

Data updates as of September 8th, 2022



INDIA

POPULATION 1,407,563,842 (2021)

Human development summary capturing achievements in the HDI and complementary metrics that estimate gender gaps, inequality, planetary pressures and poverty.

HDI Human Development Index

The HDI is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. India's HDI value for 2021 is 0.633— which put the country in the Medium human development category— positioning it at 132 out of 191 countries and territories.

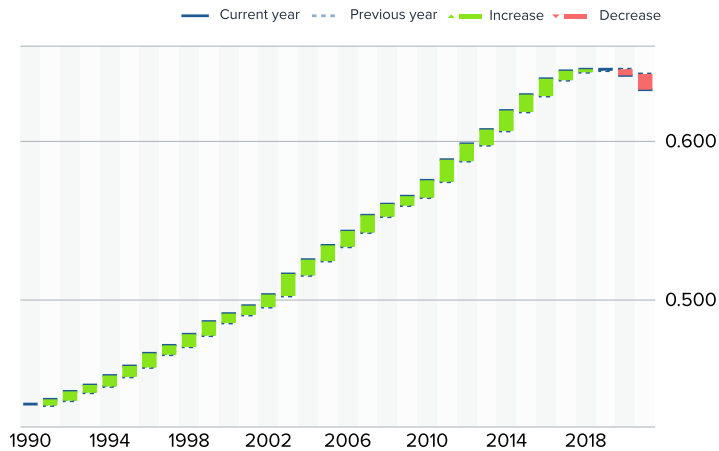
Between 1990 and 2021, India's HDI value changed from 0.434 to 0.633, an change of 45.9 percent.

Between 1990 and 2021, India's life expectancy at birth changed by 8.6 years, mean years of schooling changed by 3.9 years and expected years of schooling changed by 3.9 years. India's GNI per capita changed by about 268.1 percent between 1990 and 2021.

HDI value (2021) **0.633** Human development classification **Medium** Developing region **South Asia**
INDIA'S HDI RANK: 132



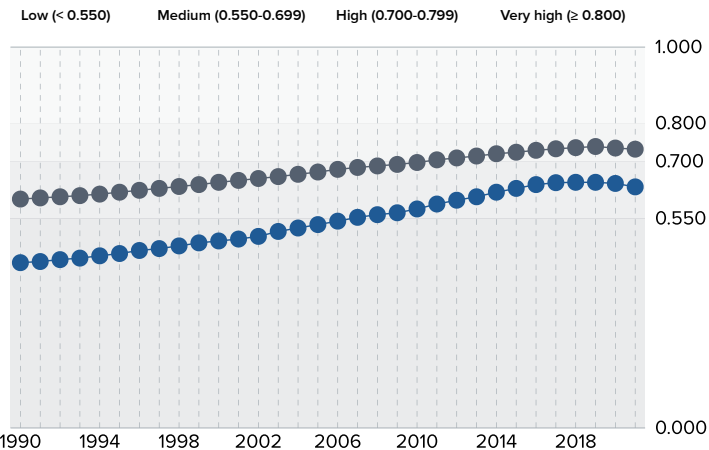
Trends in India's HDI 1990 – 2021



HDI in comparison 1990 – 2021

India World

HDI classification (value):

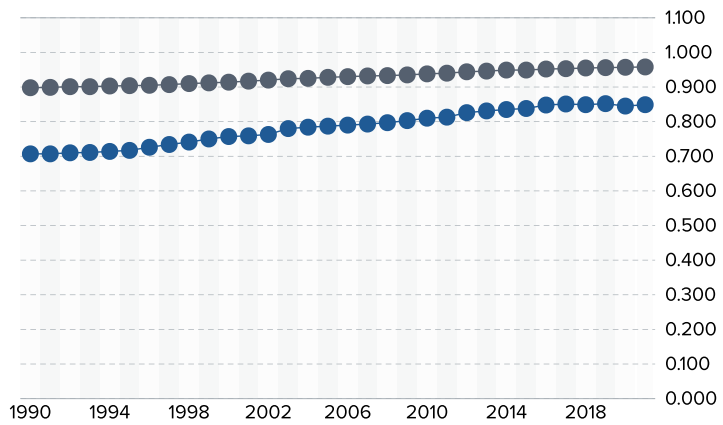


GDI Gender Development Index

The GDI measures gender gaps in achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), knowledge (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and older) and living standards (measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita). It is a ratio of the female to the male HDI. The 2021 female HDI value for India is 0.567 in contrast with 0.668 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.849, placing it into Group 5.

GDI in comparison 1990 – 2021

India World

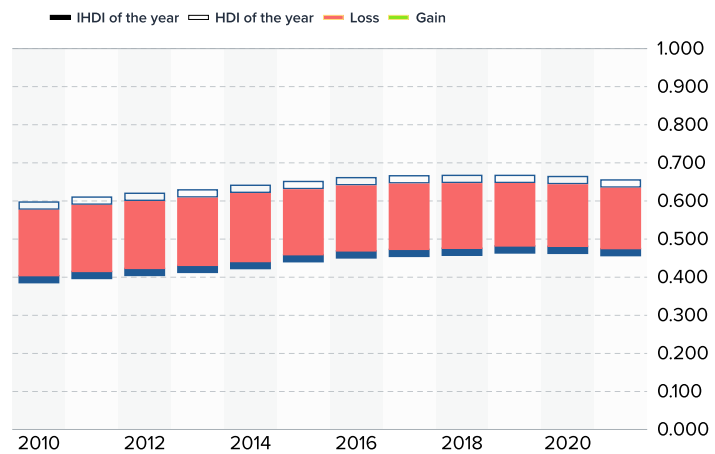


IHDI Inequality-adjusted HDI

The IHDI considers inequalities in all three dimensions of the HDI by 'discounting' each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality in the distribution. The 'loss' in human development due to inequality is given by the difference between the HDI and the IHDI. As the inequality in a country increases, the loss in human development also increases. India's loss due to inequality is 25.0 percent, which lowers the HDI to 0.475 in 2021.

