

## Chapter 1 : List of Indian states and territories by Human Development Index - Wikipedia

*Human development in India is not merely restricted to reporting at the national level but is characterized by State and district level human development analysis driven by State and local governments.*

The overall trend globally is toward continued human development improvements, with many countries moving up through the human development categories: Just eight years ago in 2005, the figures were 46 and 49 countries respectively. Movements in the HDI are driven by changes in health, education, and income. Health has improved considerably as shown by life expectancy at birth, which has increased by almost seven years globally, with Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia showing the greatest progress, each experiencing increases of about 11 years since 2000. Disparities between and within countries continue to stifle progress. Average HDI levels have risen significantly since 2000—22 percent globally and 51 percent in the least developed countries—reflecting that on average people are living longer, are more educated and have greater income. Such striking differences can be seen again and again. While significant inequality occurs in many countries, including in some of the wealthiest ones, on average it takes a bigger toll on countries with lower human development levels. Low and medium human development countries lose respectively 31 and 25 percent of their human development level from inequality, while for very high human development countries, the average loss is 11 percent. This confirms that inequality remains a challenge for India as it progresses economically, though the Government of India and various state governments have, through a variety of social protection measures, attempted to ensure that the gains of economic development are shared widely and reach the farthest first. One key source of inequality within countries is the gap in opportunities, achievements and empowerment between women and men. And when women are in the labour market, their unemployment rates are 24 percent higher than their male counterparts. Women globally also do much more unpaid domestic and care work than men. Violence against women affects all societies, and in some regions childhood marriage and high adolescence birth rates undermine the opportunities for many young women and girls. These challenges are also evident in India, where despite considerable progress at the policy and legislative levels, women remain significantly less politically, economically and socially empowered than men. For instance, women hold only 14 percent of seats in the Indian Parliament. Female participation in the labour market is 55 percent. Still, India performs better than its neighbours Bangladesh and Pakistan, ranking out countries on the Gender Inequality Index. There is tremendous variation between countries in the quality of education, healthcare and many other key aspects of life. In Sub-Saharan Africa there are on average 39 primary school pupils per teacher, followed by South Asia with 35 pupils per teacher. For instance, it is increasingly clear that it is not enough simply to count how many children are in school: Key regional development trends, as shown by the HDI and other human development indices: South Asia experienced the fastest HDI growth among developing regions with a 1.2 percent annual increase during that period, life expectancy grew by 0.5 years. The loss in HDI due to inequalities is about 26 percent. South Asia has the widest gap between men and women in HDI at 0.12. The Human Development Index (HDI) was introduced in the first Human Development Report in 1990 as a composite measurement of development that challenged purely economic assessments of national progress. The HDI covers countries and territories. Marshall Islands is a new addition. HDI values and rankings as presented in Table 1 of the Statistical Update are calculated using the latest internationally comparable data for health, education and income. Previous HDI values and rankings are retroactively recalculated using the same updated data sets and current methodologies, as presented in Table 2 of the Statistical Update. Human Development Indices and Indicators:

**Chapter 2 : Human Development in India (IHDS-I and II)**

*human development in india: emerging issues and policy perspectives february , , new delhi report of a consultation supported by indian council of social science research &.*

