

Human Development Index Trend in India (1990 To 2021)

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Abstract

The Human Development Index has been released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) every year since 1990 in the world. In which the Human Development Index is calculated based on life expectancy, education and per capita income of different countries of the world. In which, all countries are ranked by human development by giving a score between 0 and 1 to different countries of the world. This paper has tried to show the change in the Human Development Index of the country or the trend of human development from 1990 to 2021. In India, the value of the Human Development Index was 0.431 in 1990, which has increased to 0.633 in 2021. The average life expectancy in India has decreased from 69.7 years to 67.2. The average years of education in India have increased by 6.7 years and the expected years by 11.9 years. India's per capita GNI increased by \$2,170 (13.61) during this period. India's Human Development Index value increased from 0.431 to 0.633 from 1990 to 2021. This represents an increase of 50.0% from 1990 to 2021.

Introduction

Human Development In numbers Human Life In standard Update Happens Him Importance In your presence Come Is there anyone ? But Country Economic Of growth No Concept That Country National Income By Know Can Yes . But Economic In development National Income Besides Entire Social And Economic In the structure Change By Showed Can There are different Economists Economic Development Concept Different - different Give is . in which Some National Income Additionally So Some Per capita Income Additionally Economic Development Say And His Based on Economic Development Model Presented Does After the Second World War , the countries that became independent were trying to get out of the economic crisis, for which increasing income was the center of attraction. Over time , the national income of the country increased and economic development took place, but along with it, problems like income inequality , environmental problems , slums came into existence , crime and looting arose.

Mohandas Gandhi's According to Economic In development Human Center In place To be Gandhiji Good In a way Knowing Were That is , of production. In the rate Increase To be Just Human Development Will happen Not .. in production Addition By Received Happening Income Similar Distribution To be Gandhiji 's Development Process Goal Happy Human To create So True Yes , but Man Happy Have With J Enlightened But Have A But Necessary There is M They Strong Also Believe Were .

Purpose of the study :

- To know the change in the Human Development Index from 1990 to 2021.
- Which of the three main indicators of human development has changed the most?

Source of information :

The main source of data is the statistical data presented in the Human Development Report published by the United Nations Development Programme from 1990 to 2021. In addition, opinions expressed in newspapers and research articles have also been noted .

Concept of Human Development:

Human development has been accepted as the expansion of human capabilities , the expansion of choices , the exercise of human rights and the development of freedoms in economic development. In the context of India, human Development A Human Aspirations And Necessary Have Such Of livelihood Features To expand Processes . (UNDP)

Human Development That is Only Economic Matter J No But Human Of life Happiness , peace , economic , social , political , and Cultural Ace Inclusion Happens Is .

Dr. Mehboob Al - Haqq No In words Let's say So Development The problem Of poverty Perverted Tone Above Direct Attacks As Identify Can be .

* Human Development That is Own Interest , aptitude , skill , intelligence - ability According to Successful And Creative Life In living Assistant It can be done .

* Human Development That is In which Human Capabilities Construction It happens , equality Received It happens , personal. And Social Security Received Yes , quality. Life Style Received Happens As well as Human Rights Usage Do it .

* “Human development is the enhancement of people's capabilities so that they can seize the widest opportunities in life”

(Pillars of Human Development)

Thus Human Development For Only GDP No But Socio - economic Progress and Human Well-being Consider To take For One More Omnipresent Of the criteria Necessity Was Which Human Development Number By Know Can Is .

Human Development Index criteria

The Human Development Index includes three main indicators.

- (1) Life expectancy
- (2) Educational attainment
- (3) Standard of living or per capita income

The first two indicators of the above indicators are indicators of social trends. These include life expectancy and educational attainment. The third indicator, which is per capita income, is an economic indicator. Since 2010, the Human Development Report has been giving human development along with economic development through four other indicators.