IHDI in comparison 2010 – 2021

India



GII

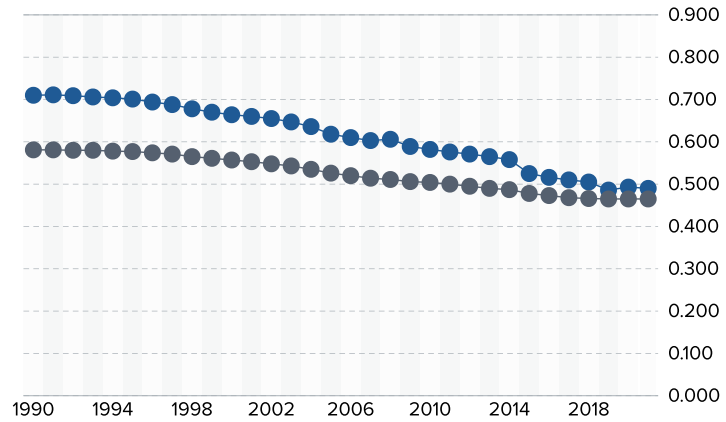
Gender Inequality index

The GII measures gender inequalities (the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements) in three key dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market. Reproductive health is measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment is measured by the shares of parliamentary seats held and population with at least some secondary education by each gender; and labour market participation is measured by the labour force participation rates for women and men. India has a GII value of 0.490, ranking it 122 out of 170 countries in 2021.

GII in comparison 1990 – 2021

Note: the lower GII values represent a better performance regarding gender inequality.

India World



MPI

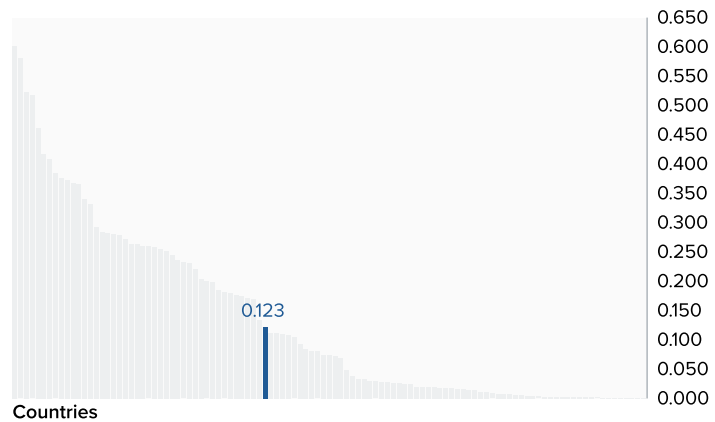
Multidimensional Poverty Index

The MPI looks beyond income to understand how people experience poverty in multiple and simultaneous ways. It identifies how people are being left behind across three key dimensions: health, education and standard of living, comprising 10 indicators. People who experience deprivation in at least one third of these weighted indicators fall into the category of multidimensionally poor.

MPI in comparison of latest year

Note: the lower MPI values represent a better performance regarding multidimensional poverty.

India



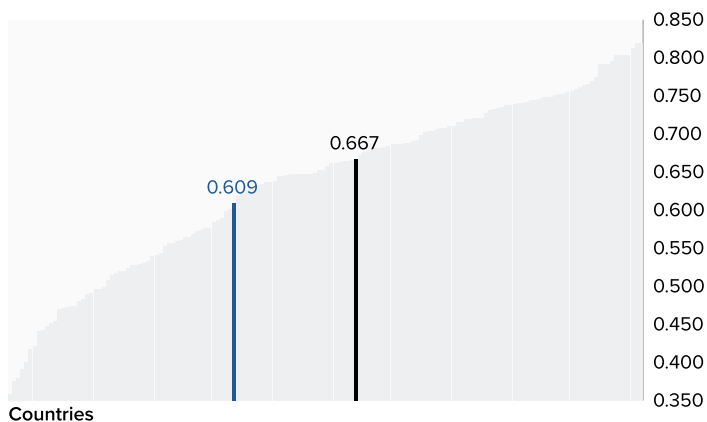
PHDI

Planetary pressures-adjusted HDI

The PHDI discounts the HDI for pressures on the planet to reflect a concern for intergenerational inequality. It is the level of human development adjusted by carbon dioxide emissions per person (production-based) and material footprint per capita to account for the excessive human pressure on the planet. In an ideal scenario where there are no pressures on the planet, the PHDI equals the HDI. However, as pressures increase, the PHDI falls below the HDI. In this sense, the PHDI measures the level of human development when planetary pressures are considered.

PHDI in comparison of year 2021

India World



Note: HDRO is mandated to use internationally-standardized data. National and international data can differ because international agencies standardize national data to allow comparability across countries and, in some cases, may not have access to the most recent national data.