</li> <li>● <b>Imports:</b> US\$87 billion</li> <li>● <b>Importance:</b> Act East Policy</li> <li>● India is not a member</li> </ul>
<p><b>Shanghai Cooperation Organisation</b> Members: China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Population:</b> SCO member states have a population of nearly 1.5 billion people</li> <li>● <b>GDP:</b> Represents 20% of global GDP</li> <li>● India is a member</li> </ul>
<p><b>G20</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Its members account for more than 80 percent of world GDP,</li> <li>● 75 percent of global trade</li> <li>● 60 percent of the population of the planet.</li> <li>● India is a member</li> </ul>
<p><b>India- Africa</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Trade:</b> Bilateral trade of India with Africa grew by 9.26% in FY2022-23</li> <li>● India is the second largest trading partner of Africa</li> <li>● <b>Exports:</b> India's exports to Africa have reached its highest level of US\$ 37.9 billion in 2021, making it the second-largest import source for the region.</li> <li>● <b>Imports:</b> India accounted for around 6% of Africa's imports in 2021</li> <li>● UN Peacekeepers: 6,000 Indian soldiers in UN peace-keeping missions in five conflict zones in Africa.</li> <li>● India's export to South Africa stood at US\$ 6.06 billion from April-November 2022.</li> <li>● Major exported items from India to South Africa include mineral oils &amp; products, bituminous substances, and mineral waxes</li> </ul>


<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SAARC</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Member States: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Area:</b> The SAARC comprises 3% of the world's area,</li> <li>● <b>Population:</b> 21% of the world's population</li> <li>● <b>Economy:</b> 4.21% (US\$3.67 trillion) of the global economy, as of 2019.</li> <li>● <b>Growth Rate:</b> The South Asian region, comprising eight countries, is likely to show economic growth of 1.8% to 2.8% in 2020</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Poor Intra Trade:</b> With intra-regional trade at less than 5% of total trade, South Asia is the least integrated region in the world</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BIMSTEC</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Members – Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The BIMSTEC region is home to roughly 22 percent of the global population with a combined GDP of over \$2.7 trillion.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BRICS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Members: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Total trade of the member nations has expanded by 94%</li> <li>● With 40% of the world's population and about 30% of the GDP</li> <li>● intra-BRICS trade is just 17% of world trade</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Diaspora</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Population:</b> India has the largest diaspora population in the world with 32 million including both NRI and PIO.</li> <li>● <b>Remittances:</b> \$108 billion in 2022</li> <li>● <b>NRI deposits:</b> \$136 billion (Feb 2023)</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Latin American Countries</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trade between India and LAC was at an all-time high of US\$50 billion in 2022. Overall, if Latin America were a country, it would be India's fifth largest trade partner in 2022-23. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ India sources 15% of its crude oil from LAC countries.</li> <li>○ India's total investments in the LAC region are valued at US\$16 billion.</li> <li>○ Latin America region is five times that of India [in terms of size] and Population is just half of India.</li> <li>○ Latin America accounts for 40% of global production of copper, supplies 35% of the world's lithium.</li> <li>○ India sources 15% of its crude oil from LAC countries</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>De-Dollarisation</b></p>	<p>About 60% foreign exchange reserves of central banks and about 70% of global trade is conducted using USD.</p>



# Economy

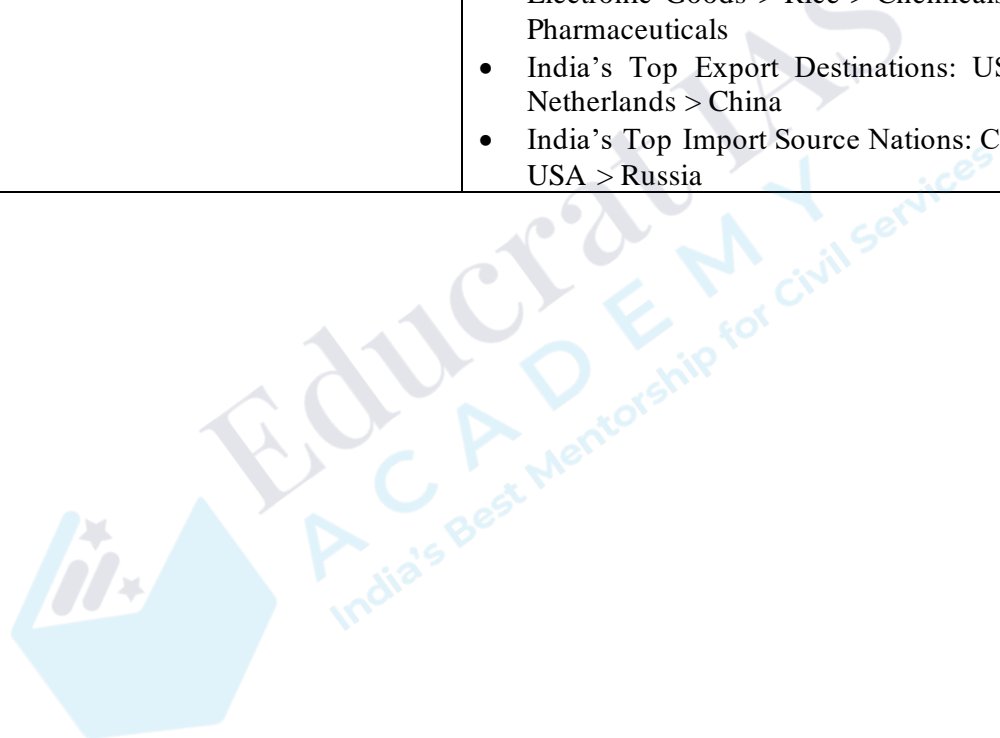
## Financial Sector

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Data/Statistics</u>
<b>Tax-GDP Ratio</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gross tax revenue to GDP ratio has improved to <b>11.6 % in FY23</b> from 8.2% in FY10.</li> <li>In BE 2023-24, the Tax to GDP ratio is estimated at 11.1%. (China: 20%, Brazil:34%)</li> <li>Direct tax to GDP Ratio: 6.11 % in FY 2022-23. It has increased from 5.62% in FY 2013-14.</li> <li>Direct Tax Buoyancy: (i) 2.52 [It is highest in the last 15 years. (ii) 1.13% in FY23</li> </ul>
<b>Expenditure as a percentage of GDP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Total expenditure:</b> Rs 45 lakh crore in 2023-24. This is 7.5% higher than the previous years.</li> <li><b>Revenue expenditure:</b> To grow by 1.2% at Rs. 35 lakh crore in 2023-24.</li> <li><b>Capital expenditure:</b> 37.4% increase in capital expenditure to 10 lakhs in BE 2023-24.</li> <li>Expenditure on social services rises 9.8 % to Rs 71.61 lakh crore in FY22: Eco Survey</li> </ul>
<b>GDP (India)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During Independence: \$40 Billion</li> <li>2023: Estimated to be 3.2 trillion US\$</li> </ul>
<b>Corporate Income Tax</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective corporate tax rate in India just 22% now, much lower than 25.17% specified by government [Bank of Baroda research report] <b>Sep 2019-</b></li> <li>Govt slashed tax to 22% from 30% for existing companies.</li> <li>For new companies reduced to 15% and with surcharge and cess to approx 17.01%.</li> <li>Effective corporate tax rate after surcharge and cess to be 25.17 percent.</li> <li>For new manufacturing companies reduced it to 15% form 25% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USA: 45%</li> <li>China: 25%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p><b>Income Tax Payers</b></p>	<p><b>CBDT-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.46 Cr people pay tax</li> <li>• 5.78 crore individuals filed their income tax returns.</li> <li>• 19% of taxpayers are government staff and pensioners</li> <li>• 48.4 lakh individual taxpayers in top-most 30% slab</li> <li>• As per 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, Govt collects tax lesser by 4% of GDP as compared to the true potential</li> </ul>																																								
<p><b>Income Tax Slabs</b></p>	<div data-bbox="824 646 1409 1031" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>BENEFITS UNDER THE NEW TAX REGIME</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">FY'23</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Tax rate</th> <th style="text-align: left;">FY'24</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Tax rate</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Cumulative benefit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rs 2.5 lakh</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>Up to 3 lakh</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>₹ 2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rs 2.5-5 lakh</td> <td>5%</td> <td>₹ 3-6 lakh</td> <td>5%</td> <td>₹ 7,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rs 5-7.5 lakh</td> <td>10%</td> <td>₹ 6-9 lakh</td> <td>10%</td> <td>₹ 15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rs 7.5 to 10 lakh</td> <td>15%</td> <td>₹ 9-12 lakh</td> <td>15%</td> <td>₹ 25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rs 10-12.5 lakh</td> <td>20%</td> <td>₹ 12-15 lakh</td> <td>20%</td> <td>₹ 37,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rs 12.5-15 lakh</td> <td>25%</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>N.A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Above Rs 15 lakh</td> <td>30%</td> <td>Above ₹ 15 lakh</td> <td>30%</td> <td>₹ 37,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;">Standard deduction benefit has also been extended to new tax regime</p> </div> <p>Exemption limit of income tax is up to Rs.2.5 lakh for all individuals</p>	FY'23	Tax rate	FY'24	Tax rate	Cumulative benefit	Rs 2.5 lakh	Nil	Up to 3 lakh	Nil	₹ 2,500	Rs 2.5-5 lakh	5%	₹ 3-6 lakh	5%	₹ 7,500	Rs 5-7.5 lakh	10%	₹ 6-9 lakh	10%	₹ 15,000	Rs 7.5 to 10 lakh	15%	₹ 9-12 lakh	15%	₹ 25,000	Rs 10-12.5 lakh	20%	₹ 12-15 lakh	20%	₹ 37,500	Rs 12.5-15 lakh	25%	NA	NA	N.A	Above Rs 15 lakh	30%	Above ₹ 15 lakh	30%	₹ 37,500
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<p><b>Cause of Low tax base:</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The unorganised sector consists of 90% of the workforce.</li> <li>• High tax exemptions</li> <li>• Poor collection of tax from tech giants such as Google, FB, Amazon</li> <li>• Lower per capita income; as 4.5 cr people who filed ITR reported income lower than the tax bracket</li> <li>• A high share of indirect tax(more than 55%)- as per Non-official Survey.</li> </ul>																																								
<p><b>Per Capita Expenditure (India):</b></p>	<p>a) Central Government: Rs.13000-14000  b) State Governments: Rs.20,000  c) Local Bodies: Rs.6,000</p> <p><b>*Thus state governments spend more per person than the central government. (NITI Aayog)</b></p>																																								

