

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: CONCEPT AND MEASUREMENT

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Human Development: The Concept

Focuses on the ends rather than the means of development and progress

The real objective of development should be to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives.

Denotes both the process of widening people's choices and improving their well-being.

Human Development: The Concept

Denotes both, the process of widening people's choices and improving their well-being.

Dimensions of human development are:

a long and healthy life

knowledge

a decent standard of living

May include social and political freedoms

Human Development: The Concept

Two sides of human development: One is the formation of human capabilities, such as improved health or knowledge. The other is the enjoyment of these acquired capabilities for work or for leisure.

the concept of human development is a holistic one putting people at the centre of all aspects of the development process.

Human development, as an approach, is concerned with what I take to be the basic development idea: namely, advancing the richness of human life, rather than the richness of the economy in which human beings live, which is only a part of it."

Prof. Amartya Sen

Fundamental to enlarging human choices is building human capabilities – the range of things that people can do or be in life. The most basic capabilities for human development are to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community.

Human Development is a development paradigm that is about much more than the rise or fall of national incomes. It is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accord with their needs and interests. People are the real wealth of nations.

"The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives."

Mahbub ul Haq

Issues Central to Human Development

Social progress - greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services.

Economics – the importance of economic growth as a means to reduce inequality and improve levels of human development.

Efficiency - in terms of resource use and availability. human development is pro-growth and productivity as long as such growth directly benefits the poor, women and other marginalized groups.

Equity - in terms of economic growth and other human development parameters.

Issues Central to Human Development

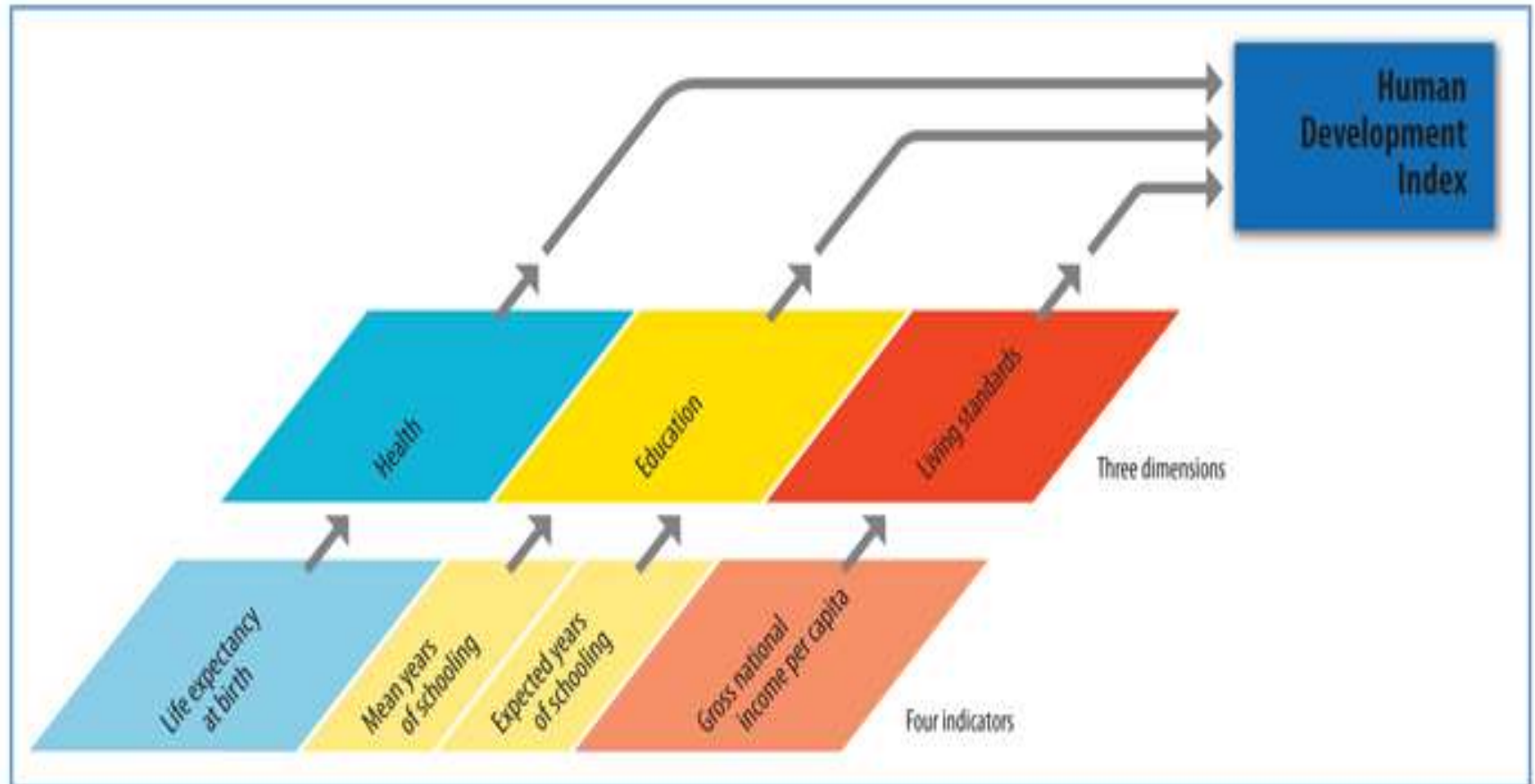
Participation and freedom - particularly empowerment, democratic governance, gender equality, civil and political rights, and cultural liberty, particularly for marginalized groups defined by urban-rural, sex, age, religion, ethnicity, physical/mental parameters, etc.

