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TOPIC :

Human Development



GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Both growth and development refer to changes over a period of time.

- ❖ Growth :-

- Quantitative and value neutral change .
- Positive or a negative sign.

- ❖ Development :-

- Qualitative change which is always value positive.
- Development occurs when positive growth takes place.
- **For example**, if the population of a city grows from one lakh to two lakhs over a period of time, we say the city has grown.
- However, if facilities like housing, provision of basic services and other characteristics remain the same, then this growth has not been accompanied by development.

- The quality of life people enjoy in a country, the opportunities they have and freedoms they enjoy, are important aspects of development.
- The concept of human development was introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul-haq.
- Dr. Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives.

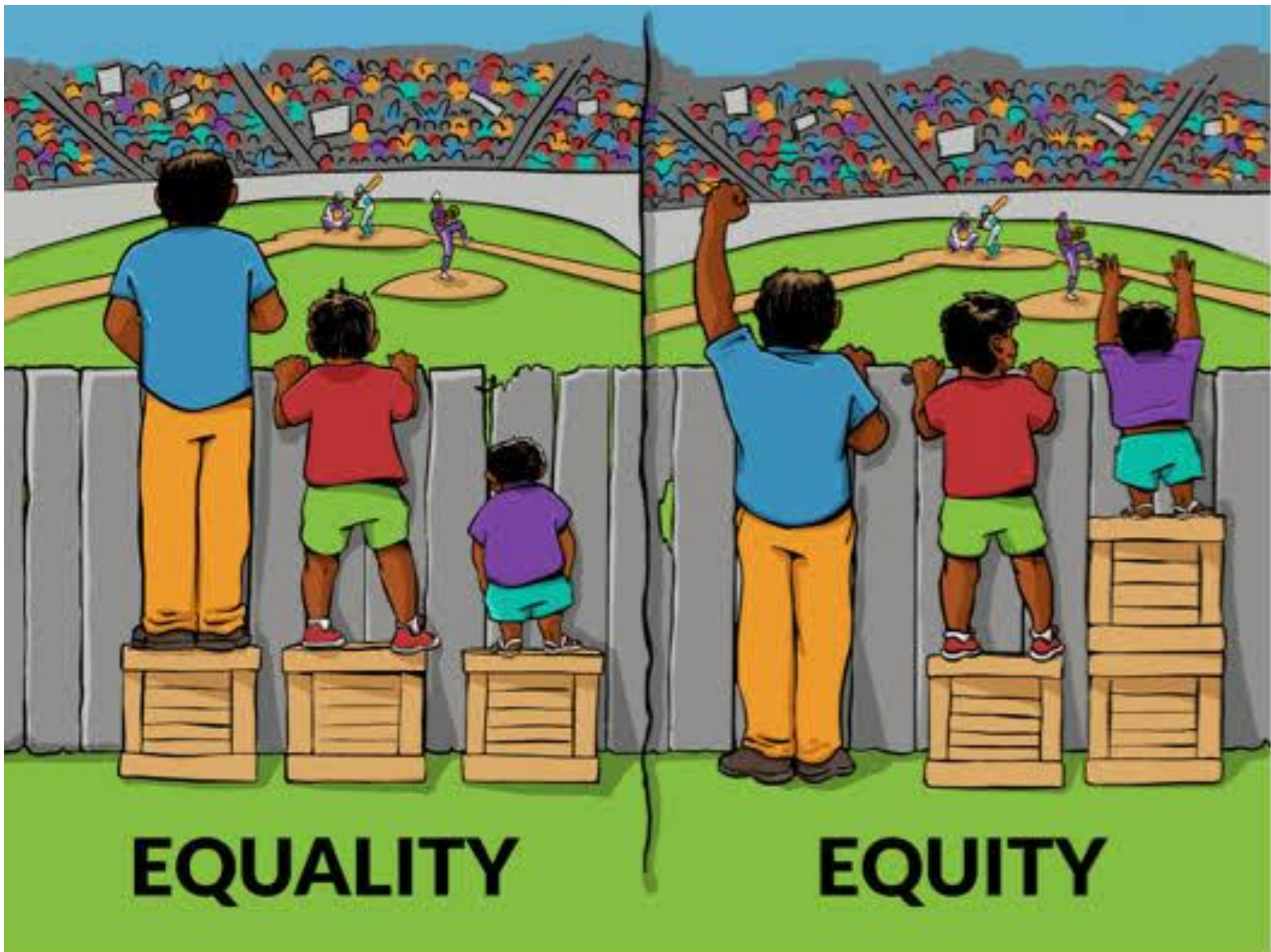


- Access to resources, health and education are the key areas in human development.