History[ edit ] Human Development Theory has roots in ancient philosophy and early economic theory. Aristotle noted that "Wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking, for it is merely useful for something else", and Adam Smith and Karl Marx were concerned with human capabilities. The theory grew in importance in the s with the work of Amartya Sen and his Human Capabilities perspective, which played a role in his receiving the Nobel Prize in Economics. Representative of these are the Human-Scale Development approach developed by Manfred Max-Neef in the mid-to-late s which addresses human needs and satisfiers which are more or less static across time and context. Elson proposes that human development should move towards a more diverse approach to individual incentives. This will involve a shift from seeing people as agents in control of their choices selecting from a set of possibilities utilizing human capital as one of many assets. These extensions express a dynamic approach to the theory, a dynamism that has been advocated by Ul Haq and Sen, in spite of the implicit criticism of those two figures. Though this index does not capture every aspect that contributes to human capability, it is a standardized way of quantifying human capability across nations and communities. It measures many aspects of development. Pillars[ edit ] There are six basic pillars of human development: Sustainability is the view that we all have the right to earn a living that can sustain our lives and have access to a more even distribution of goods. Productivity states the full participation of people in the process of income generation. This also means that the government needs more efficient social programs for its people. Empowerment is the freedom of the people to influence development and decisions that affect their lives. Cooperation stipulates participation and belonging to communities and groups as a means of mutual enrichment and a source of social meaning. Security offers people development opportunities freely and safely with confidence that they will not disappear suddenly in the future. The goal is human freedom. Therefore, human development is interconnected with human rights and human freedom, because in well-managed prisons life expectancy and literacy as measured by the Human Development Index could be quite high. People must be free to exercise their choices and to participate in decision-making that affects their lives. Human development and human rights are mutually reinforcing, helping to secure the well-being and dignity of all people, building self-respect and the respect of others. The idea of human development stipulates the need for education, better conditions for work and more choices for individuals. The idea goes with human rights. The two concepts are simultaneously promoted first by good governance, implementation of human rights policy and a formation of participation of community in decision making processes, second by the promotion of civil and political rights and economic and social rights, which are components of the level of development. For instance, the right for education relates to intellectual development, and political rights relates to the level of the political development of that society. In concern of health, we divided it into disease and poverty issues. Development had been first approached as the future for more cure and hope. However, the criticism argues of the side effects such as environmental pollution and the gap between increasing wealth and poor. The Ineffectiveness of many public health policies in terms of health inequality issues and social problems should be held by global community. Some critics say development is undermined by health concerns as it both directly and indirectly influences growth to be lower. Achieving adequate health standards is important for the success of development and the abolition of poverty. There is not only a global Human Development Report but there are regional and national reports as well that specifically show certain areas. Within global HDR there are four main indexes: In the United States, for example, Measure of America has been publishing human development reports since with a modified index, the human development index American Human Development Index , which measures the same three basic dimensions but uses slightly different indicators to better reflect the U. Although the releasing of this information is believed to encourage countries to alter their policies, there is no evidence demonstrating changes nor is there any motivation for countries to do so.

## Chapter 3 : Inequality pulls back India™ - The Hindu

*India slipped down one place from to among the countries ranked in terms of human development, says the Human Development Report (HDR) released by the United Nations Development.*