- (1) Inequality balanced human development Score (Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index-IHDI)
- (2) Gender Inequality Index (GII)
- (3) Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

(4) Human Poverty Index (HPI)

The Human Development Index is prepared keeping in mind the above indicators. The value of the Human Development Index ranges between 0 and 1. In which 0 is the minimum average value while 1 indicates the maximum average value. The indicators of the Human Development Index are selected scientifically. The Human Development Index is obtained by preparing the index according to the formula of the selected indicators.

$$\text{Human Development Index} = \frac{\text{Actual price} - \text{minimum price}}{\text{Highest value} - \text{lowest value}}$$

Method of calculating the Human Development Index:

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistical tool used to measure the overall achievement of a country in social and economic dimensions. The social and economic dimensions of a country are based on the health of its people , their level of educational attainment, and their standard of living.

Human Development And Nourished Development Among the supporters Indian Economist And Nobel Reward Winner Prof. Amartya Sen As well as Pakistan Planning Punch Main Economist In position Stay Paid Dr. Mehboob - ul - Haq No Inclusion Happens Is . Human Development Eye All First Introduced in 1990 by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) Done Such Was .

Table showing Human Development Index levels :

Indicators (components)	Maximum value	Minimum value
Life expectancy (years)	85	20
Average years of education	15	0
Expected education	18	0
Per capita income (PPP)	\$. 75,000	\$100

Three measures of human development index:

$$(I_{\text{live}}^{1/3} \cdot I_{\text{education}}^{1/3} \cdot I_{\text{income}}^{1/3})$$

Example: India

Taking India as an example, how is human development calculated? The values shown below are for 2018 .

India's Human Development Index score in 2018

Rank	Directors	Value
1	Life expectancy	69.4
2	Average years of education	6.5
	Expected years of education	12.3
3	Per capita income (PPP \$)	6,829

Source: WDR UNDP 2019

The indicator numbers defining the minimum and maximum values of the selected indicators can be calculated using the following formula.

$$\text{Human Development Index} = \frac{\text{Actual price} - \text{minimum price}}{\text{Highest value} - \text{lowest value}}$$

(1) Life expectancy at birth :

To measure life expectancy, each country derives a life expectancy score based on the expected life expectancy at birth. India's life expectancy score is as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Life expectancy} &= \frac{\text{Actual price} - \text{minimum price}}{\text{Highest value} - \text{lowest value}} \\ &= \frac{69.4 - 20}{85 - 20} \\ &= \frac{49.4}{65} \\ &= 0.760 \end{aligned}$$

(2) Education score

Two numbers are used to derive the education score. (1) Average years of study and (2) Expected years of study are calculated together to derive the education score. The education score for India is as follows.

$$(1) \text{ Average number of years of study} = \frac{\text{Actual price} - \text{minimum price}}{\text{Highest value} - \text{lowest value}}$$

$$= \frac{6.5 - 00}{15 - 00}$$

$$= \frac{6.5}{15}$$

$$= 0.433$$

$$(2) \text{ Expected number of years of study} = \frac{\text{Actual price} - \text{minimum price}}{\text{Highest value} - \text{lowest value}}$$

$$= \frac{12.3 - 00}{18 - 00}$$

$$= \frac{12.3}{18}$$

$$= 0.683$$

$$\text{Education score} = \frac{1.116}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1.116}{2}$$

(3) Income statement

Gross national income is converted to per capita consumption and used. Unlimited income is not necessary for human development, i.e., an increase in income alone does not increase the human development index. Hence, an income weight is used.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Income figure} &= \frac{\text{Actual price} - \text{minimum price}}{\text{Highest value} - \text{lowest value}} \\ &= \frac{\log(6829) - \log(100)}{\log(75000) - \log(100)} \\ &= \frac{3.8344 - 2.00}{4.8751 - 2.00} \\ &= \frac{1.8344}{2.8751} \\ &= 0.638 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation of Human Development Index:

The Human Development Index is calculated using all three indicators.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Human Development Index} &= 1/3 (\text{Life expectancy}) + 1/3 (\text{Education Index}) + 1/3 (\text{GNP}) \\ &= \sqrt[3]{0.760.0.558.0.638} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{0.271} \\ &= 0.650 \end{aligned}$$