<p><b>Self-Sourced Revenues for Local Bodies</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban Local: 44% of revenue</li> <li>Rural Local: &lt;10% of revenue (40% in Brazil)</li> <li>Panchayats: 4% of revenue</li> </ul>																																																																						
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<p><b>Infrastructure needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In India needs to spend \$1.4 Trillion on Infrastructure by 2024 to become a \$5 Trillion Economy (<b>Economic Survey 2020</b>)</li> <li><b>NIF in talks to raise \$244million for infrastructure</b></li> <li><b>National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP)</b> -Govt aims to spend 100 Lakh Cr for period 2020-2025.</li> </ul>																																																																						
<p><b>Loan Waivers</b></p>	<p><b>Farm loan waivers: So far, so much</b></p> <p>10 states have offered write-offs, some more than once. Nearly all states are implementing these waivers with many riders and in a phased manner to dissipate their financial impact, meaning there is a huge gap between eligible beneficiaries and those who have actually got relief so far.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>State</th> <th>Announced on</th> <th>Limit* (in ₹/lakh)</th> <th>Total Amount (in ₹/cr)</th> <th>Beneficiaries** (in mn)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Karnataka</td> <td>July 5 2018</td> <td>2</td> <td>42,765</td> <td>4.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Uttar Pradesh</td> <td>Apr 14 2017</td> <td>1</td> <td>36,359</td> <td>4.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Madhya Pradesh</td> <td>Dec 17 2018</td> <td>2</td> <td>35,000</td> <td>3.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maharashtra</td> <td>June 11 2017</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>30,500</td> <td>3.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Andhra Pradesh</td> <td>Aug 2 2014</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>24,000</td> <td>4.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rajasthan</td> <td>Dec 19 2018</td> <td>Full</td> <td>18,000</td> <td>3.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telangana</td> <td>Aug 13 2014</td> <td>1</td> <td>17,000</td> <td>3.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Punjab</td> <td>June 11 2017</td> <td>2</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rajasthan</td> <td>Feb 12 2018</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>8,500</td> <td>2.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chhattisgarh</td> <td>Dec 17 2018</td> <td>Full</td> <td>6,100</td> <td>1.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tamil Nadu</td> <td>May 23 2016</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>5,318</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chhattisgarh</td> <td>Dec 26 2015</td> <td>1</td> <td>129.7</td> <td>0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td> <td>Jan 23 2017</td> <td>1</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Individual loan not exceeding      **Eligible beneficiaries</p>	State	Announced on	Limit* (in ₹/lakh)	Total Amount (in ₹/cr)	Beneficiaries** (in mn)	Karnataka	July 5 2018	2	42,765	4.3	Uttar Pradesh	Apr 14 2017	1	36,359	4.4	Madhya Pradesh	Dec 17 2018	2	35,000	3.4	Maharashtra	June 11 2017	1.5	30,500	3.9	Andhra Pradesh	Aug 2 2014	1.5	24,000	4.9	Rajasthan	Dec 19 2018	Full	18,000	3.3	Telangana	Aug 13 2014	1	17,000	3.6	Punjab	June 11 2017	2	10,000	1	Rajasthan	Feb 12 2018	0.5	8,500	2.8	Chhattisgarh	Dec 17 2018	Full	6,100	1.6	Tamil Nadu	May 23 2016	1.5	5,318	1.2	Chhattisgarh	Dec 26 2015	1	129.7	0.5	Jammu & Kashmir	Jan 23 2017	1	2.4	0.1
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<p><b>Public Debt</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>India's general government debt (Centre and states) to GDP- 83.1% in FY23.</b></li> <li><b>Internal debt constitutes more than 94% of the overall public debt.</b></li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Moody's Investors Service, India's public debt level is among the highest in emerging economies type</td> <td>31<sup>st</sup> march 2022</td> <td>31<sup>st</sup> march 2023</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Debt and other liabilities</td> <td>131 Lakh Crore</td> <td>147 Lakh Crore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External Debt</td> <td>4.29 Lakh Crore</td> <td>4.69 Lakh Crore</td> </tr> </table>	Moody's Investors Service, India's public debt level is among the highest in emerging economies type	31 <sup>st</sup> march 2022	31 <sup>st</sup> march 2023	Internal Debt and other liabilities	131 Lakh Crore	147 Lakh Crore	External Debt	4.29 Lakh Crore	4.69 Lakh Crore																																																													
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<p><b>Bad Loans/Non-Performing Assets</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gross NPA ratio declined from 14.5% in 2018 to 5.53% in Dec 2022.</li> <li>• Net NPAs: 1.30% (March 2023)</li> <li>• Indian banks' gross NPAs likely to touch decadal low of sub-4 per cent by FY24.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Trade Profile of India</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall Trade Deficit: USD 238.3 Billion</li> <li>• India's Exports in FY 2022-23 : USD 776.3 Billion [It was around USD 435 billion in FY 2016].</li> <li>• India's target for export is USD 2 Trillion by 2030 as per the Foreign Trade Policy of 2023.</li> <li>• India's Top Export Commodities: Petroleum &gt; Electronic Goods &gt; Rice &gt; Chemicals &gt; Drugs and Pharmaceuticals</li> <li>• India's Top Export Destinations: USA &gt; UAE &gt; Netherlands &gt; China</li> <li>• India's Top Import Source Nations: China &gt; UAE &gt; USA &gt; Russia</li> </ul>



## Agriculture

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Statistics/Data</u>
<b><u>General Information</u></b>	
<b>Share of Agriculture in GDP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>18.3%</b> (Economic Survey 2023)</li> <li>• 20% in 2020-21 (Highest in last 17 years) Economic Survey 2020-2021.</li> </ul>
<b>Agricultural Growth Rate</b>	3.3% at constant prices in 2022-23
<b>Agricultural Yield</b>	Increased 4 times since independence but the yield of rice and wheat below the world average
<b>Agricultural Employment share in total Employment</b>	45.76% (Periodic Labour Force Survey 2022-23) <b>Agri census 2015-16</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 41.49% of the total workforce in India</li> <li>• 80% of all economically active women               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 33% Agri as Agri-labourer</li> <li>○ 47% Agri-entrepreneur</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Rural Population</b>	64.13% of the Indian population lives in rural areas ( <b>World Bank</b> )
<b>Rural Population dependent on Agriculture</b>	70% of households ( <b>FAO report</b> )
<b>Total Land Area under Cultivation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Highest Land Area under (Cereal) :</b></li> <li>• <b>Highest Land Area Under(Coarse):</b></li> </ul>	<b>Approximately 51%</b> (ICAR Data) (2/3 <sup>rd</sup> area under food grain cultivation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Rice</u></b> - 25%</li> <li>• <b><u>Jowar</u></b> - 5.3%</li> <li>• <b><u>Horticulture:</u></b> 16%</li> </ul>
<b>World rankings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1st</b> - Pulses (25% of world Production)</li> <li>• <b>2nd</b> – Rice</li> <li>• <b>2<sup>nd</sup> -Wheat</b></li> <li>• <b>1<sup>st</sup></b>– Cotton Production ( 25% of World Production)-OECD FAO report- and India will dominate this position till 2030</li> <li>• <b>1<sup>st</sup></b> - Milk Production</li> <li>• <b>2<sup>nd</sup></b> : Fruits and Vegetables</li> </ul>