**Acknowledgements Causes of Current low Levels of Human development** The current levels of human development in India are extremely low for many reasons. India has always had a low level of human development due problems many major problems such as finance, education, gender inequality and many more. These include the infamous slums of India that are living under poor conditions and have struggling conditions to even live in comparison to the wealthy Indians that are well off. To solve these problems it is imperative that the causes of these problems are investigated first. One includes the presences of the caste system in India. Introduced by the British and currently outlawed by the Indian government, the caste system still affects many areas which had been placed lowly within the caste system, and are to some extent still discriminated even now. For example, the Pashto people of India are stereotypically known to be quite low within the caste system, [31] and are still considered to be quite uncivilised. As a result, these people are discriminated in Indian society, and suffer greatly due to this. The discrimination extends to all areas of human development including in the work force income , schools education and the health system health. This causes low levels of human development in many parts of India and has a result greatly affected Indian human development as a whole. Another cause of low levels of human development includes the lack of socioeconomic safety nets. Socioeconomic safety nets are transfer programs with the aim of preventing the poor or those vulnerable to poverty from falling below a certain poverty level. Basic needs are missing among these people, and they live extremely difficult lives A photo displaying the terrible situation present within slums in India. As it can be seen, these people are living in terrible levels of human development and in the depths of extreme poverty. Firstly, there is a lack of doctors to help those who need it. India lacks doctors, there being only one doctor for every people within the country. As a result a lot of illnesses go unchecked and untreated, and overtime worsen. In a lot of cases, especially in villages and other remote areas, the lack of doctors results in citizens consulting unqualified practitioners who are unable to provide the help and aid their sick patient needs. Another cause of poor health includes poor sanitation. This open air defecation leads to the spread of disease through parasitic and bacterial infections. These diseases are also quite harmful and will continue to spread without the addressing of poor sanitation. Need of good hygiene is quite urgent, as not only is it simple to implement, but can stop the spread and cause of numerous diseases. Lack of safe drinking water in India also accounts for their poor levels of health. The problem is worsened by falling levels of ground water, insufficient maintenance of environment around water sources, excessive fluoride and arsenic in drinking water and groundwater pollution. Fixing this issue all over India would result in a very steep raise of health in India, as it would mean no-one would be affected by unsafe drinking water. Another key contributor of poor health in India includes increased drug resistance of many diseases. Other countries have spent substantially much more for every person. Cities may be full of hospitals with the latest technology, but India is covered in small villages, and there is the source of the problem. Many of these small villages do not have access to primary health care. This shows the narrow approach the Indian government really has towards the topic, and begs for the government to take definitive action in help solving the wide spread issue. This is evident as the Indian expenditure line is well below the global average, marked by the blue vertical line. A lack of doctors and hospitals, is a real concern, especially in slums and other less developed areas where disease and other deadly health hazards can spread like wildfire. Her lack of health is clearly evident, and she is one of many millions within the nation [Source 38] **Income** The low incomes of Indian citizens have also been a result of many root causes. The continuously expanding population of unemployed is another cause of poverty. Job seekers are increasing in number at a higher rate than the expansion in employment opportunities. The government needs to match the growing number of job seekers with increased job opportunities, to help combat high levels of unemployment. The poor economic policy in India, known as the License Raj, is a big cause of poverty. It refers to the elaborate licences, and excess regulation needed to set up and run a business

between and This licensing was controlled by the government, and failed entirely as it was filled with corruption, affecting businesses and their success significantly, and leading many into poverty. Another cause of a low income generation by citizens includes their under qualification. Due to poor education in their past, many Indian adults are unable to find well-paying jobs as they do not have the qualifications to do so. As a result they are forced to earn a living through manual labour and other such related jobs. This creates a never ending cycle of poor levels of income generation, and would require the institution of many effective policies to change. Finally, another cause of poor income generation in India is the unequal distribution of income. Due to this economic inequality different people in India are receiving different incomes even though they may be doing the same jobs as others who are receiving a higher income. This income inequality has also meant that sometimes individuals may receive no income at all in their respective markets. Education Causes of poor levels of education are not too numerous, but rather the causes that do exist are quite substantive. India has had a long and unwilling thought on spending their money on education. The Right of to Education Bill was in danger of being shelved on grounds because it was too expensive for the government. India needs to spend on education to help improve levels of literacy and education, and their reluctance to spend is perhaps the biggest factor contributing to their low levels of education. Lack of teachers means fewer placements within schools, and also reduced spent being educated. As a whole, education quality and levels within India are greatly affected. Moreover, most teachers in India are under qualified meaning the level of teaching they provide is quite poor. Furthermore, because they are under qualified, they receive low payments and as a result commit very little to their efforts in teaching children. This also greatly impacts on the level of education that students in India receive, a much poorer one as a result. Most families from poorer backgrounds send their kids to start working from very young ages, in order to help provide basic needs for the family. This mainly includes menial jobs, such as shopkeeping, housekeeping and gardening for those of wealthier backgrounds. As a result they are unable to attend school, as they are instead too busy trying to keep themselves and their family afloat [30] [24] As a result, many children from poorer background are unable to ever receive an education due to their financial status, and contributes to the overall low levels of education in India. Finally, another major cause of the insufficient levels of education in India is the lack of or poor infrastructure facilities. Schools in rural areas and slums have very poor levels of infrastructure and facilities or in some cases, none at all. As a result the level of education received by students are very poor and almost completely insignificant [31] Lack of facilities, such as textbooks, classrooms, writing utensils and so on, greatly affect the learning ability of school students and barely complete the job required by schools. As a result, education levels in India as a whole are greatly affected and reduced. Although it appears to show the U. Hence their very high ratings when it comes to the HDI education sector. Another trait evident in this graph is the effectiveness of the money spent, a great example being Australia. It is evident through this graph that India, having a monumental population, need to put in more funding, as well as use the money more effectively such as investing in more in-need areas rather than already developed areas , to really tackle the problem. This sort of situation is rampant throughout the country [Source 31].

