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Research Paper

REVIEW OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

India has made considerable progress since independence towards reducing poverty and improving social development. The incidence of poverty has declined from over 50 per cent in the 1950s to less than 30 per cent in the late 2010s. The literacy rate has increased from less than 20 per cent in 1951 to 65 per cent in 2011. The Human Development Index (HDI) classifies ten States as medium human development status, while nine are low human development status, for the year 2014. The medium human development status show an average loss of 28 per cent as a result of inequalities, while low human development status show 33 per cent loss due to inequalities on an average. Tamil Nadu occupied fifth position in terms of Inequality- Adjusted Human Index IHDI and 6% per position in terms of HDI whereas of HHI whereas Kerala stands first both in HDI, IHDI and Punjab are retained are the second position. The present study contends that Tamil Nadu has to go long way in education and health for human development.

KEYWORDS: Reducing Poverty, Literacy rate, inequalities, Fifth Position, Human development Index.

INTRODUCTION

Human development has recently been advanced as the ultimate objective of human activity in place of economic growth. Human development has been defined as enlarging people's choices in a way which enable them to lead longer, healthier and fuller lives. Empirical findings show that countries at similar levels of per capita income can have significantly different human development income can have significantly different human development indicators depending on how that income was used. According to Kuznets inverted 'U' shaped curve as the economy develops the inequality increases in the initial stage. The inequality promotes poverty which creates obstacles in the path human development. It is well known that economic growth is necessary, but not a sufficient condition for

the eradication of poverty. The policy makers should, therefore, not only need to understand the factors that affect growth of a particularly. Traditionally, but also the factors that heap redistribute the effects of growth more effectively. Traditionally, tax and expenditures on public goods have been used as the most important forms of redistribution instruments. In recent years, however, public expenditures on education and health have been used as prominent mechanisms for effecting redistribution (Renjeeta 2010) [Rajeeta (2010), "Public Expenditure and Human Development in India, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi]

Since the role of a government is to enhance social welfare, therefore, public spending is a considered as a powerful instrument for achieving this goal. Public



expenditures can overcome market failures that exacerbate poverty, such as the inability of the poor to borrow for education, their lack of information about preventive health care or the externalities that exacerbate public to which the poor most exposed. The importance of public expenditure in the process of human development is will recognized.

OBJECTIVE

1. To probe the Status of HDI, IHDI and GDI, in Tamil Nadu as well as its Position in all India.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Devin and Kathenn (2015) The found Tamil Nadu's more inclusive Development ideology and higher quality of public administration have brought about greater human development gains than in Gujarat. In both states, political contestation is primarily between two major political parties, but in Tamil Nadu, The government has invested more in the human Development of females and underprivileged sections of society. While policies introduced 1980 may explain the human development divergence between Tamil Nadu and Gujrat in recent decade, the motivations behind difference, policy agendas in the two states appear to have been shaped by deeper historical conditions, legacies and bases of support. Nevertheless, because ideologies are malleable, political leaders have a degree of choice in whether to perpetuate patterns from the past or pursue a new direction, In Tamil Nadu, the combination of Reservations and more effective public administration have facilitated the human and economic development of disadvantaged social groups to much greater degree than in most parts of India, (Devin k Joshi 2015) [*Devin k. joshi & Kathleen Megath, (2015) "Political Ideology, Public Policy and Human Development in India: Explaining the Gap between Gujarat and Tamil Nadu" *Journal of contemporary Asia*, 2015. Vol. 45, No. 3, 465-489.]

Pravas Mishra, (2010), "An Analysis of Orissa (India) Budget during 1990-91 to 2007-09, has analyse the present study data have been collected from the Hand Book of Statistics on State finance (2010)

published by Reserve Bank of India. Variable taken under the present study are Total social sector expenditure in Tamil Nadu, Social sector Expenditure in India, Expenditure in the sub-social sector is neglected after the reforms, so the present study is concentrated on the post reform period from 1990-1991 to 2009-2010. (Pravas Mishra (2010) [** Pravas Mishra (2010) "An Analysis of Orissa (India) Budget during 1990-91 to 2008-09". *WWW.cysd.org.*]