<b>Average Farm Size</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.41 hectares - 1991</li> <li>• 1.14 hectares – 2021-22 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 86.2% of Farmers in India are Small and Marginal; They own only 47.3% area.</li> <li>○ Land fragmentation has taken place and land holdings have been reduced.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>India's Competitive advantage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> Highest arable land in the world</li> <li>• 15<sup>th</sup> longest coastline in the world</li> <li>• Highest cattle production in the world</li> <li>• 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of global tractors are in India</li> </ul>
<b>Corporate Sector investment</b>	< 2% (CSO 2019)
<b><u>Agricultural Inputs</u></b>	
<b>Hydrographic/Irrigational Data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total Rainfed- 55%</li> <li>• <u>Canal Irrigated</u>: 30%</li> <li>• <u>Wells</u>: 60%</li> <li>• <u>Tanks</u>: - 5%</li> <li>• Water Use Efficiency: 38%</li> <li>• Irrigation consists of <b>70%</b> of all input costs</li> </ul>
<b>Fertilisers</b>	<p><b><u>Subsidy</u></b> - 0.65% of GDP</p> <p>*Only 35% of the subsidy reaches the intended beneficiaries. [NITI Aayog]</p>
<b>Fertiliser Use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fertiliser use has increased <b>25 times</b> since 1960, while food production has only increased <b>3 times</b></li> <li>• <b>Ideal use: 4:2:1</b> while India reports as high as <b>28:4:1</b> at some places</li> </ul>
<b>Seeds</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accounts for 20-25% of Crop Productivity</li> <li>• <b>Farmer Saved Seeds: 80-85%</b></li> </ul>
<b>Pesticides</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Crop losses due to Pests: 20-25%</b> (0.9-1.4 Lakh Crore)</li> <li>• <b>Utilised Pesticide: 0.1%</b> of Applied Pesticide</li> <li>• <b>Consumption: 0.6 kg</b> per hectare while it is 7kg per hectare in the USA</li> </ul>

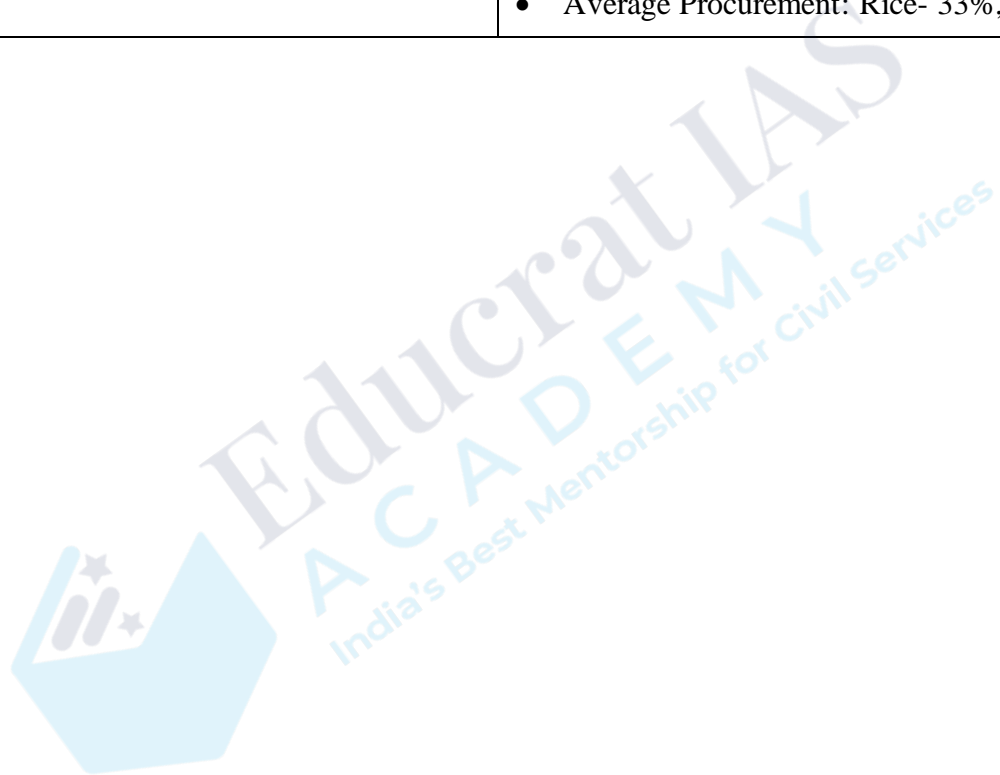
<p><b>Groundwater Use</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Usage Share <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Irrigation/Agriculture: 89%</li> <li>○ Domestic Use: 9%</li> <li>○ Industrial Use: 2%</li> </ul> </li> <li>• World’s largest user of Groundwater</li> <li>• Groundwater also provides 50% of urban use and 85% of rural use</li> <li>• Decline of groundwater in 52% of wells (Central Ground Water Board Report)</li> <li>• 230 billion metre cube of groundwater drawn out each year for irrigating agriculture lands in India. (CGWB)</li> <li>• More than 60% of irrigated agriculture and 85% of drinking water supplies are dependent on groundwater.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Farm Sector and others</u></b></p>	
<p><b>Small and Marginal landholding</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 86.2% of Farmers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Own 47.3% area (as per Agri census 2021)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Employment in Agriculture</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45.76 % of total employment in 2022-23 (PLFS)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Farm Debt</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>More than 50% of farm households under debt(NABARD)</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Farmer Suicide</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>10,677 farmer suicides (2023)</b></li> <li>• <b>11,716 farmer suicides (2022)</b></li> <li>• <b>3,58,164 people</b> engaged in the farming profession have committed suicide in India from 1995 to 2019 (NCRB Data)</li> <li>*More than <b>3 lakh deaths in the last 20 years</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Farm Mechanization</b></p>	<p>India’s farm equipment market is 7% of the global market, with more than 80% of the value contribution coming from tractors.</p> <p>Indian farm mechanisation level is at 40–45% compared to that of the United States (95%), Brazil (75%) and China (57%) (NABARD, 2018).</p>
<p><b>Landholding amongst Farmers</b></p>	<p>65% holding less than 1 hectare (<u>NSSO 70<sup>th</sup> Round</u>)</p>
<p><b>Exit from Sector</b></p>	<p>76% want to give up farming. (<u>CSDS, Delhi</u>)</p>