### Chapter 4 : List of countries by Human Development Index - Wikipedia

*The national average HDI for India in was By , its average HDI had risen to UNDP, the sponsor of Human Development Index methodology since , reported India's HDI to be for , an 18% increase over its HDI.*

It includes i longevity of life, ii knowledge base, and iii a decent material standard of living. To keep the index simple, only a limited number of variables are included. Initially, life expectancy was chosen as an index of longevity, adult literacy as an index of knowledge and per capita Gross National Product adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity PPP as an index of decent life. These variables are expressed in different units. Therefore, a methodology was evolved to construct a composite index rather than several indices. In India, three sets of indicators have been selected for preparing the Human Development Report. Among them, a core set of composite indices presents the state of human development for the society as a whole. Besides, Gender Equality Index has been estimated to reflect the relative attainments of women, and the Human Poverty Index to evaluate the state of deprivation in the society. Several other variables have gradually been added to the above sets of indicators. Among them, health indicators related to longevity are birth rate, death rate with special reference to infant mortality, nutrition, and life expectancy at birth. Social indicators include literacy particularly female literacy, enrolment of school-going children, drop out ratio, and pupil-teacher ratio. Economic indicators are related to wages, income, and employment. Per Capita Gross Domestic Product, incidences of poverty and employment opportunity is also favoured indicators in this group. They are converted into a composite index to present the holistic picture of the Human Development. To construct the Index, fixed minimum and maximum values have been established for each of the indicators: Life expectancy at birth: Individual Indices are computed first on the basis of a given formula. HDI is a simple average of these three indices and is derived by dividing the sum of these three indices by 3. With normalization of the values of the variables that make up the HDI, its value ranges from 0 to 1. The HDI value for a country or a region shows the distance that it has to travel to reach the maximum possible value of 1 and also allows inter-country comparisons. As compared to the pre-independence days India has done well in development in general. According to Human Development Report , India ranked same rank as in the previous two years out of countries Table Even though India did not improve her rank, the report applauds its state policies for promoting political, social and religious aspects. Pakistan Nepal and Bangladesh are worse than India. Their ranks are , and respectively Table Globally, Norway, Iceland and Australia are the top three performers when it comes to giving their citizens good quality of life. Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone Niger have worst human development indices.

**Chapter 5 : Human development (economics) - Wikipedia**

*Improvement in human development measures has slowed down in the past few years, according to the Human Development Report (HDR) released on 24 July in Tokyo. The human development index (HDI).*

