

Human Development

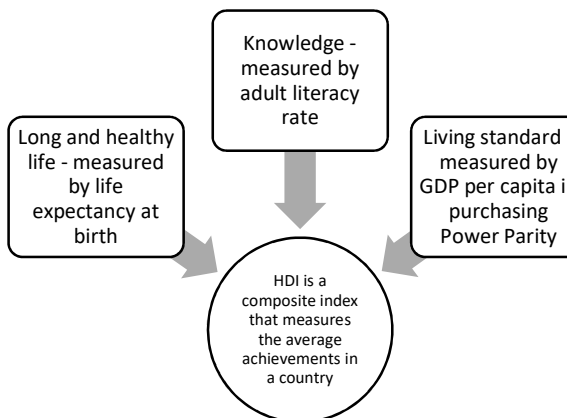
Lesson No.	Title of Lesson	Activities
28	Human Development	To understand about the concept of Human Development

Summary

The world is divided into two groups of countries - developed and developing. This classification is mostly based on level of economic development.

In 1990 two economists - Prof. Mehbub Al Haque and Prof. Amartya Sen introduced the concept of Human Development According to Human Development Report - 2005, India's rank is 127th almost at the bottom of the table in the medium level category.

Human Development Index



Four indicators of Human Development –

- Human Poverty Index for developing countries (HPI-1)
- Human Poverty Index for selected DECD Countries (HPI-2)
- Gender - related Development Index (GDI)
- Gender Empowered Measurement (GEM)

Why Human Development –

Paul Streeten - six reasons of human development:

1. To improve the human conditions and people's choice.
2. To higher productivity,
3. To reduce the rate of growth of population.
4. Human development is friendly to the physical environment,
5. Improved living conditions and reduced poverty,
6. It helps in reducing civil disturbance in the society and in increasing political stability.

INDIA: Trends of HDI -

According to Human Development Report 2005, India's rank was 127 out of 177 countries of the world, the 177 countries are grouped under three categories:

- High - value between 0.800 and above,
- Medium - value between 0.500 to 0.799,
- Low - value less than 0.500.

Reasons to keep India at the bottom of human development:

- rapid increase in population
- large number of adult illiterates and low gross enrolment ratio
- high dropout rates
- inadequate government expenditure on education and health,
- underweight children as well as under nourished people
- very poor sanitation facilities and low access to essential lifesaving medicines.

Health Situations in India –

the health situation has improved a lot since Independence,

- To reduce the inequality, the Government of India has started an ambition project of National Rural Health Mission. (NRHM).
- Government of India has launched programmes related to health aspect of women and children like Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Balika Samridhi Yojana (BSY) and Kishori Shakti Yojna (KSY)

We must enhance our life skills in the following ways.

- Understand your strength and feel good about yourself. Have faith in yourself.
- Be positive & ready to learn from every experience in your attitude towards life.
- In difficult situations, try to identify the cause of the problem and find the best solution.
- Share your concerns with others and seek timely help when needed.
- Adopt a healthy lifestyle.
- Make responsible decisions.
- Seek reliable information and make informed choices and decisions.

- Think of the consequences of your decisions and actions, do not act hastily and impulsively.
- Learn from the experiences of others.
- Manage your stress by sharing your concerns.
- Have the courage to say ‘no’ to peer pressure.
- Be caring and empathetic towards others.
- Seek out and share information on sensitive reproductive health issues.

Knowledge Indicators -

In HDI two dimensions of knowledge were taken into consideration, they are:

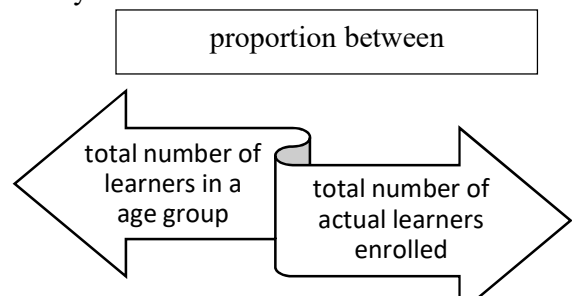
(a) adult literacy rate and

(b) combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross enrolment ratio.

- According to NSSO 52nd Round (1995-96) and as reported in selected Educational Statistics (1997-98), 54.38% of adults are literate.
- According to the Human Development Report 2005, the adult literacy in India, is 61.0% in 2003.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) - It indicates the proportion between the total number of learners in a particular age group that are supposed to be in that class and classes the total number of actual learners enrolled in that class/classes.

Sometimes GER is more than 100% due to admission of below the age group and above the age group in that class/classes. In HDI, aggregate GER of primary, secondary and tertiary education is calculated.



Economic Indicators -

Economic growth is generally found out with the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Product (GNP), per capita income.

Human Development Index - A State Level Analysis –

In accordance with UNDP Human Development Report, the Planning Commission of India came out with a report in 2001, the report analysed human development situation in major states of India.

- Development Radars are diagrammatic representation of progress in HDI prepared, separately for rural and urban areas on eight distinct social indicators for two points of time, i.e., early 1980 and early 1990,
- Development Radars were constructed for all the states,
- The indicators have been included with a view to reflect attainments on three critical dimensions of wellbeing - longevity, education, and command over resources,
- The development radar (DR) highlights the progress in meeting out the basic human needs of accessibility to safe drinking water and shelter,
- The social indicators selected for the construction of Development Radars (DR) are as follows,
 - Per-capita consumption expenditure,
 - Incidence of poverty as captured by the head count ratio,
 - Access of safe drinking water,
 - Proportion of households with pucca houses,

- Literacy rate for the age group of 7 years and above.
- Intensity of formal education,
- Life expectancy at the age of one year,
- Infant mortality rates.

Extend Your Horizon –

- HDI - India was placed at the bottom of the table in the medium level category,
- GDI - India's position in GDI was 98 out of 140 countries and in HPI-1 was 58 out of 103 countries,

Evaluate yourself

1. Describe the relationship between HDI, Human Poverty Index and Gender Development Index.
2. Explain why Human Development is essential for society.
3. Describe the trends of human development index in India.
4. Define Gross Enrolment Ratio. Explain how GER has continuously changed in India.
5. 'The HDI has regional variation in India.' Justify the statement.