<b>Below Poverty Line</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22% of Farmers</li> <li>• All-India average of outstanding loans per agriculture household is Rs 74,121.</li> </ul>
<b>Taxation</b>	<b>95%</b> of farmers below the tax threshold (Kelkar Task Force)
<b>Households under Debt</b>	47 Million
<b>Low Average Monthly Income</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rs. 10,218 (NSSO data)</li> <li>• Per Capita Income of Agriculture household = 1/3rd of the income of the non-agriculture household.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Infrastructure</u></b>	
<b>Post Harvest Losses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-harvest losses amounts to 40% of agricultural GDP.</li> <li>• Costs farmers an annual loss of Rs.92,000 crores</li> <li>• India lost about 5–13% of its fruits and vegetables and 3–7% of other crops including oil seeds and spices between harvesting and consumption (2022).</li> </ul>
<b>Cold Storage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is short by 30-40 lakh tonnes (<b>Dalwai Committee</b>)</li> <li>• <b>7,129 cold storage facilities with about 35 million metric tonnes capacity</b></li> </ul>
<b>Additional Markets Required by 2022-23</b>	3568 as per NITI Strategy for New India @75
<b><u>Food Processing</u></b>	
<b>General</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 41,000 food processing factories</li> <li>• 12.83% of total number of factories</li> <li>• 12% of GDP</li> <li>• Employment to 19 million people</li> <li>*<u>Agri output Processed in India</u></li> <li>• Less than 10% of Agri Produce (USA-65%; China 23%)</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2% of Vegetables and fruits</li> <li>• 8% Marine Produce</li> <li>• 35% Milk</li> <li>• 6% Poultry</li> </ul> <p><b>Govt allowed 100% FDI in 2020</b></p>
<b>Mega Food Parks</b>	22 operational Food parks employ 6 Lakh(MoFPI)
<b>Food Wastage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1.3billion tonnes</b> of food is being wasted annually (FAO)</li> <li>• <b>40% of food is wasted</b> due to fragmented food systems and inefficient supply chains (FAO)</li> </ul>
<b><u>Trade</u></b>	
<b>India's share in global Agri Export</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2.4%</b></li> <li>• Ranking: <b>8th</b> in the world (But 2<sup>nd</sup> in Agri Production)</li> <li>• 70% of India's Agri export is destined to Middle East, Africa and the Asia-Pacific</li> <li>• Only 30% to Europe and Americas</li> <li>• Total farm exports were at USD 53.15 billion and imports at USD 35.69 billion in 2022-23</li> </ul>
<b>Export share in Agricultural GDP</b>	Agri exports contribute to 2.4 % to country's GDP
<b>Total Value of Agri Exports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$53.15 billion USD of 2022-23</li> </ul>
<b>Top Agricultural Imports</b>	Pulses, Cashew, Edible Oil
<b><u>Miscellaneous</u></b>	
<b>GM Crops</b>	India 5 <sup>th</sup> Largest in GM crop acreage (BT cotton only GM crop in India)
<b>Black Marketing in PDS food grains</b>	40-60% ( <b>Shanta Kumar Committee</b> )
<b>Grain Procurement by Government</b>	60-80% of marketed surplus ( <b>Shanta Kumar Committee</b> )
<b>Share of Female Landholders (2015-16)</b>	<p><b>11.72%</b></p> <p>As per Center for Land Governance index(Dec 2020) 12.8% operational land holding are with the Women</p>
<b>System of Rice Intensification</b>	<b>Improves productivity by 30%</b>

<b>Agriculture based NPA</b>	9.8 % of total NPAs in 2021
<b>Investment in Research</b>	1% of Agriculture GDP ( <b>NITI Aayog</b> )
<b>Awareness of MSP</b>	10% of farmers aware before sowing 60% of farmers after sowing 6% of farmers are benefited ( <b>NITI Aayog</b> )
<b>Ashok Dalwai Committee Recommendations</b>	<b>Targets</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of Farmers in Consumer Price: 15%</li> <li>• Post Harvest Losses: 6-18%</li> <li>• 15% of mandis have cold storage facility</li> <li>• 50% of mandis have a weighing facility</li> <li>• Average Procurement: Rice- 33%, Wheat- 25%</li> </ul>



## Manufacturing, MSME & Employment

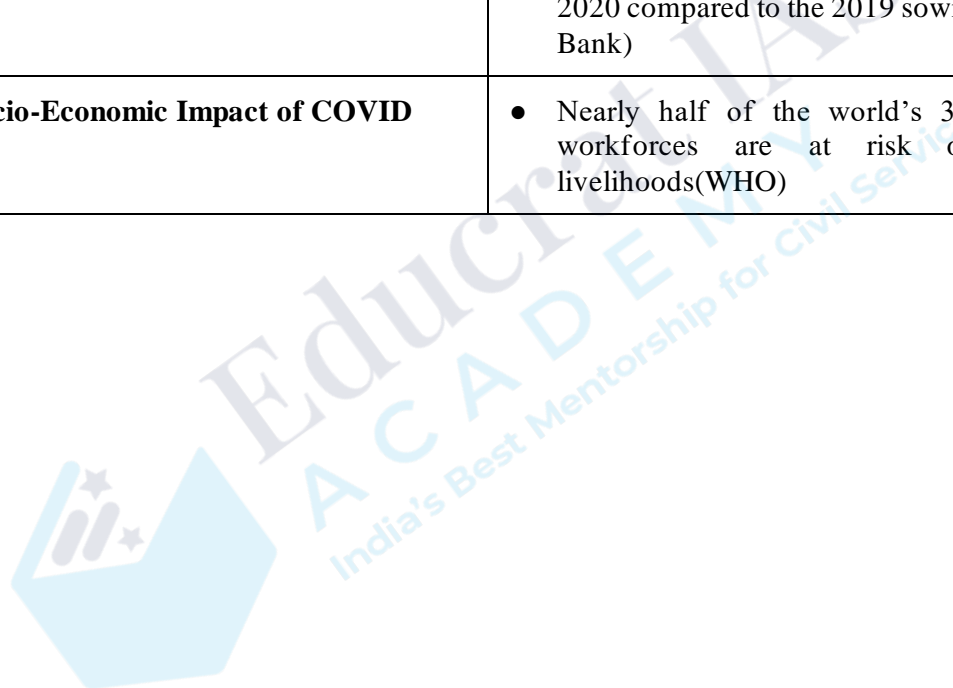
\* You can Quote source as Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy(CMIE), MoSPI, NITI Aayog or Economic Survey at maximum places

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Statistics/Data</u>
<b><u>General Data</u></b>	
<b>Share of Manufacturing in India's GVA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16.3 percent</li> <li>• National Manufacturing Policy, 2011 aimed to increase the share of Manufacturing to 25%.</li> </ul>
<b>Share of Manufacturing in Employment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 12%</li> <li>• Manufacturing sector accounts for largest percentage (<b>38.5%</b>) of the total number of workers</li> </ul>
<b>World Rankings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> most attractive manufacturing hub (Global manufacturing index)</li> </ul>
<b>FDI Share</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defence manufacturing-74% through automatic route and 100% through government route</li> <li>• Food Processing Industry-100%</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>High Logistic cost:</b> 14% of GDP</li> <li>• National Logistics Efficiency and Advancement Predictability and Safety Act (NLEAPS) aims to reduce it to 10%</li> <li>• Informal Workers: Almost 90% of all workers</li> <li>• <b>Low R&amp;D Spending:</b> 0.65% of GDP</li> <li>• Top 10 economies spend avg 1.5-3%</li> <li>• Eco Survey emphasizes raising it to 2%</li> </ul>
<b><u>Subsectors</u></b>	
<b>Pharmaceuticals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.72% of GDP</li> <li>• 3<sup>rd</sup> By volume</li> <li>• 14<sup>th</sup> by value</li> <li>• 8% of total merchandise exports</li> <li>• Largest provider of Generic Medicine</li> <li>• Currently, India supplies over 50% of Africa's requirement for generics, ~40% of generic demand in US and ~25% of all medicine in UK.</li> <li>• More than 50% of vaccine demand of the world</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Textile</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.3% of GDP</li> <li>• 12% of manufacturing GDP</li> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> largest employment provider in India after agriculture</li> <li>• 12% of Export Earnings</li> <li>• India is 6<sup>th</sup> largest exporter of textiles and apparel in the world.</li> <li>• 5<sup>th</sup> largest producer of technical textiles in world with a market size of nearly \$22 billion</li> </ul> <p><b>Ranking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Share in Global Textiles:</b> 5%</li> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup>: Silk producer</li> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup>: Jute Producer</li> <li>• 3<sup>rd</sup>: Cellulosic Fiber</li> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup>: Cotton Production</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Leather</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Employed:</b> 4.42 million (30% Women)</li> <li>• <b>Share in World:</b> 13% of Leather Production</li> </ul> <p><b>Ranking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup>: Exporter of Leather Garments</li> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup>: largest producer of Footwear</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Food Processing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share in India's GDP: approximately 13%</li> <li>• Share in World: 1.6%</li> <li>• 13 % of India's exports and</li> <li>• 6% cent of total industrial investment.</li> <li>• Overall level of food processing is <b>just 10%</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Projected to grow at a CAGR of 11% to reach \$540 billion by 2025</b></li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Electronics</b></p>	<p>As per Invest India Report Electronic System Design and Manufacturing sector-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.4 % of GDP</li> <li>• 3.6% of Global Elec Manufacturing</li> <li>• 100% FDI allowed through automatic route</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Automobile</b></p>	<p><b>Invest India Report</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share in India's GDP: 7.1%</li> <li>• 49% of manufacturing GDP</li> <li>• 4.3% India's Export</li> <li>• 40% of World R&amp;D</li> <li>• 100% FDI allowed under automatic route</li> </ul> <p><b>Ranking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3<sup>th</sup>:</b> Largest Automobile Market</li> <li>• <b>1<sup>st</sup>:</b> Manufacture of 2-wheelers and 3- wheelers</li> </ul>