FOUR PILLARS OF HUMAN DEVELOPEMNT

- Just as any building is supported by pillars, the idea of human development is supported by the concepts of equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.
- Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody.
- Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities.
- Productivity here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work.
- Empowerment means to have the power to make choices.



EQUALITY

EQUITY

WHAT IS HDI ?

➤ It is a tool used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions.

➤ *Definition:-*

The **human development index (HDI)** is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which is used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.

➤ The human development index is a measure of economic development and economic welfare.

ORIGIN OF HDI

- Devised and launched by Pakistani economist Mahbub-ul- haq in 1990.
- Amartya Sen and Mahbub –ul- haq worked upon the capabilities and functioning which provided conceptual framework.
- Published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).



MAHBUB –UL- HAQ



AMARTYA SEN

FACTORS CONSIDERED FOR HDI

DIMENSIONS

Long and healthy life

Knowledge

A decent standard of living

INDICATORS

Life expectancy at birth

Mean years
of schooling

Expected years
of schooling

GNI per capita (PPP \$)

DIMENSION
INDEX

Life expectancy index

Education index

GNI index

Human Development Index (HDI)

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graph TD; D1[Long and healthy life] --> I1[Life expectancy at birth]; I1 --> DI1[Life expectancy index]; D2[Knowledge] --> I2[Mean years of schooling]; D2 --> I3[Expected years of schooling]; I2 --> DI2[Education index]; I3 --> DI2; D3[A decent standard of living] --> I4[GNI per capita (PPP $)]; I4 --> DI3[GNI index]; DI1 --> HDI[Human Development Index (HDI)]; DI2 --> HDI; DI3 --> HDI;
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- The human development index examines three important criteria of economic development
 - 1) *Life expectancy*
 - 2) *Education*
 - 3) *Income levels*
- Create an overall score between 0 and 1.
- 1 - indicates a high level of economic development.
- 0- a very low level.

MEASURING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- The human development index (HDI) ranks the countries based on their performance in the key areas of health, education and access to resources.

□ Health :-

- The indicator chosen to assess health is the life expectancy at birth.
- A higher life expectancy means that people have a greater chance of living longer and healthier lives.

❑ Education :-

- The **adult literacy rate** and the **gross enrolment ratio** represent access to knowledge.
- The number of adults who are able to read and write and the number of children enrolled in schools show how easy or difficult it is to access knowledge in a particular country.

❑ Access to resources is measured in terms of purchasing power (in U.S. Dollars).

HUMAN POVERTY INDEX BY UNDP:

- **PROBABILITY OF NOT SURVIVING TILL THE AGE OF 40**
- **ADULT LITERACY RATE**
- **NO. OF PEOPLE HAVING ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER**
- **NO. OF SMALL CHILDREN WHO ARE UNDERWEIGHT**

IT IS A NON INCOME MEASURE

- MORE REVEALING THAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

- MEASURES THE SHORT FALL OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Example : Calculating HDI of India.

- Life expectancy index = 0.679
- Education index = 0.495
- Income index = 0.599

- $HDI = (LI * EI * II)^{1/3}$
- $HDI = (0.679 * 0.495 * 0.599)^{1/3}$
= 0.586

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- Often smaller countries have done better than larger ones in human development.
- Similarly, relatively poorer nations have been ranked higher than richer neighbours in terms of human development.
- For example, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago have a higher rank than India in the human development index despite having smaller economies.
- Similarly, within India, Kerala performs much better than Punjab and Gujarat in human development despite having lower per capita income.