The Human Development Index is classified into four categories:

Very high human development index	0.900 or higher
High Human Development Index	0.800 to 0.899
Medium Human Development Index	0.500 to 0.799
Low Human Development Index	Below 0.500

Source : Human Development Report 2016, UNDP

Human Development Index Pattern in India:

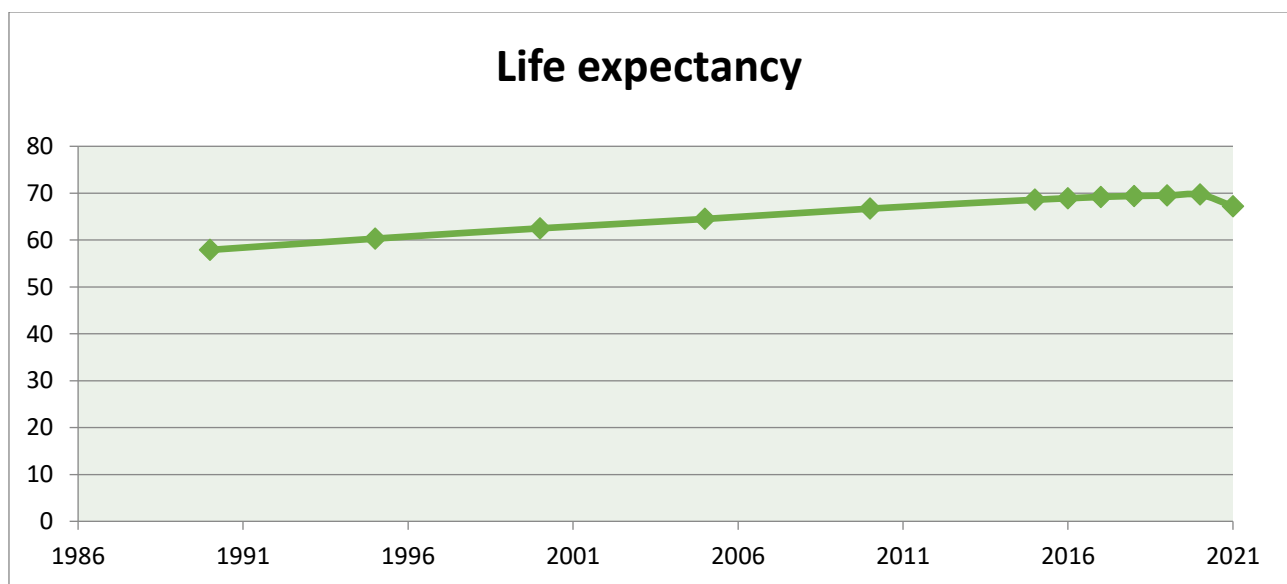
India has seen a lot of change in its human development index during the period from 1990 to 2021. The value of the human development index has increased due to improvements in the health of the country's people, increased education, and increased per capita income.

Human Development Index (HDI) trend in India (1990 to 2021)

Year	Life expectancy	Expected years of study	Average years of study	GNI per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Human Development Index
1990	57.9	7.6	3.0	1882	0.431
1995	60.3	8.2	3.5	2188	0.463
2000	62.5	8.3	4.4	2683	0.497
2005	64.5	9.7	4.8	3387	0.539
2010	66.7	10.8	5.4	4190	0.581
2015	68.6	12.0	6.3	5400	0.630
2016	68.9	12.3	6.4	5720	0.637
2017	69.2	12.3	6.5	6120	0.640
2018	69.4	12.3	6.5	6600	0.647
2019	69.5	12.2	6.5	6900	0.645
2020	69.7	12.0	4.5	6440	0.645
2021	67.2	11.9	6.7	6590	0.633