Sustainability - for future generations in ecological, economic and social terms.

Human security - security in daily life against such chronic threats as hunger and abrupt disruptions including joblessness, famine, conflict, etc.

Components of the Human Development Index

The HDI—three dimensions and four indicators



Note: The indicators presented in this figure follow the new methodology, as defined in box 1.2.

Source: HDRO.

Calculating the human development indices—graphical presentation

Human Development Index (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)

Goalposts for the Human Development Index in this Report

Dimension	Observed maximum	Minimum
Life expectancy	83.4 (Japan, 2011)	20.0
Mean years of schooling	13.1 (Czech Republic, 2005)	0
Expected years of schooling	18.0 (capped at)	0
Combined education index	0.978 (New Zealand, 2010)	0
Per capita income (PPP \$)	107,721 (Qatar, 2011)	100

Having defined the minimum and maximum values, the sub-indices are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Dimension index} = \frac{\text{actual value} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{maximum value} - \text{minimum value}}. \quad (1)$$

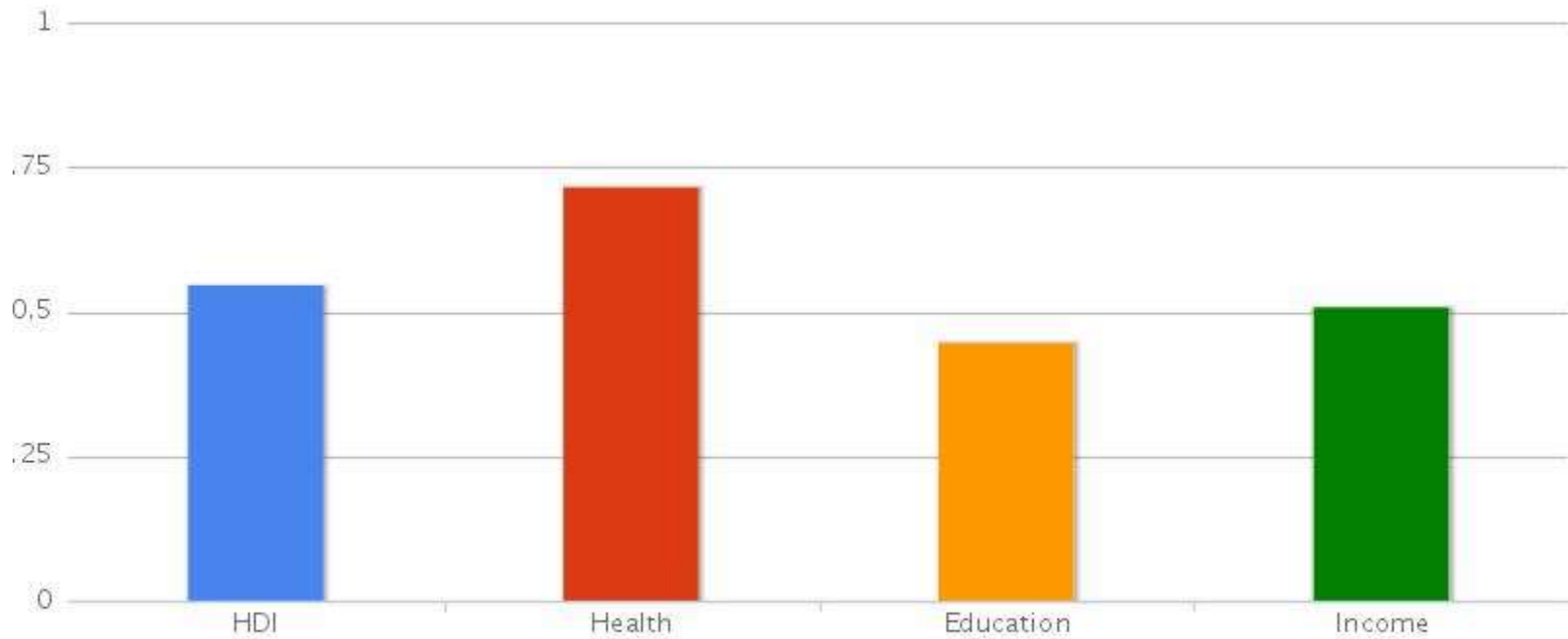
The HDI is the geometric mean of the three dimension indices:

$$(I_{Life}^{1/3} \cdot I_{Education}^{1/3} \cdot I_{Income}^{1/3}), \quad (2)$$

Human Development Profile of India

HDI	.547	Rank: 134
Life Expectancy (in years)	65.4	
Education index	.450	
GNI percapita (PPP\$)	3468	
Inequality adjusted HDI	.392	
Multi-dimension Poverty Index	.283	
Gender Inequality Index	.617	

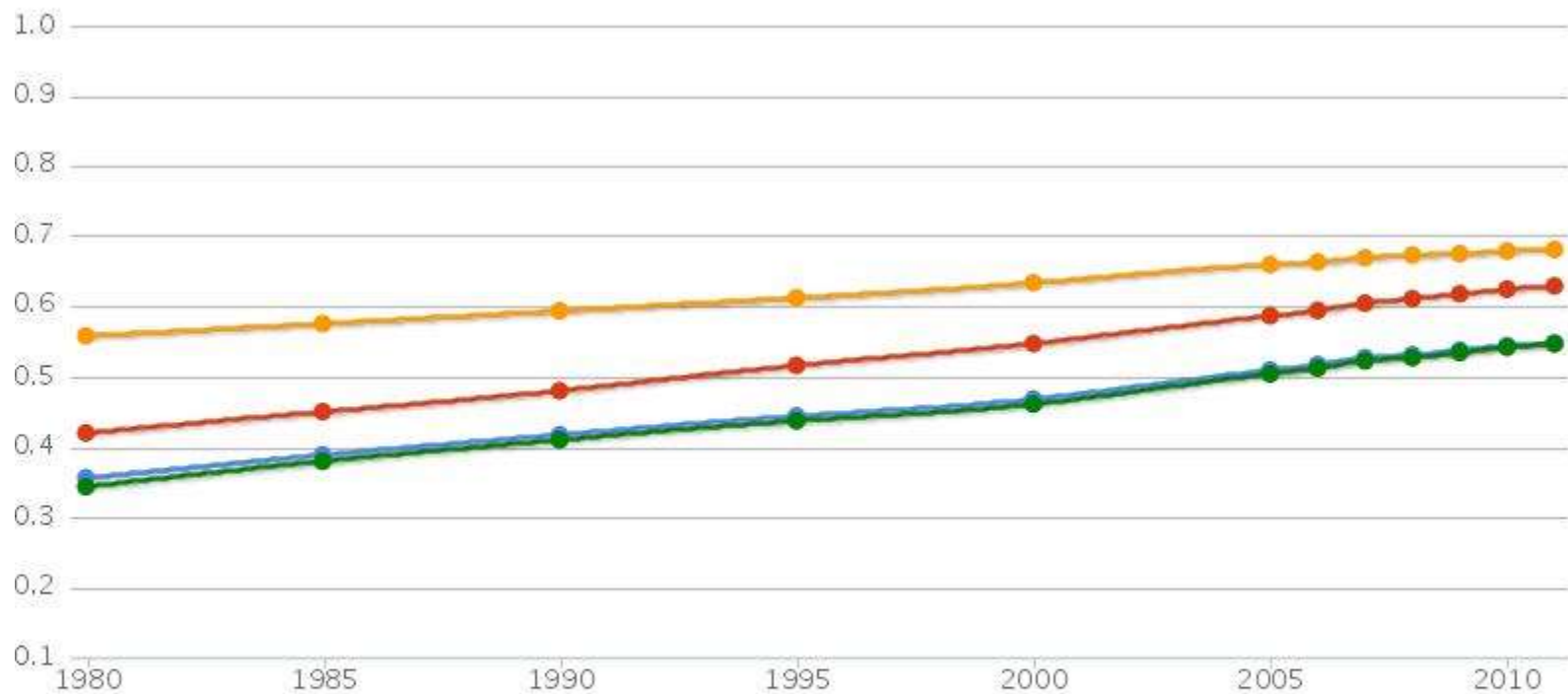
Human Development Index (India) : Health, Education and Income