PROFILES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) has been bringing out a global Human Development Index for all the counters including developing and developed counters, periodically since 1990, In its methodology its deleted the parameter IMP, but included the indicator per capita income in its place. **Human Development is defined as the process of enlarging people's range of choices. The most crucial of these wide reneing choices are to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living.** Additional choices include political freedom, guaranteed human rights and personal self-respect. Thus, the parameters included in its computation are:

- ❖ Longevity—the ability to live long and healthy life;
- ❖ Education—the ability to read write and acquire knowledge ; and
- ❖ Command over resource — the ability to enjoy a decent standard of living and have a socially meaningful life.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX: INTER - STATE COMPARISON

According to the National Human Development Report, 2011 Tamil Nadu's position improved from seventh rank in 1991 to third rank in 2011. The Human Development Index value for Tamil Nadu increased from 0.34 in 1991 to 0.53 in 2011 (Table.1) The Corresponding figures for all India are 0.30, and 0.47. It shows that there is a lot of improvement in Human Development of Tamil Nadu.

Table-1 Human Development Index for India -- Combined from 1991 to 2011.

States / UTs	1991 Value	1991 Rank	2001 Value	2001 Rank	2011 Value	2011 Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.298	9	0.377	9	0.416	10
Assam	0.237	15	0.308	15	0.367	15
Bihar	0.360	4	0.431	6	0.479	6
Gujarat	0.360	5	0.431	5	0.509	5
Haryana	0.346	6	0.412	7	0.478	7
Karnataka	0.500	5	0.591	13	0.394	1
Kerala	0.245	1	0.328	4	0.523	12
Madhya Pradesh	0.363	14	0.452	12	0.404	4
Maharashtra	0.267	3	0.45	2	0.537	11
Orissa	0.411	11	0.475	11	0.424	2
Punjab	0.256	2	0.347	3	0.531	9
Rajasthan	0.343	12	0.466	14	0.388	3
Uttar Pradesh	0.305	13	0.404	1	0.638	8
West Bengal	0.305	8	0.443	6	0.479	6
Tamil Nadu	0.34	7	0.46	3	0.53	3
All India	0.30	7	0.46	3	0.53	3

Source: Tamil Nadu: An Economic Appraisal

INEQUALITY ADJUSTED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR MAJOR STATES:

The Human Development Index (HDI) classified ten States as medium human development Status, while nine are low human development Status, for the year 2014 (Table- 2) The medium human development states show an average loss of 28 per cent

as a result of inequalities, while low human development Status show 33 per cent loss due to inequalities on an average. Tamil Nadu occupied fifth position in terms of Inequality-Adjusted Human Index IHDI and 6th position in terms of HDI. Whereas Kerala stands first both in IHDI and Punjab is retained the second position.

Table-2 HDI and IHDI Estimates across Indian Status - 2012

Status	HDI	IHDI	Ratio	Loss (%)	Rank HDI	Rank IHDI	Difference
Andhra Pradesh	0.485	0.332	0.685	31.55	11	12	-1
Assam	0.341	0.341	0.718	28.17	12	11	1
Bihar	0.447	0.303	0.679	32.06	18	16	2
Chhattisgarh	0.449	0.291	0.649	35.14	17	18	-1
Gujarat	0.514	0.363	0.705	29.50	8	7	1
Haryana	0.545						
Himachal Pradesh	0.558	0.403	0.722	27.81	3	3	0
Jharkhand	0.464	0.308	0.663	33.67	15	14	1
Karnataka	0.508	0.353	0.696	30.44	10	9	1
Kerala	0.625	0.520	0.832	16.78	1	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	0.451	0.290	0.643	35.74	14	19	-3
Maharashtra	0.549	0.397	0.722	27.75	4	4	0
Orissa	0.442	0.296	0.669	33.11	19	17	-2
Punjab	0.569	0.410	0.720	28.04	2	2	0
Rajasthan	0.468	0.308	0.660	34.02	14	13	1
Tamil Nadu	0.544	0.308	0.272	27.28	6	5	-1
Uttar Pradesh	0.468	0.307	0.655	34.47	13	15	-2
Uttar hand	0.515	0.345	0.670	33.03	7	10	-3
West Bengal	0.509	0.360	0.707	29.30	9	8	1
India	0.504	0.343	0.680	32.00			

Note: 'Difference' denotes the difference between the 'Rank HDI' and Rank IHDI' above and therefore denotes the gain/loss in ranking due to inequality adjustment.