Human development in India: But there are two areas of human development in which India has not fared particularly well: Child malnutrition rates in India are extraordinarily high – among the highest in the world – with nearly one-half of children under the age of three being either underweight or stunted. Further, the incidence of child malnutrition has remained stubbornly high even after nearly two decades of post-reform growth and prosperity. These children are very unlikely to face food insecurity. Even in a relatively prosperous and dynamic state like Gujarat, child malnutrition rates have remained static over the past decade. Still more surprising is the persistence of child malnutrition rates in the face of declining infant and child mortality. This disparity is difficult to understand, as most factors associated with low rates of infant and child mortality like safe deliveries and the utilisation of high-quality health services, high female literacy, and good environmental hygiene typically also improve child nutrition. Commentators point to the fact that child malnutrition is much higher in South Asia than in sub-Saharan Africa, even though infant and child mortality is lower in South Asia. The Asian enigma throws up many interesting questions: Is it the poor nutritional status of mothers and their low weight gain during pregnancy that leads to babies with low birth-weights who then become malnourished children? There is compelling evidence from around the world that early-life malnutrition has significant adverse impacts on cognitive development, human capital formation and labour-market productivity in adulthood. The problem is particularly severe among the young population: India, like China and some other East Asian countries, has one of the lowest sex ratios at birth in the world. In contrast, women in the south and the east enjoy greater autonomy and higher social status within the family. These cultural differences manifest themselves in the form of lower sex ratios at birth in the northern and western states than in the southern and eastern states. The data is broadly consistent with these predicted patterns, but the picture is more nuanced. For instance, the phenomenon of low juvenile sex ratios has become more pervasive over time, and has spread to states in the south and east. States which had more balanced sex ratios – Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra and even Tamil Nadu – than the northern states have recently seen large declines in their juvenile sex ratios. In fact, every major state in the country, other than Kerala, saw its juvenile sex ratio decline between and . It is almost impossible to place a value the economic output foregone by the loss of these women, but it is likely to be very large. Although women still earn less than men in labour markets, there is increasing evidence that the pecuniary returns of female schooling are in fact greater than those of male schooling. One unusual empirical finding from India is that improved literacy and schooling among women are associated with a worsening of the sex ratio at birth, possibly because educated women tend to have fewer children than less-educated women and, in the context of a strong son-preference culture, the lower levels of fertility lead to greater pressure on couples to have boys instead of girls. Thus many of the factors associated with economic and social progress actually seem to have perverse effects on gender balance. How effective are laws against pre-natal sex diagnosis and selection? While the Indian government passed the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostics Techniques PNDT Prohibition of Sex Selection Act in , the popular press does not seem to believe it has been particularly effective, as the government has not enforced the law strongly. They reflect the fact that not all social indicators necessarily move in unison with economic indicators.

**Chapter 6 : | Human Development Reports**

*India's Human Development Index is , according to a UNDP report, falling to when adjusted for inequality. According to UNDP's report, % of India's population is living under.*