- **Ranking base:-** Globally countries are divided in the following four classes according to their score in human development index –

<i>Level of Human Development</i>	<i>Score in Development Index</i>	<i>Number of Countries</i>
Very High	above 0.808	49
High	between 0.700 up to 0.807	53
Medium	between 0.556 up to 0.699	42
Low	below 0.555	43

GLOBAL HDI RANKINGS- TOP TEN COUNTRIES

<u>RANK</u>	<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>HDI</u>
1	NORWAY	0.944
2	AUSTRALIA	0.933
3	SWITZERLAND	0.917
4	NETHERLANDS	0.915
5	UNITED STATES	0.914
6	GERMANY	0.911
7	NEW ZEALAND	0.910
8	CANADA	0.902
9	SINGAPORE	0.901
10	DENMARK	0.900

LOWEST TEN COUNTRIES IN HDI

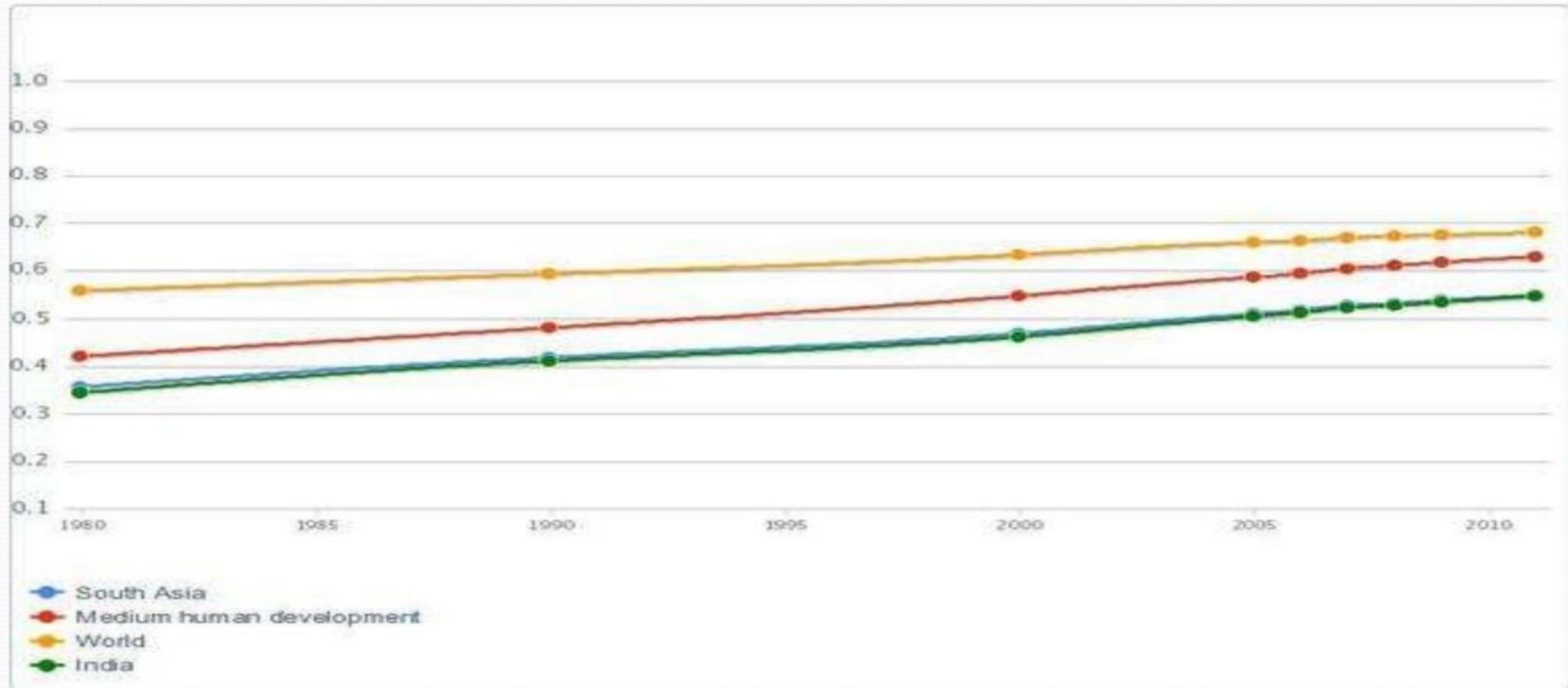
<u>RANK</u>	<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>HDI</u>
178	MOZAMBIQUE	0.393
179	GUINEA	0.392
180	BURUNDI	0.389
181	BURKINA FASO	0.388
182	ERITERIA	0.381
183	SIERRA LEONE	0.374
184	CHAD	0.372
185	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0.341
186	CONGO	0.338
187	NIGER	0.337