<b><u>MSME Sector</u></b>	
<b>Share in India's GDP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 30% (Invest India Report)</li> <li>• <b>Target:</b> Increasing MSMEs' share in GDP to 40% by 2025</li> </ul>
<b>Share in Exports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 50 % of all Exports (Invest India Report)</li> <li>• 11 Cr people are employed in it.</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Insolvency Delays:</b> 7.9 years</li> <li>• <b>Lack of credit access:</b> Only 4% can access credit</li> <li>• <b>Unorganized:</b> 94% of firms in the unorganized sector (6<sup>th</sup> MSME Census of MSME Ministry)</li> </ul>
<b><u>Labour and Employment</u></b>	
<b>Worker Population Ratio</b>	<b>54.1 %</b> in 2022-23
<b>Labour Force Participation Rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male LFPR was <b>approx 78.5% in 2023 (PLFS)</b></li> <li>• Female LFPR: 37% in 2022-23</li> <li>• Rise in Rural Female Labour Force Participation Rate from 19.7 % in 2018-19 to 37 % in 2022-23</li> </ul>
<b>Un-employment Rate</b>	<b>3.1 %</b> in 2022-23 (PLFS)
<b>Unorganized Sector share in workforce</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90% of the total workforce</li> <li>• According to Oxfam's report, 75% jobs were lost in the informal sector.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Indian Economy</u></b>	
<b>Gig Economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>77 Lakh</b> Gig workers in India in 2022-21. India's gig workforce is expected to expand to 23.5mn (million) workers by 2029-30 (NITI AAYOG)</li> <li>• Out of <b>100 new jobs</b> being generated in India, around <b>56 jobs</b> are in Gig economy.</li> </ul>
<b>Circular Economy</b>	According to the <b>Circularity Gap Report 2023</b> , <b>only 7.2%</b> of the global economy is circular with a declining trend.

<p><b>Impact due to COVID</b></p>	<p><b>RBI report</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Indian economy may take <b>12 years to recoup pandemic losses; output losses</b> during the pandemic period - Rs 52 lakh crore.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Taking the actual growth rate of (-) 6.6 percent for 2020-21, <b>8.9 percent for 2021-22</b> and assuming growth rate of 7.2 percent for 2022-23, and 7.5 percent beyond that, <b>India is expected to overcome COVID-19 losses in 2034-35.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Impact on Rural Economy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In India, there has been a <b>7% increase in planned land for Kharif cultivation</b> this monsoon compared to the last monsoon (World bank)</li> <li>● In India, Agricultural households have reported a 7 percent decline in expenditure on all fertilizers in 2020 compared to the 2019 sowing season (World Bank)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Socio-Economic Impact of COVID</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Nearly half of the world's 3.3 billion global workforces are at risk of losing their livelihoods(WHO)</li> </ul>



## Services Sector of India

\* You can Quote source as World Bank, MoSPI OR NITI Aayog at maximum places

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Data/Statistics</u>
<b><u>General data</u></b>	
<b>Share in total GVA</b>	<b>Over 50%</b>
<b>Share of Services exports in world exports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4%</li> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> fastest-growing services sector (After China)</li> </ul>
<b>Workforce</b>	<b>33% of Population</b> *Lowest amongst top 15 Economies
<b>Foreign Direct Investment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% of total FDI inflow comes in the Service sector (Largest receiver of FDI)</li> </ul>
<b><u>IT/BPM</u></b>	
<b>E-Commerce</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Indian E-commerce market is expected to grow to <b>US\$ 188 billion by 2025</b> from US\$ 46.2 billion as of 2020.</li> <li>• <b>By 2030, it is expected to reach US\$ 350 billion.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Exports</b>	80% of sales in the sector are from exports
<b><u>Startups</u></b>	
<b>Ranking</b>	21 <sup>st</sup> rank (Global Startup Ecosystem Index 2023)
<b><u>Tourism</u></b>	
<b>Share in GDP</b>	According to World Travel & Tourism Council(WTTC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5.8% of GDP</li> <li>• 7% of employment</li> <li>• Annual growth expected 6.9%</li> <li>• 9.8% of GDP by 2028</li> </ul>
<b>Domestic Travel</b>	<b>88% of the sector's contribution to GDP</b>
<b>Forex Earnings</b>	<b>Rs. 1.34 crores (2022)</b>
<b>Top 5 Destinations</b>	Tamil Nadu, UP, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra
<b>Employment</b>	80 million people (2020)

## Infrastructure


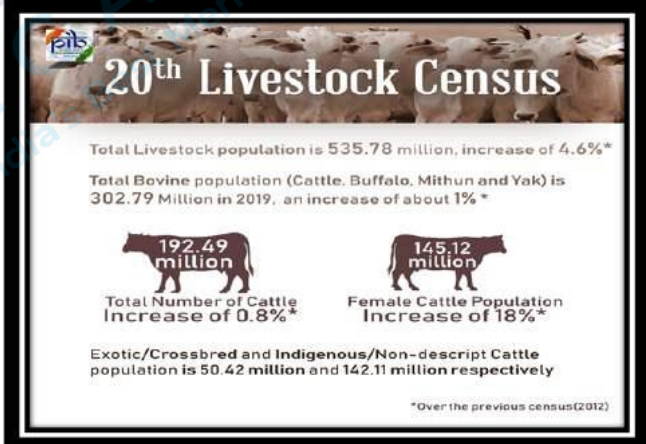
\* You can Quote source as MoRTH OR NITI Aayog at maximum places

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Data/Statistics</u>						
<b><u>Transport</u></b>							
<b>Share in Freight/Passenger Transport</b>	<b>Road</b> 60% (WB)						
	<b>Rail</b> 33% (Govt Aims to 45% by 2030)						
	<b>Waterways</b> 9%						
	<b>Inland waterways</b> 0.15%						
	<b>Coastal Shipping</b> 7%						
<b>Share in passenger Transport</b>	<b>Road</b> <b>86%(WB)</b>						
	<b>Rail</b> <b>14%</b>						
<b>Roadways</b>	<p>*India has the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Road network                      * National and state highways comprise of 5% of total length but 55% of total traffic</p> <p><b>Share of Roads</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>National Highways</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>2.7% (40% Traffic)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>State Highways</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>3%</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>District &amp; Rural Roads</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>95%</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>National Highways</b>	<b>2.7% (40% Traffic)</b>	<b>State Highways</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>District &amp; Rural Roads</b>	<b>95%</b>
	<b>National Highways</b>	<b>2.7% (40% Traffic)</b>					
	<b>State Highways</b>	<b>3%</b>					
	<b>District &amp; Rural Roads</b>	<b>95%</b>					
<b>Importance of Roadways</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 64.5% of Goods/Freight</li> <li>• 86% of Passenger Traffic</li> </ul>						
<b>Road accident Deaths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India loses 3% of GDP in road accidents annually (UN Report)</li> </ul>						
<b>Railways</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>4th Largest network in the world</b></li> <li>• <b>Utilisation:</b> 150% above capacity</li> </ul>						
<b>Employees</b>	Largest employer in India with <b>14 lakh employees</b> and <b>8<sup>th</sup> biggest employer</b> of the world						



<b>Daily Passengers</b>	22 million passengers
<b>Post Independence trends (1950-2017)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23% increase in rail length</li> <li>• 1600% increase in passenger</li> <li>• 1400% in freight</li> </ul>
<b>Railway Penetration</b>	<b>0.057 km per 1000 persons</b> (USA 0.752 per 1000 persons)
<b>Average Freight Speed</b>	<b>23.6km/h</b> (*USA: 50 km/h)
<b>Shipping, Port and IWT</b>	<b>Coastline:</b> Around 7500 km
<b>Foreign Trade through Shipping</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 95% by Volume</li> <li>• 70% by Value</li> </ul>
<b>Ports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 Major</li> <li>• 200+ Minor Ports</li> </ul>
<b>Ships (ownership)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>90%</b> are Foreign owned ships</li> <li>• <b>10%</b> are Indian owned Ships</li> </ul>
<b>Inland Waterways</b>	<b>14,500 km</b>
<b>Operational Waterways</b>	13 out of 111 NW
<b>Turn aroundtime(TAT)</b> (The time that is taken between the arrival of a vessel and its departure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.73 days (behind Global average)</li> <li>• It increased to 12 days during lockdown</li> </ul>
<b>Average Fleet age</b>	> <b>19 years</b>
<b>Coastal depth</b>	<b>12 m (Required - 18m)</b>
<b>Civil Aviation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3rd</b> Largest Aviation Market</li> <li>• <b>8<sup>th</sup></b> Biggest passenger traffic</li> </ul>
<b>Operational Airports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 Operational out of 449 Airports, drones and strips</li> <li>• 34 International Air port operational</li> </ul>
<b><u>Real Estate</u></b>	
<b>Share in GDP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>7.3%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Expected to rise to 10% by 2025</li> <li>○ 2nd largest employer after agriculture</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Natural Resources in India

