

Important Figures about Global Human Development

Between 1990 and 2015 income poverty in developing country regions fell by more than two-thirds. The number of extreme poor people worldwide fell from 1.9 billion to 836 million. The child mortality rate fell by more than half, and under-five deaths fell from 12.7 million to 6 million. More than 2.6 billion people gained access to an improved source of drinking water, and 2.1 billion gained access to improved sanitation facilities, even as the world's population rose from 5.3 billion to 7.3 billion.

Added to the uneven human development achievements are widespread human deprivations during 1990–2015. Worldwide 795 million people suffer from chronic hunger, 11 children under age 5 die every minute and 33 mothers die every hour. About 37 million people live with HIV and 11 million with tuberculosis. More than 660 million people use an unimproved source of drinking water, 2.4 billion people use an unimproved sanitation facility and nearly a billion people resort to open defecation. Worldwide 780 million adults and 103 million young people (ages 15–24) are illiterate. In developed countries 160 million people are functionally illiterate. Globally, 11 children under age 5 die every minute, and 33 mothers die every hour children have not learned basic skills—even though 130 million of them have spent at least four years in school.

Today around 80 per cent of the world's people have only 6 per cent of the world's wealth. The share of the richest 1per cent is likely to be more than 50 per cent by 2016. The global elite, the world's richest 1 per cent, had an average wealth of \$2.7 million per adult in 2014.

In 2050 more than two-thirds of the world's population or 6.2 billion people are expected to live in urban areas, stressing the coping capacities of cities.

At the end of 2014, 60 million people had been displaced worldwide.

Between 2000 and 2013 the cumulative death tolls from global and national violent extremism rose more than fivefold, from 3,361 to 17,958.

The world has around 168 million child labourers, almost 11 per cent of the child population,

some 100 million boys and 68 million girls. Around half are engaged in hazardous work.

If Internet access in developing countries were the same as in developed countries, an estimated \$2.2 trillion in GDP could be generated, with more than 140 million new jobs—44 million in Africa and 65 million in India.

Human Development Index Facts on India

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India has been placed at 130th position in the 2015 Human Development Index (HDI) among the 188 countries. In 2014 report country's rank was 135. Improvement in India's 2015 HDI from previous year has been attributed to rise in life expectancy and per capita income.

India's Life expectancy at birth has increased to 68 years in 2014 from 67.6 in the previous year and 53.9 in 1980.

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita has increased to \$5,497 in 2014 from \$5,180 in 2013 and \$1,255 in 1980.

India's life expectancy at birth increased by 14.1 years between 1980 and 2014.

HDI ranking of India's Neighbours: Sri Lanka (73 rank), China (90), Bhutan (132), Bangladesh (142), Nepal (145), Pakistan (147) and Afghanistan (171). BRICS Nations: Russia (50 rank), Brazil (75), China (90), South Africa (116) and India (130).

If the women of India were their own country, they would rank 151 out of 188 countries in human development, while India's men would come in at 120.

Sustainable Development Goals

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
7. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
8. Reduce inequality within and among countries
9. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

10. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
11. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
12. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
13. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
14. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.