

India

General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	186,420,229	164,611,755	2017
Total population over 15	471,160,456	444,691,158	2017

** ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017*

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	174	2015 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	40.5	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	46.3	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	49.2	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	81	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	No Data	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	67.3	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Life expectancy for women	69.8	2016 est.	CIA, 2017

Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	91.84%	87.26%	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	80.94%	62.98%	2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education	91.67%	92.92%	2013
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	73.54%	74.45%	2015
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	26.73%	27%	2014

** ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017*

- Female graduates from tertiary education: Insufficient data
- Female students in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs: Insufficient data
- Female teachers in primary education (2003) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 44%
- Female teachers in secondary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 41.1%
- Female teachers in tertiary education (2004) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 40%

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Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 79.1%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 26.7%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2011) (UN Statistics, 2017): 59.59%

Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 12

Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): 18%
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 47%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2016): 37%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during the last 12 months (UN Women, 2016): 27%

Gender and Development Trends in India

Health

Though India has a high rate of maternal mortality, rates have declined in recent years. Rates reduced from 212 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2007 to 178 deaths in 2012 (UNICEF, n.d.). The same report estimates that 55,000 women die due to preventable pregnancy-related causes in India (UNICEF, n.d.).

The 2011 Indian census revealed a population of approximately 7.1 million fewer girls than boys aged 0–6 years, which marks a notable increase from the gap of 6 million fewer girls recorded in the 2001 census (UNFPA 2011)

Education

School enrolment in India has reached approximately 96% since 2009, with girls making up 56% of new students between 2007 and 2013.

Despite these improvements, dropout rates continue to be high; 29% of children drop out before completing five years of primary school, and 43% before finishing upper primary school. Only 53% of schools have functional girls' toilets and 74% have access to drinking water (Sahni, 2015; UNESCO, 2017).

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Economy

Despite an overall growth in the labour market, female labour force participation in India is on the decline. A 2015 OECD report found that most women continue to work in marginal jobs and more than half of women are classified as “self-employed” unpaid helpers (OECD, 2015).

Approximately 6% of Indian working women had social benefits in 2012 (OECD, 2015).

Governance

In 2017, India celebrated the inauguration of its Women’s Parliament, designed to encourage the social, political, and economic empowerment of women in all strata of society (National Women’s Parliament, 2017).

Research on panchayats (local councils) in India indicates that the number of drinking water projects in areas with women-led councils was 62% higher than in those with men-led councils (UN Women, n.d.).

Human Rights

Approximately half of all girls in India are married before the legal age of 18 years; India is home to nearly a third of the world’s child brides (UNICEF, n.d.).

Domestic violence is a significant problem in India; according to the National Family Health Survey, more than 50% of women reported experiencing some form of violence in their home (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

India SDG Progress Profile

- India is currently ranked 110th for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 102nd.
- India has ranked 131nd in the UN’s 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).

SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels. (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 11.7 (significant challenges remain)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): 81.1 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 93.1 (significant challenges remain)

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.

(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

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- Women in national parliaments (%): 12 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 49.8 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 34.7 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 28 (significant challenges remain)

A UN Research and Information System for Developing Countries report (2015), highlights the need for the Indian government to address “cultural norms by which women are relegated to fulfilling certain roles within the household and in society, and through which they are excluded from a variety of activities and opportunities for human development.” (p. 60).

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