The Report also discusses the importance of good governance for sustainable human development and dwells on democratic decentralization and participation. Arunachal Pradesh The Arunachal State Human Development Report provides a description of the history of the state and its initiation in the development process. The development recommendations suggested in the Report focus on infrastructure development and biodiversity conservation as these are seen to be the key to sustainable development in the state. Assam The Assam State Human Development Report of presents an overview of the progress made by the state on human development indicators since Independence. With special focus on income and employment, health, education and the status of women, this Report brings out a series of sector-specific recommendations. Attention is drawn to inequalities, especially in terms of the lack of access to those living in backward regions to the means of development. Decentralized and participatory approaches that involve women and youth are flagged as key to encouraging inclusive growth in the state. Chhattisgarh The Chhattisgarh State Human Development Report of introduces the state profile with rich information from the district reports prepared in the state. More than 19, Jan Rapats district and village level reports were written and ratified by villages. While income, education and health are discussed at length, this Report goes on to describe the social and traditional institutions in Chhattisgarh, social relationships and the challenges that must be dealt with in order to bring in a more equitable society. Lack of information and public awareness, low levels of participation in governance and lack of coordination are sighted amongst the challenges to be overcome through more effective gram sabhas, streamlining the concerns of marginalized women and tribals, better institutional coordination, and establishing complementary roles for the panchayats and the government. Delhi The Delhi Human Development Report of discusses the human development status of the city, with focus on several domains such as poverty, livelihoods, health, education and infrastructure. While improved access to health, education, employment and improved road conditions are the main positive attributes noted by residents, negative attributes include water shortages, power outages, collapse of public health provisioning, poor garbage disposal and sanitation. The Report also provides an overview of the governance challenges that beset this city-state, the national capital of the country, suggesting that an institutional solution to overlapping functions and jurisdictions of different government departments is of utmost importance. Factors considered critical to progress include better planning of land use, augmenting urban infrastructure especially by tackling the water and power crises, addressing safety concerns especially for women, strengthening public vigilance and partnership. Gujarat The Gujarat Human Development Report of focuses on a broad human development framework providing an overarching assessment of the development situation in the state. This Report attempts to evaluate the long term sustainability of the development paradigm being pursued by Gujarat. The current development situation in Gujarat is analysed in the context of previous development Reports for the state. Considerable economic success in the region is contrasted with slowing development and regional disparity. By looking at the development approach holistically and highlighting some successes in Gujarat, this Report aims to show how the state needs to continuously re-orient and adjust its development strategies to ensure sustained progress. The Report serves to highlight areas where further action is required as to how development efforts can be improved. The Report outlines factors contributing to previous successes, particularly in the areas of health, education, and infrastructure, as well as persistent development challenges. Issues of health, education, income, and natural resources are specified in different chapters. Challenges of inequality pertaining to gender cut across all issues and are also dealt with in specific detail. Himachal Pradesh has made considerable progress since its recognition as a state in , but the state recognizes that major development concerns persist. Poverty, environment, and gender remain among the primary development concerns for Himachal Pradesh. Karnataka The Human Development Report for Karnataka provides an objective evaluation of the development situation for the state. It analyzes the outcomes of state initiatives in

areas such as education, nutrition, healthcare, sanitation, drinking water and employment. The Report also aims to explore ways in which services can be improved and delivered more efficiently and with more accountability. The Report acknowledges that state spending is imperative to human development, but acknowledges that spending alone cannot be equated with development. It provides a unique focus on vulnerable groups such as scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, and women and children. Clear analysis and recommendations allow the Report to serve both as a record of existing development and tool for future initiatives. Despite significant success in development, gender inequality is a continuing challenge for the state. Criticisms and cautions that Kerala would not be able to sustain its progress and levels of human development have generally proven to be unfounded, however, the Report recognizes that there remains a need to address critical issues, such as eliminating poverty and ensuring the quality of education. The Report highlights achieving true gender equality, social and job security and improving governance as key objectives and stresses that there must be attention to sustaining current levels of progress as well as increasing development. This Report serves to illustrate the ways in which Kerala has enjoyed success and can serve as an example, without ignoring challenges to be overcome. The core of this Report emphasizes the need for improvements in economic infrastructure in order to foster inclusive development. Although Human Development is based on the notion that economic indicators are not the only measures of progress, economic infrastructure is necessary in order to facilitate progress in other areas such as health, education, sanitation, livelihoods etc. The Report looks at issues such as physical connectivity, energy, communications and financial infrastructure, and takes into consideration urbanization and migration. The role of economic and basic infrastructure in human development is undeniable, and the Report analyzes this role in existing human development success, and potential improvements.

### Chapter 7 : Causes of current low levels of human development - India's Human Development

*Human Development Index (HDI) of India! Although it is not possible to have a flawless quantitative measure of human development, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has developed a composite index, now known as the Human Development Index (HDI). It includes (i) longevity of life, (ii)*

### Chapter 8 : Human Development Index (HDI) of India

*Table 1. Human Development Index and its components Read the full explanation of the Human Development Index (HDI) View the HDI Frequently asked questions.*

### Chapter 9 : India slips in human development index - The Hindu

*Table 2. Human Development Index Trends, Human Development Index (HDI) Change in HDI rank: Average annual HDI growth: HDI rank: Country: Value.*