Human Development Progress in India

Year	HDI
1980	.344
1985	.380
1990	.410
1995	.437
2000	.461
2005	.504
2010	.542
2011	.547

Human development Trends



- South Asia
- Medium human development
- World
- India

Health

Indicators

	Value
<u>Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP)</u>	1.1
<u>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</u>	66
<u>Life expectancy at birth (years)</u>	65.4
<u>Health index (life expectancy)</u>	0.717

Education

Indicators	Value
<u>Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)</u>	3.1
<u>Expected years of schooling (of children under 7) (years)</u>	10.3
<u>Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)</u>	62.8
<u>Mean years of schooling (of adults over 25) (years)</u>	4.4
<u>Education index (expected and mean years of schooling)</u>	0.450
<u>Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%)</u>	62.6

Income

Indicators	Value
<u>GDP per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international \$)</u>	2,993
<u>GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international \$)</u>	3,468
<u>Income index (GNI per capita)</u>	0.508

Inequality

Indicators	Value
<u>Income Gini coefficient</u>	36.8
<u>Loss due to inequality in life expectancy (%)</u>	27.1
<u>Loss due to inequality in education (%)</u>	40.6
<u>Loss due to inequality in income (%)</u>	14.7
<u>Inequality-adjusted education index</u>	0.267
<u>Inequality-adjusted life expectancy index</u>	0.522
<u>Inequality-adjusted income index</u>	0.433
<u>Inequality-adjusted HDI</u>	0.392

Poverty

Indicators	Value
<u>Multidimensional Poverty Index (%)</u>	0.283
<u>MPI: Intensity of deprivation</u>	52.7
<u>Headcount of MPI poor (% of population)</u>	53.7
<u>Population living below \$1.25 PPP per day (%)</u>	41.6

Gender

Indicators	Value
<u>Population with at least secondary education (Ratio of female to male rates)</u>	0.528
<u>Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)</u>	86.3
<u>Labour force participation rate (Ratio of female to male shares)</u>	0.404
<u>Gender Inequality Index</u>	0.617
<u>Shares in parliament, female-male ratio</u>	0.119
<u>Maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)</u>	230

State -wise HDI & IHDI

State	HDI	IHDI	Ratio	Loss (%)	Rank HDI	Rank IHDI	Difference
Andhra Pradesh	0.485	0.332	0.685	31.55	11	12	-1
Assam	0.474	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	0.375	0.688	31.18	5	6	-1
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	0
Madhya Pradesh	0.451	0.290	0.643	35.74	16	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	0.396	0.727	27.28	6	5	1
Uttar Pradesh	0.468	0.307	0.655	34.47	13	15	-2
Uttarakhand	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			

THANKS