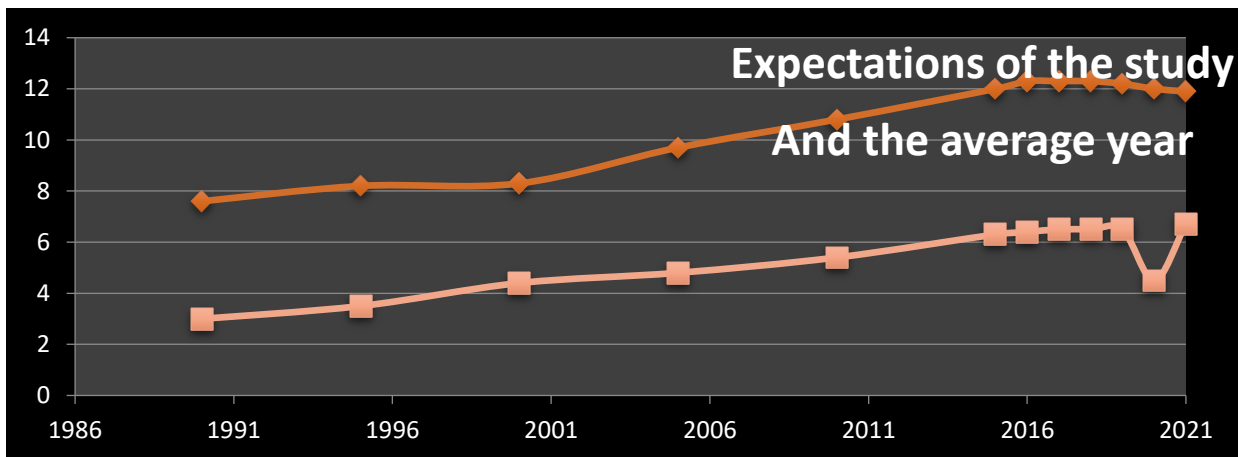
Source: Human Development Report 2020-21

Graph: Change in life expectancy from 1990 to 2021



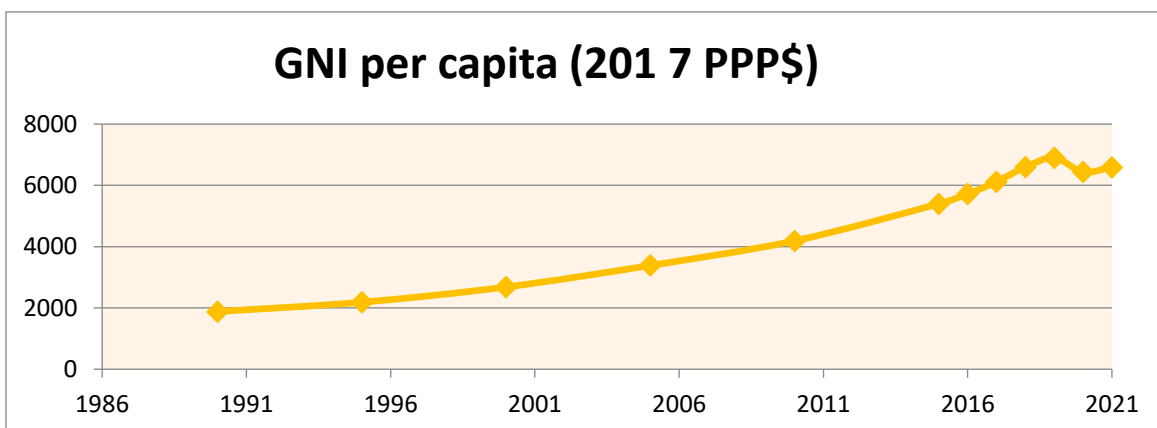
After independence, India gradually increased its health services. Due to this, the health of the people of the country improved over time and the life expectancy of the people increased. The progress in the Human Development Index in India between 1990 and 2021 shows. Life expectancy in India has increased by 11.6 years.