HDI PROGRAMME IN INDIA

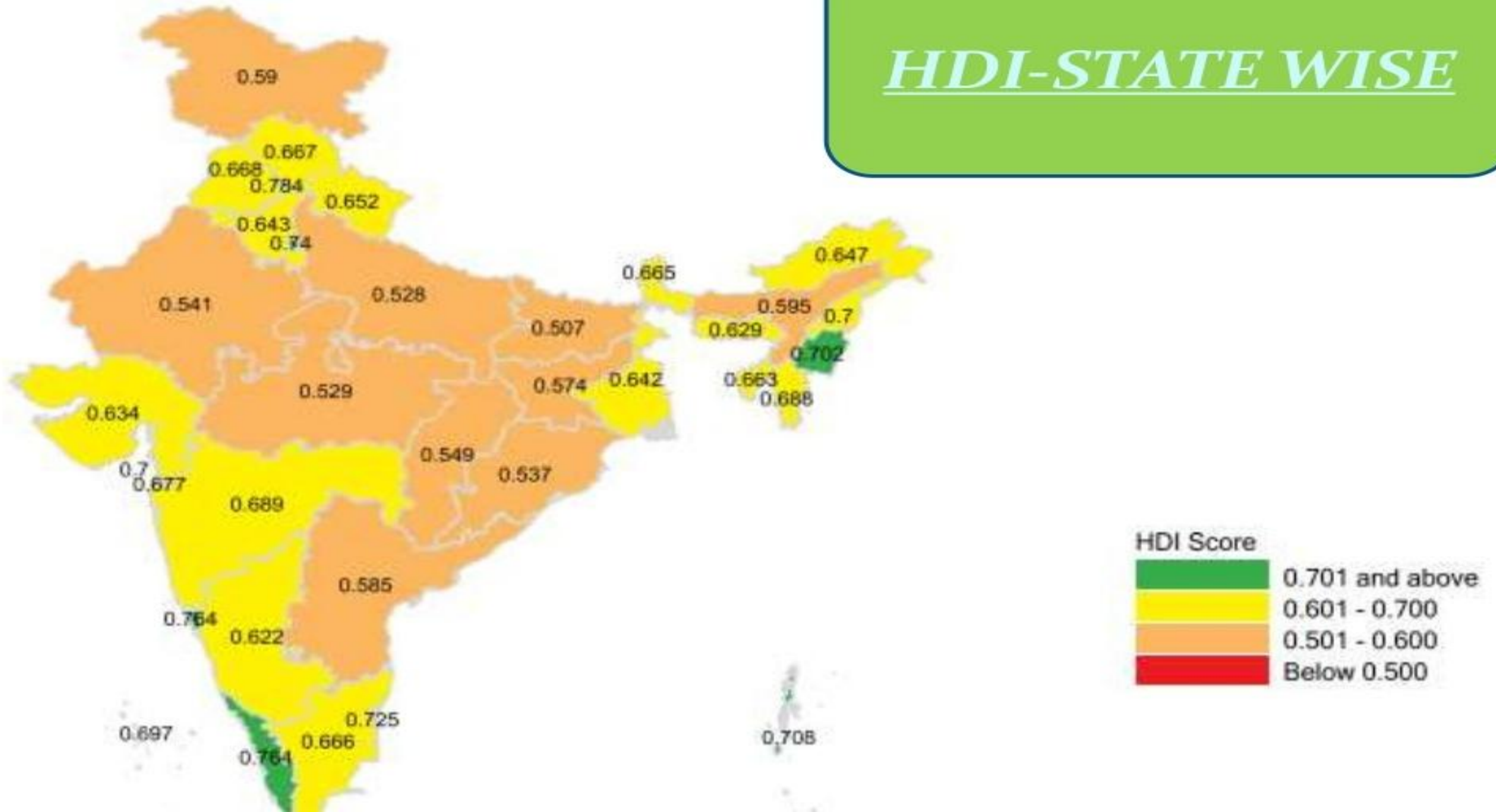
- Unique in it's kind.
- Preparation of not only national report, but also sub-national human development reports (HDR).
- Decentralized and integrated the human development concept into its development agenda at national, state, as well as district level .
- More HDRs have been produced in India than the total number of global HDRs.
- Plan is made by the Planning Commission –United Nations Development Programme(UNDP) partnership through the preparation of State Human Development Reports (SHDR) and District Human Development Reports (DHDR).