<u>Parameter/Topic</u>	<u>Statistics/Data</u>
<b>Land</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 43% of the land is favourable for cultivation</li> <li>• Waste land- 16.96%</li> </ul>
<b>Coal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 97% Gondwana coal(Anthracite)</li> <li>• Over 97% of the country's coal reserves are in the valleys of Son, Damodar, Mahanadi and Godavari</li> <li>• India is the largest importer of Coking coal</li> <li>• India generated 73 per cent of its power from coal in 2022-23; expected to go down to 55% by 2030</li> </ul>
<b>Crude Oil</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India is the world's third-largest importer of Crude oil (the US is the largest supplier)</li> <li>• 24<sup>th</sup> in the world (0.3% of world's total oil reserve)</li> </ul>
<b>Iron and Steel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India-6<sup>th</sup> largest reserve in India</li> <li>• India 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of Steel</li> <li>• 2% of GDP</li> </ul>
<b>Forest Cover</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21.54 % in 2023</li> </ul>
<b>Live-Stock sector</b>	<p><b><u>20<sup>th</sup> Livestock census 2018</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total Livestock population is 535.78 million (an increase of 4.6% over Livestock Census-2012).</li> </ul>
	 <p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census</b></p> <p>Total Livestock population is 535.78 million, increase of 4.6%*</p> <p>Total Bovine population (Cattle, Buffalo, Mithun and Yak) is 302.79 Million in 2019, an increase of about 1% *</p> <p><b>192.49 million</b> Total Number of Cattle Increase of 0.8%*</p> <p><b>145.12 million</b> Female Cattle Population Increase of 18%*</p> <p>Exotic/Crossbred and Indigenous/Non-descript Cattle population is 50.42 million and 142.11 million respectively</p> <p><small>*Over the previous census(2012)</small></p>




<b>Fish</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• India is third in fisheries production(6.3% of Global fish production)</li><li>• 1st in Inland capture in fish production</li><li>• 2nd in aquaculture fish production</li><li>• 4th in Exports of Fish and Fisheries Products</li><li>• 100% FDI allowed through automatic route in Pisciculture and Aquaculture</li><li>• India has a target to increase fish production to 22 million metric tons by 2024-2025.</li></ul>
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## Energy in India

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Statistics/Data</u>
<b><i>General</i></b>	
<b>Import/Export</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imported 85% of crude oil requirements</li> <li>• Middle East accounts for 60% of the oil import</li> <li>• Imported 45% of Natural Gas requirements (NITI Aayog data)</li> </ul>
<b>Per Capita Energy Consumption</b>	1255 kWh (1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of World Average per capita consumption)
<b>Electricity Rankings (India)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Producer: 3<sup>rd</sup> Largest</li> <li>• Consumer: 3<sup>rd</sup> Largest</li> <li>• Wind Energy production: 4<sup>th</sup> (IEA)</li> <li>• Solar – 5<sup>th</sup> (IEA- International Energy Agency)</li> <li>• Second largest importer of coal(IEA)</li> </ul> <p>* India has 18% of population but is responsible of 6% of World's energy production</p>
<b>Installed Capacity</b>	<b>482 GW (March 2023)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>335 GW (Thermal)</b></li> <li>• <b>66.7 GW (Renewable Energy)</b></li> <li>• <b>46.19 GW (Nuclear Power)</b></li> <li>• <b>4.19 GW of Imported Hydropower</b></li> </ul>
<b>Total Sector-wise installation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State: 24%</li> <li>• Central: 30%</li> <li>• Private: 46%</li> </ul>
<b>Production</b>	9 States account for 75% of electricity production
<b>Renewables</b>	<b>As per Central Government</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 175GW by 2022</li> <li>• The revised target is to achieve 450GW by 2030</li> </ul>
<b>Sector-wise</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wind: 42.66 GW (expected: 52.48 GW by 2027)</li> <li>• Solar: 66 GW</li> <li>• Bio: 1.02 GW</li> <li>• Small Hydropower: 4.94 GW</li> </ul>
<b>Renewable production</b>	<b>60%</b> by Private sector
<b>Wind Energy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India stands 4<sup>th</sup> globally in wind power capacity as</li> </ul>

	<p>per REN21 Renewables 2022 Global Status Report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As of February 2023, India's total installed wind power capacity is approximately 42 GW.</li> </ul>
<b>Status of Ethanol Blending</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At present, 10% ethanol is blended in petrol (10% ethanol, 90% petrol) and the government is looking to double this quantity by 2025.</li> <li>India achieved an average blending rate of 10% ethanol in petrol. (June 2022)</li> </ul>
<b><u>Emissions (India)</u></b>	
<b>CO2 Emissions</b>	<b>2.6 Billion Tonnes( 6.88% of World)</b> <b>Increase from 1990: 305%</b>
<b>Emissions sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy: 73%</li> <li>Agriculture: 16%</li> <li>Industry: 8%</li> <li>Waste: 2%</li> </ul>
<b><u>Fuel for Cooking (Households)</u></b>	
<b>Firewood Stoves</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>49%</b> of Households (Govt claims the 97% LPG penetration)</li> </ul>
<b>LPG, PNG Stoves</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Govt of India reports the 97.4% of household use LPG for cooking(2020)</li> </ul>
<b><u>Electrification</u></b>	
<b>Villages</b>	<b>99%</b> electrified
<b>Households</b>	<b>96.7%</b> electrified (India Residential Energy Survey (IRES 2020))
<b><u>Others</u></b>	
<b>Net Exporter of Electricity</b>	Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar

<p><b>India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 175 GW from Renewable energy</li> <li>• Reduce its emissions intensity per unit GDP by 33 to 35 % below 2005 by 2030</li> <li>• Create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide through additional tree cover</li> </ul> <p>* India has the <b>lowest per capita emissions</b> of the world's major economies - emitting <b>5% of the total</b>, despite accounting for 17% of the world's population.</p>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>PM MAKES FIVE PLEDGES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 India will increase its non-fossil energy capacity to 500GW by 2030</li> <li>2 India will meet 50% of its energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030</li> <li>3 India will reduce the total projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes from now to 2030</li> <li>4 By 2030, India will reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by 45% (from a previous target of 35%)</li> <li>5 By 2070, India will achieve the target of net zero</li> </ol> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>WHAT IS NET ZERO?</b></p> <p>Net zero refers to a balance where emissions of greenhouse gases are offset by the absorption of an equivalent amount from the atmosphere. Experts see net zero targets as a critical measure to successfully tackle climate change and its devastating consequences</p> <p><b>PLEDGES BY TOP THREE EMITTERS</b></p> <p> CHINA: Beijing announced no new pledges on Monday. It previously pledged net zero by 2060.</p> <p> UNITED STATES: The US touted domestic legislation to spend \$555bn to boost renewable power and electric vehicles. It has pledged net zero by 2050.</p> <p> INDIA: The country's economy will become carbon neutral by the year 2070</p> </div> </div> <p>India announced that it will reach carbon neutrality by 2070 as part of a five-point action plan that included <b>reducing emissions to 50% by 2030.</b></p>
<p><b>India's Social Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around 30% of the Global Poor live in India</li> <li>• 24% of the Global Population without electricity lives in India</li> </ul> <p><u>SDG 7-providing universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services by 2030</u></p> <p>[Use the above data to support your argument on why India Need to focus on development, along with sustainability]</p>