Graph:2 Change in expected years and average years of education from 1990 to 2021



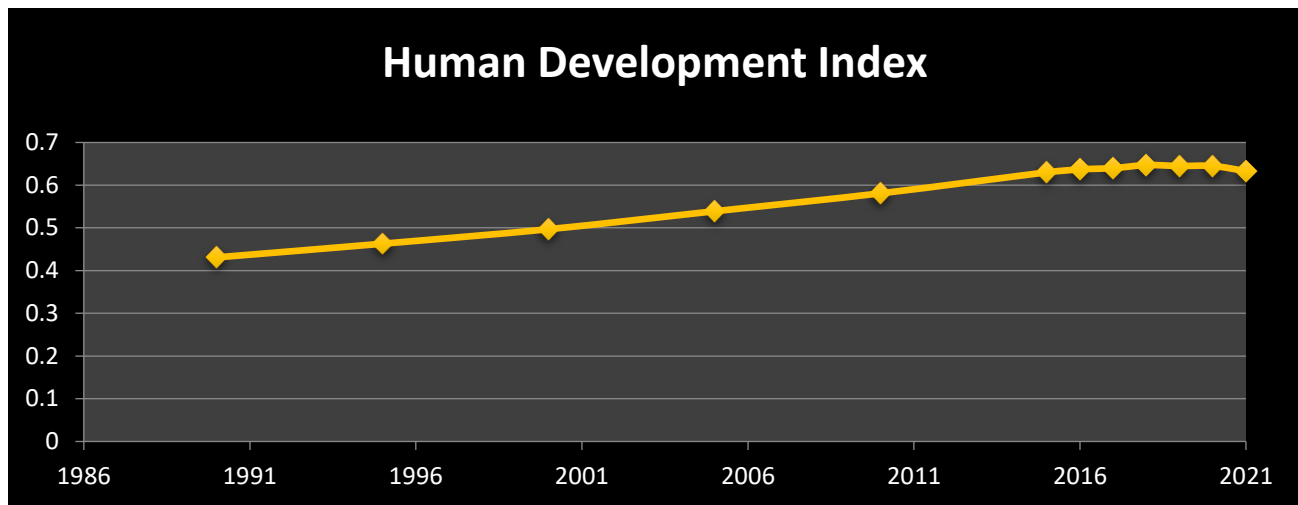
There has been an improvement in education in the country since independence. Due to this, there has been an improvement in the country's human development index from 1990 to 2021. The average year of education has increased by 3.5 years and the expected year by 4.7 years.

Graph:3 Change in per capita income from 1990 to 2021



After the New Economic Policy of 1991, the process of privatization, liberalization and globalization in the country led to a continuous increase in the national income of the country. Due to which, the per capita income of the country is seen to increase. During this period, India's per capita GNI has increased by 262.9 %.

Graph:4 Human Development Index Pattern in India from 1990 to 2021



India ranks 132nd out of 191 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI) 2021. India has recorded a decline in its score for two consecutive years for the first time in 30 years. India's HDI value is 0.633 (medium human development category) compared to the global average of 0.732. The decline in India's HDI from 0.645 in 2018 to 0.633 in 2021 can be attributed to a decline in life expectancy at birth. Almost 90% of countries have recorded a decline in their HDI value in 2020 or 2021.

India's life expectancy at birth: 67.2 years compared to the global average of 71.4 years India's expected years of schooling: 11.9 years compared to the global average of 12.8 years India's average years of schooling: 6.7 years compared to the global average of 8.6 years. India's per capita gross national income (GNI) (2017 PPP): \$6,590 compared to the global average of \$16,752.

Conclusion:

Human development index includes income, education and health. Human development index can be measured based on the combined index of these three. Ghanaian countries have high income, but they lag behind in human development index. Therefore, only an increase in the national income of a country does not increase human development. According to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, economic welfare is directly related to human development. Also, human development is related to education, health and income generation. In a capitalist society, profit is at the center of economic development, but according to Gandhi, people should be at the center. Economic development and growth indicate an increase in the income and wealth of a country, while the human development index is a more comprehensive socio-economic measure of a country's progress.

Thus, the human development index in India has improved in 2021 compared to 1990. But, it has not increased as much as it should have. Therefore, efforts should be made to increase health facilities and education.

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