- Human development programme started in 8th five year plan(1992-1997).
- **First state - Madhya Pradesh.**
- The world's first state HDR was published in Madhya Pradesh in 1995 .
- Computation of the state's HDI as well as HDI for all the districts in the state made by state govt.
- So far 21 states have prepared HDRs.
- State governments have initiated the work on district HDRs for 80 districts of which 23 HDRs have been released till date,
- 2009 -The first city HDR (Mumbai) was launched.

TREND'S IN INDIA'S HDI



HDI-STATE WISE



LIFE EXPECTANCY STATEWISE

State	Life expectancy(YEARS)
Kerala	74.0
Punjab	69.4
Maharashtra	67.2
Jharkhand , Chhattisgarh , Madhya Pradesh	58.0

KERALA – THE HIGHEST HDI STATE

- HDI - 0.764
- LITERACY RATE – 93.91 %
- LIFE EXPECTANCY – 74 years.
- HIGHEST SEX RATIO – 1084/1000 .
- LEAST CORRUPTED STATE.
- CLEANEST AND HEALTHIEST STATE .

IMPORTANCE OF HDI

- ❑ The HDI gives an overall index of economic development.
- ❑ It does give a rough ability to make comparisons on issues of economic welfare – much more than just using GDP statistics show.
- ❑ It gives idea regarding areas of development which requires improvement.
- ❑ Statistics gives better decision making for areas having wide disparity.
- ❑ More focus on social & human development rather than only capital accumulation and growth.

LIMITATIONS OF HDI

- ❑ Wide divergence within countries. For example, countries like China and Kenya have widely different HDI scores depending on the region in question. (e.g. :- North china poorer than south east).
- ❑ Economic welfare depends on several other factors, such as – threat of war, levels of pollution, access to clean drinking water etc.
- ❑ GNI does not show how the income is spent by the government. Some countries spend more on military than on healthcare.

- ❑ When knowledge is measured it only takes into account what children learn at school not in the family. And so maybe knowledge statistics may be distorted if the family play more of a role in education in the home.
- ❑ Longevity can also be distorted as the life expectancy of a person does not consider how healthy the life was led.
- ❑ Life expectancy value for a country is the given is an average of the total population. There are many communities in the country that will not all have access to good healthcare services and so there will be variations of life expectancy values.

THE CASE OF BHUTAN

- ❖ Bhutan is the only country in the world to officially proclaim the gross national happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress.
- ❖ Material progress and technological developments are approached more cautiously taking into consideration the possible harm they might bring to the environment or the other aspects of cultural and spiritual life of the Bhutanese.

WHY INDIA IS LAGGING IN HDI ??

- Large number of population in India lives in slums that is around 158.4 million.
- 42 % children below 5 years age are underweight and 59 % stunted.
- Low spending on education by the government.
- Lack of schemes for urban poor like NRHM etc.
- India treats its environment poorly . Ranks 125 out of 132 countries in a study done by Yale university.

CONCLUSION

- The HDI gives an overall index of economic development.
- There are certain differences among different states development conditions so there must be equal opportunities for development for all.
- Some important issues are missing in HDI such as infrastructure and some economic factors.

The background is a dynamic and colorful composition of paint splatters. The colors transition from purple and blue on the left, through green and yellow in the center, to red and orange on the right. The splatters vary in size and intensity, creating a sense of movement and energy. The text 'Thank You!' is centered over this background in a clean, white, sans-serif font.

Thank You!