## Digital Economy and Technology

\* You can Quote source as NASSCOM OR NITI Aayog at maximum places

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Data/Statistics</u>
<b>Internet Penetration in India</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 759 Million</li> <li>● Expected to increase to 900 million by 2025</li> <li>*2<sup>nd</sup> largest Internet Subscribers of World are in India</li> <li>* Top 3 in digital consumers</li> </ul>
<b>Rural-Urban penetration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Urban:</b> 67% (GR-4%)</li> <li>● <b>Rural:</b> 31%(GR-12%) (ICUBE Report 2020)</li> </ul>
<b>Digital Penetration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Over <b>45% of population is online</b> and has ease of access, usage of online services, and receives quality services (RBI Financial Inclusion Index 2021).</li> <li>● Only <b>17% women across India</b> are connected.</li> <li>● Internet users in rural India are “almost exclusively” <b>men who make up 98% of total connected users.</b></li> <li>● Even in urban India, Internet use tends to be male-dominated, with <b>79% of users being male</b> (Boston Consulting Group survey).</li> </ul>
<b>Mobile Phone as a device of choice for internet</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 77% of Urban users</li> <li>● 92% of Rural users</li> </ul>
<b>Mobile Subscriptions (India)</b>	114.3cr (TRAI). 2 <sup>nd</sup> largest smartphones market
<b>Digital Identity</b>	<b>99%</b> under <b>Aadhar</b> coverage
<b>Digital Usage</b>	Largest Social Media users. 2nd largest instant messaging service users (Whats app)
<b>Digital payments value to GDP(%)</b>	86.2% (RBI)
<b>Payment modes (Online)</b>	23 billion transactions <b>and UPI: 42%</b>
<b>Gender Parity in access to Internet</b>	Just 29% of all internet users in the country are female In developing countries, only 41% of women have access
	to the internet compared with 53% of men.
<b>Digital Literacy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 759 million active internet users- 399 from rural and 341 from urban</li> <li>○ Over <b>60% of women in 12 states and UTs have never used the internet</b> (NFHS Report)</li> </ul>
<b>Cyber Attacks</b>	India had 13.9 lakh cybersecurity incidents in 2022

<b>Share of Information (World)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Digital Information:</b> 98%</li> <li>• <b>Print:</b> 2%</li> </ul>
<b>Trends</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>10% increase in broadband can increase GDP by 1.4%</b></li> <li>• Direct benefit transfers (DBT) saved 1.1 lakh crore out of 6 crore spent on subsidies in 2018</li> <li>• India saved over \$27 bn in key central government schemes through Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT)</li> </ul>
<b><u>Banking</u></b>	
<b>Insurance Penetration</b>	<p>Risen steadily from 2.7% in 2000 to 4.2% in 2020 and was 3.2% in 2021 [Eco. Survey 2022-23]  *World Average: 6%</p> <p>In the life insurance sector it was 3.2% in 2021 -twice than emerging markets and slightly above global average  In terms of total premium volumes, it is 10th largest market globally, with an estimated market share of 1.9%.</p>
<b>Bank Accounts (Banking Penetration)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 225crore accounts; 79 crore owned by women</li> <li>• Expected to reach 50 percent by 2025.</li> </ul>
<b>Stressed Assets</b>	85% under Public Sector Banks
<b>Banking Assets</b>	Top 10 Banks hold 58% of total banking assets (Indicates low level of risk diversification)
<b>Money Lenders [Informal Lending]</b>	Account for 30% of total banking activities
<b>Bank Credit to GDP</b>	56% [BIS Data] (China: 98% of GDP)



## Science & Technology

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Data</u>
<b>Rare Diseases</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are <b>6,000-8,000 classified rare diseases</b>, but less than 5% have therapies available to treat them.</li> <li>• <b>95% rare diseases have no approved treatment</b> &amp; less than 1 in 10 patients receive disease-specific treatment.</li> <li>• India has close to <b>50-100 million people affected by rare diseases or disorders</b>, the policy report said almost 80% of these rare condition patients are children</li> </ul>
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>WHO Global TB Report 2022-</b> 21.4 Lakh TB cases notified in India in 2021, 18% higher than 2020</li> <li>• Over 22 crore people screened for TB in 2021 across the country for early detection and treatment of TB</li> <li>• <b>India to be TB free by 2025</b></li> </ul>
<b>HIV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Effected:</b> 24 lakh people (70,000 children) a.</li> <li>• <b>Decline:</b> Estimated annual infections reduced by 48%</li> </ul>
<b>Polio</b>	India received 'Polio-free certification' from World Health Organization on the 27 March 2014, with the last polio case being reported in Howrah in West Bengal on 13 Jan 2011
<b>Malaria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO estimates that India has 15 million cases of malaria with 19,500–20,000 deaths annually.</li> <li>• India showed a reduction in reported malaria cases of 49% and deaths of 50.5% (WHO)</li> <li>• In 2019, Govt increased funding by 25% for National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme and support as donor to Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria.</li> </ul>
<b>Non Communicable Diseases</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 in 4 Indians has a risk of dying from NCD before they reach the age of 70. (National Health Portal of India)</li> <li>• Non communicable diseases contribute to around 5.87 million (60%) of deaths in India. (NIH Data)</li> </ul>
<b>Space Technology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Budget:</b> ISRO Budget: Rs 12543 crores</li> <li>• <b>Revenue:</b> ISRO generated revenue worth Rs 331 crores</li> <li>• <b>Market Share:</b> \$350 billion (3% of world share)</li> </ul>

<p><b>Artificial Intelligence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Job Loss:</b> 30 per cent or around 3 million will be lost by 2022, in India principally driven by the impact of robot process automation (Bank of America Report)</li> <li>● AI has the potential to add US\$957 billion, or 15 percent of India's current gross value in 2035. (Accenture Data)</li> </ul>
<p><b>5G</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● India will have <b>500 million 5G users by 2027</b>, 39% of all mobile subscribers [2021 Ericsson Mobility Report]</li> <li>● <b>Economic Impact:</b> Department of Telecommunications Report says that 5G services would have a cumulative economic impact of more than \$1 trillion by 2035.</li> <li>● <b>Revenue Potential:</b> 5G-enabled digitalisation revenue potential in India will be above \$27 billion by 2026.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Big Data</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Size:</b> It will reach a size of \$18.8 billion by 2025 from \$5.5 billion with a CAGR of 27%.</li> <li>● <b>Global:</b> Indian Big data will account for 32% of global big data market (Analytics Insights Data)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Blockchain Technology</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Global Investment in Blockchain:</b> \$5.6 billion,</li> <li>● <b>India's Share:</b> 0.2% of global investment.</li> <li>● India gave only 2 % of all blockchain start-ups, globally.</li> <li>● <b>Economic Impact:</b> Blockchain's overall contribution to Indian economy is projected to \$62.2 billion in 2030.</li> <li>● 56% Indian business moving towards blockchain tech</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cryptocurrency</b></p>	<p>\$6.6 billion in May 2021</p>
<p><b>Defence</b></p>	<p>Defence gets Rs 5.94 lakh crore (Budget 2023-24)  Rs 1.38 lakh crore allocated for Defence Pensions  Capital outlay for modernisation &amp; infrastructure increased to Rs 1.62 lakh crore; 57% rise since 2019-20  India's defence exports have reached an all-time high of Rs 16,000 crore in FY 2022-23.</p>
<p><b>Space</b></p>	<p>India had more than 350 space tech companies in 2021  In the global space market, rocket and satellite launch services— area in which ISRO specialises—amount to only 5% share. Satellite-based services and ground-based systems account for the remaining 95%  Indian space sector is projected to increase at ~48% CAGR over next 5 years to reach US\$ 50 billion. Currently, India has only about 2% of space economy, much behind US and China.</p>

# Environment and Climate Change

\* You can Quote source as CPCB OR NITI Aayog at maximum places

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Parameters</u>
<p><b>Macroeconomic impact of Climate change in India</b> [Report on Currency and Finance by RBI]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could lose anywhere around 3 to 10% of its GDP annually by 2100 due to climate change.</li> <li>• Could account for 34 million of the projected 80 million global job losses from heat stress associated productivity decline by 2030.</li> <li>• Up to 4.5% of GDP could be at risk by 2030 owing to lost labour hours from extreme heat and humidity conditions</li> </ul>
<p><b>IPCC Report</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>IPCC Assessment Report 6(AR6-2023):</b> Avg temp level will increase over the level of pre-industrial era by               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1.5° in 20 years</li> <li>○ 2° by 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>• To limit the rise in temperature, CO2 levels need to fall by 45% by 2030, reaching net zero</li> <li>• A global net-zero is the minimum requirement to limit temp rise to 1.5°C</li> </ul>
<p><b>Is Current INDC Enough?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current INDC Pledges of Different countries place the world on course of warming of 3° or more (<b>Emissions Gap Report</b>)</li> <li>• <b>UNFCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Synthesis Report 2021-</b> The current efforts will help only limit temp by 1°C</li> </ul>
<p><b>Climate Finance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$5.7 trillion needed every year out of which \$4 trillion is required in developing countries (<b>Economic Survey</b>)</li> <li>• India <b>demands \$1 trillion</b> as ‘climate finance’ over next decade from developed countries to adapt to, and mitigate, the challenges arising from global warming.</li> <li>• Climate change will cost the world at least 2.60 trillion Euro per year but reducing Emissions just need 0.5 Trillion Euro per year, therefore, benefiting the Economy of 1.8 trillion Euro per year (<b>European Union</b>)</li> </ul>

