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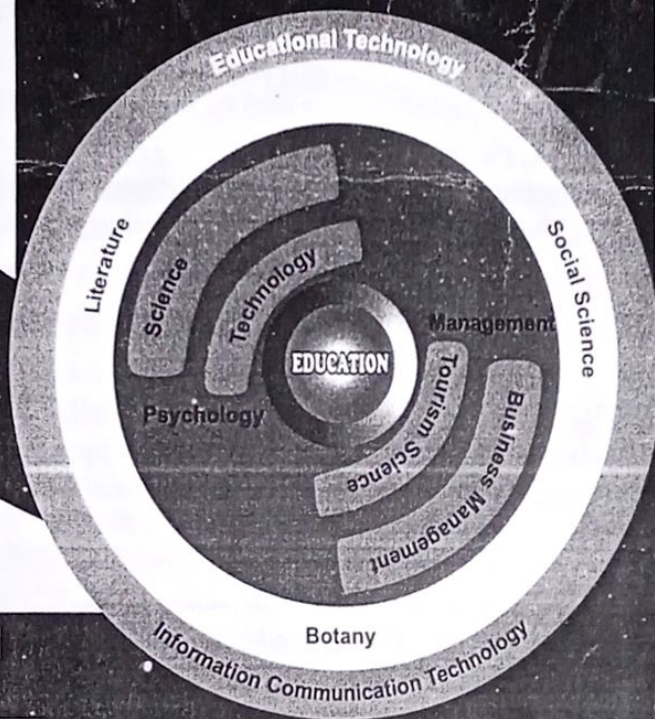
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## STATUS OF INDIA IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

**Dr. Smt. Patil Meena Fakira**

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**Introduction :** No single statistics can give you full picture of a nations level of development. To help address this, the United Nations published a human Development Index. This index pull together data on three things which are income per person, life expectancy and years spent on education. This obviously gives a better picture of development than just say income alone. So present research paper study on India's economic and social development through HDI.

### **Objectives of the study :**

To know the concept about HDI.

To study the present states of India in social and economic development area.

**Research Methodology :** The data are collected through various secondary sources like books, journals, ONDP report, research articles, news papers and websites etc.

**What is the Human Development Index - HDI :** The Human Development Index (HDI) was developed by the Pakistani economist Mehabub ul Haq working alongside Indian economist Amartya sen often formed in terms of whether people are able to be and do desirable things in their life and was published by the United Nations Development Programme. HDI creates a uniform statistics to measure effectiveness of a country's policies towards three parametric indices of the standard of human development based on the three factors; life expectancy, duration of education and a country's Gross National Income per person. A nation's HDI is calculated by normalizing the three indices or three parameters and arriving at the geometric mean value that represent the actual HDI. The UNDP issues annual reports and ranks countries based on their HDI.

**Purpose of HDI :** A Nations' HDI serves as a key indicator of whether its government's policies can positively impact the life of its people. However HDI cannot be used in isolation to determine the effectiveness of government policy. Other indices such as the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Gender Inequality Index (GII) and Gender Development Index (GDI) are used to qualify the inferences drawn from HDI data. Currently the UNDP ranks 188 countries by HDI. In addition to this index the inequality adjusted human Development Index (HDI) factors the distribution of each components across a country's population to provide a more holistic picture of the country's basic areas of development. It is used by analysts, policy marker and heads, of state to understand the basic issues that influence the quality of life in a country.

**How is the HDI measured ? :** The Health aspect of the HDI is measured by the life expectancy as calculated at time of birth in each country. Education is measured on two levels the mean years of schooling for residents of a country and the expected years of schooling that a child has at the average age for starting school. The metric chosen to represent standard of living is GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP) a common metric used to reflect average income.

**HDI Categories :** Countries falls into four broad human development categories –  
(HDI Value is 0 to 1.000)

**Very High Human Development Index (HDI Value 0.800 to 1.000) :** First ten countries of very high Human Development Index are : Norway, Australia, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Singapore, Netherlands, Ireland, Iceland, Canada, United States.

**High Human development Index (HDI Value 0.700 to 0.800) :** First ten countries - Belarus, Oman, Barbados, Uruguay, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Bahamas, Malaysia Palau, Panama.

**Medium Human Development Index (HDI Value 0.550 to 0.700) :** First ten countries – Moldova, Botswana, Gabon, Paraguay, Egypt, Turkmenistan, Indonesia, Palestine, Vietnam, India. (India's HDI Value 0.624)

**Low Human Development Index (HDI Value 0.350 to 0.550) :** First ten countries – Niger, Chad, Burkina fuso, Burundi, Guinea, South Sudan, Mozambique, Sierra leone, Eritrea.

According to the United Nations Development programme's Human Development Report 2016 released on Tuesday (March 21), India Rank Development Index. This puts in the medium category. In 1990's India's HDI was 0.428- there has been an over 45% increase in the HDI value. Among the BRICS countries, India came second to china which recorded the highest improvement in HDI value 48%.

### **The Report Said –**

India's HDI value increased from 0.428 in 1990 to 0.625 in 2015. Its average annual growth in HDI (1990-2015) was higher than of other medium HDI countries .In 2015 HDI, India ranked 130 with score 0.609 and was placed in



the medium human development category. Life expectancy at birth in India it has increased from 68 years to an average of 68.3 years 69.9 years for women and 66.9 years of men. Access to knowledge : India's expected years of schooling remains at 11.7 years, while mean years schooling increased from 5.4 to 6.3 year. Indian across National Income (GNI) based on per capita purchasing power parity. It has risen from \$ 5,497 to \$ 5,663. Gender Inequality Index (GII) : India tanked 125 among 159 countries only 12.2 % of parliament seats are held by women. 8 % of women above the age of the 18 years are part of India's labour force compared to 79.1% men. The ratio of maternal mortality is 174 again every 1,00,000 live births. Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index. It is difference between the HDI and IHDI, indicating the loss in human development due to inequality. India's HDI was pegged at 0.624 but its value falls 27.2% after being adjusted for inequalities resulting in HDI values of 0.455. Life expectancy adjusted with inequalities between 2010 and 2015 fell 24% resulting in a value of 0.565. The percentage of Inequality in education in 2015 was 39.4% or 0.324 and inequality in Income 16.1% or 0.512.

**Conclusion :** Human Development Index Scores rose because of National Development programmes like skill India, Digital India, Make in India and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao aimed at bridging gaps in human development will be crucial in ensuring the success of Agenda 2030.

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