Source: UNDP India, 2014

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN TAMIL NADU

This Status Planning Commission which prepared the first State Human Development Report with the support of the National Planning Commission and The UNDP has just brought out the Human Development Index (HDI) Report adopting the methodology of the UNDP and the National Planning Commission (Table-3). It is the Sixth State in India to

bring out is State's HDI, as a blueprint for future action. Like UNDP and the National Planning Commission, the State Planning Commission has assessed the well-being of the people in the people in terms of the same indicator like attainment of education, health, life expectancy, income, access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities etc, The HDI and GDI for the distribution in Tamil Nadu are presented below in descending order for the year 2014

Table-3 District-wise HDI and Values- 2014

District (1)	HDI Value (2)	District (3)	GDI (4)
Chennai	0.757	Chennai	0.766
Kancheepuram	0.712	Kancheepuram	0.710
Kanniykumari	0.711	Kanniykumari	0.708
Thuthukudi	0.703	Thuthukudi	0.703
Coimbatore	0.699	Coimbatore	0.697
Nilgiris	0.685	Nilgiris	0.686
Thiruchirapalli	0.671	Thiruchirapalli	0.671
Madurai	0.661	Madurai	0.661
Vellore	0.658	Vellore	0.656
Erode	0.658	Erode	0.656
Tirunelveli	0.658	Tirunelveli	0.655
Thiruvallur	0.654	Thiruvallur	0.652
Nagapattinam	0.654	Nagapattinam	0.649
Virudhunagar	0.651	Virudhunagar	0.649
Karur	0.647	Karur	0.643
Cuddalore	0.644	Cuddalore	0.641
Dindigul	0.641	Dindigul	0.638
Sivagangai	0.640	Sivagangai	0.635
Tiruvarur	0.637	Tiruvarur	0.633
Namakkal	0.636	Namakkal	0.631
Thanjavur	0.630	Thanjavur	0.629
Ramanathapuram	0.629	Ramanathapuram	0.628
Theni	0.628	Theni	0.626
Selam	0.626	Selam	0.625
Pudkottai	0.618	Pudkottai	0.615
Tiruvannamalai	0.612	Tiruvannamalai	0.608
Perambalur	0.596	Perambalur	0.592
Villupuram	0.587	Villupuram	0.582
Dharmapuri	0.584	Dharmapuri	0.582
Tamil Nadu	0.657	Tamil Nadu	0.654
All-India	0.571	All- Inada	0.553

Source: Tamil Nadu Human Development Report, 2013.

Human Development Index value obtaining for Tamil Nadu stood at 657 compared to 0.571 obtaining for all India. Eleven districts have HDI value more than that of the State. They are: Chennai, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Thiruchirapalli, Madurai, Vellore, Erode, and Tirunelveli, Chennai with 0.757 occupies top slot in HDI value, Dharmapuri with HDI value of 0.584 and Villupuram with 0.587 are at the bottom rungs of the human development ladder. It may be noted that the Human Development Index. Values obtaining for all the districts in Tamil Nadu are found more than that of for all India average of 0.571 (Table-3). It is also useful to compare GDI and HDI to assess the extent of gender equality. Table- 3.36 shows that GDI for Tamil Nadu is 0.654 as against all India value of 0.553. It reveals that Tamil Nadu's achievement in gender equality is better than that of in the country as a whole. However, Gender Development Index value for the districts in Tamil Nadu varied between 0.766 in

Chennai and 0.582 in Dharmapuri, Chennai fares first, whereas Dharmapuri and Villupuram is the last. The other districts which performed well are Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Kancheepuram and Coimbatore- the same district excelled in the HDI

CONCLUSION

It is also useful to compare GDI and HDI to assess the extent of gender equality. The GDI for Tamil Nadu is 0.654 as against all India value of 0.553. It reveals that Tamil Nadu's achievement in gender equality is better than that of in the country as a whole. However, Gender Development Index values for the district in Tamil Nadu varied between 0.766 in Chennai and 0.582 in Dharmapuri, Chennai fares first, whereas Dharmapuri and Villupuram is the last. The other district which performed well are Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Kancheepuram and Coimbatore- the same districts excelled in the HDI, The Human Development Index (HDI) classifies ten State as medium human development State.

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