<b>CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Per capita CO<sub>2</sub> Emission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1.9 tons</li> <li>○ world average 4.7 tons</li> </ul> </li> <li>• India is the World's 3<sup>rd</sup> largest Country with CO<sub>2</sub> Emitter after China and USA</li> <li>• India is home to 1/6<sup>th</sup> of the world's population but historically has accounted for only 3.3% of cumulative global emissions</li> <li>• Around 1/3<sup>rd</sup> emissions come from steel and cement sectors, followed by one-third from the power sector, and the rest from transportation and other sectors.</li> </ul>
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India contributes 21% of global SO<sub>2</sub> emissions</li> <li>• India is world's largest SO<sub>2</sub> emitter</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Climate change</b>	By 2050, the world population will increase by 2 billion thus productivity of agriculture must increase by 60% (FAO)
<b>Sea Level Rise</b>	<p>Sea levels rose 4.5 mm a year on average between 2013 &amp; 2022, the highest ever. It is over three times higher than the rate at which they rose between 1901 and 1971.</p> <p>Almost 11% of the global population (896 million people) lived within the Low Elevation Coastal Zone in 2020, potentially increasing to beyond 1 billion people by 2050 (WMO)</p>
<b><u>Waste</u></b>	
<b>General</b>	According to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), India generates over 62 million tonnes of waste every year. About 70% of it is collected, of which only about 12 million tonnes are treated, and 31 million tonnes are dumped in landfill sites.
<b>Collection/Recycling of E-waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India is the world's third largest generator of e-waste, trailing only China and the United States. (UN Global E-Waste Monitor Report)</li> <li>• Global e-Waste will increase by 38% till 2030</li> </ul>
<b>Generation of E-waste</b>	<b><u>Global e-waste monitor Report 2020</u></b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Globally 53 Million Tons</li> <li>• India: 3.23 million Tons( increased 2.5 times in just 6 years)</li> <li>• India 3<sup>rd</sup> largest e-waste producer</li> </ul>
<b>Waste (All types)</b>	India: 3 <sup>rd</sup> largest waste generator in the world
<b>Unorganised sector (in waste)</b>	Ministry of Environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 95% of waste handled by the unorganised sector in India</li> </ul>
<b>Plastic</b>	Only 30% of 3.4MT recycled annually
<b>Total Waste generation</b>	<b><u>GoI notified Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021,</u></b> prohibits the manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of following single-use plastic from July 1, 2022
<b>Waste Treatment</b>	Out of Total waste, Just 25% is Treated while 75% is dumped into Landfills
<b><u>River Pollution</u></b>	
<b>Ganga</b>	<b>*Ganga</b> Nurtures around <b>40% of Country's population</b> and it's basin covers 25% of the Country
<b>Sources</b>	80% of river pollution due to untreated waste and 20% due to industries
<b>Namami Ganga</b>	Only 20% of allocated funds are utilised (CAG Report)
<b>Water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18% of world population but only 4% of its water resources (WB)</li> <li>• 1486 m<sup>3</sup> per capita (India is a water scarce Nation)(CWC Report)</li> <li>• <b>Ministry of Urban Development</b> 80% of India's surface water is polluted</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NITI Aayog Report:</b> 40% of Indian population will have no access to drinking water.</li> </ul>

<b>Ground Water Table(GWT)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India largest ground water user(25% of global GW extraction)</li> <li>• 90% used for irrigation</li> <li>• According to NASA, India's GWT decreases 0.3m every year</li> </ul>
<b><u>Air Pollution</u></b>	
<b>Pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8<sup>th</sup> rank (Climate change performance Index, 2023)</li> <li>• World Air Quality report (2022)- Delhi ranked 4<sup>th</sup> among worlds 50 most polluted cities, 39 out of 50 most polluted cities are in India</li> <li>• State of Global air report (2022)- 60% of population in India exposed to household air pollution; India faces highest per capita pollution exposure</li> </ul>
<b>Fatality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18% of the total deaths in India are due to Air Pollution</li> <li>• India lost 1.4% of GDP due to premature mortality and morbidity due to pollution</li> </ul>



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# Disaster Management

\* You can Quote source as Ministry of Home Affairs at maximum places

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Data</u>
<b><u>India's Vulnerability</u></b>	
<b>Earthquake</b>	<u>60%</u> of Landmass prone to Earthquake
<b>Floods</b>	<u>12%</u> area prone to floods
<b>Drought</b>	<u>68%</u> area prone to Drought
<b>Tsunami/Cyclone</b>	<p><u>76%</u> of area (Coastline) prone to disasters            *In Odisha, In 1999, 13000 people died in cyclone,            However in Cyclone Jawad, only 2 people died            [This is Positive Example of our disaster preparedness]</p>
<b><u>Global Climate Risk Index 2021 (Germanwatch)</u></b>	
<b>India Ranking (2021)</b>	<p>India as <b>7<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable</b> in the world Floods caused by heavy rains were responsible for <b>1800 deaths</b> and led to displacement of <b>1.8 million people</b>. Overall, <b>11.8 million people</b> were affected by the intense monsoon season and the economic damage caused was estimated to be <b>US\$ 10 billion</b>.</p>
<b><u>UN Report on Economic losses and disaster</u></b>	
<b>Cost of Disaster (India)</b>	<u>\$87 Billion</u>
<b>Trends</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Natural disasters cost India \$80 billion in 20 years</li> <li>● Globally there is a rise of 151% in economic cost due to disasters</li> <li>● India ranks 4<sup>th</sup> in terms of disaster related Loss</li> <li>● India loses \$9.8 bn every year due to multi-hazard disasters as its 58.6% land is prone to earthquake and 8.5% area is vulnerable to cyclone</li> </ul>
<b>IPCC Report</b>	<p>46% of global population live in vulnerable regions In Last 20 Years,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Disaster-related deaths: 1.3 million</li> <li>● People Affected due to disaster: 4.4 billion</li> <li>● Cost to Economy: \$2 trillion [IPCC]</li> </ul>

# Internal Security

\* You can Quote source as Ministry of Home Affairs OR NITI Aayog at maximum places

<u>Parameters/Topic</u>	<u>Data/Statistics</u>
<b><u>Terrorism</u></b>	
<b>Highest Deaths</b>	Communist Party of India (Maoist) ( <u>53% of all deaths</u> ) *Naxalites/Maoists
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	<b><u>Terrorist incidents:</u></b> 176% Rise <b><u>Deaths of Security Personnel:</u></b> 93% Rise (2014-18) *11 Infiltrations every month
<b>Ranking</b>	India ranks 13th on The Global Terrorism Index (GTI). (Global Terrorism Index 2023)
<b><u>Left-Wing Extremism</u></b> (MHA DATA)	
<b>Reduction in deaths</b>	<b>43%</b> (2014-18)
<b>Affected States</b>	<u>9 States</u> (60 districts)
<b>Reduction</b>	LWE related incidents were down by 47 per cent between 2015 and 2020 as compared to incidents.
<b><u>Mob Lynching</u></b>	
<b><u>Black Money</u></b>	
<b>Black money in India</b>	Rs 1.25 lakh crore black money recovered by govt
<b>Money Laundering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 to 5% of World GDP (IMF)</li> <li>• AML Basel Index 2017, India ranked 88 (out of 146 countries)</li> </ul>
<b><u>Organised Crime</u></b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCRB – 378 communal riots (2021)</li> <li>• The NCR reported the highest crime rate among</li> </ul>
	<p style="text-align: center;">all metropolitan cities in 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crimes against women: top state - UP (2016)</li> </ul>



<b>Drug Trafficking</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug trafficking through the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, estimated to account for around 70% of the total illegal drugs smuggled into India</li> <li>• Ministry of Home Affairs aiming to make India drug free by 2047.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Cyber Security</u></b>	
<b>Cyber Attacks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in cyber security breaches</li> <li>• 5<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable country in the world in terms of cybersecurity breaches</li> <li>• India saw at least 1 cybercrime every 10 min</li> <li>• Cost: \$4 Bn dollars. Expected to reach \$20 Bn in next 10 years.</li> </ul>
<b>ICT Spending</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India - 3<sup>rd</sup> hub for technology-driven startups in the world</li> <li>• The overall information and ICT spending in India is estimated to <b>rise to \$144 billion by 2023</b> at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7.2% [Global Data]</li> </ul>



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