

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

### HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

- United Nations Development Programme has been publishing Human Development Report annually since 1990. HDI helped the government to the real uplifting of standard of living of the people.
- HDI was developed by the Pakistani Economist **Mahbub ul Haq** and the Indian Economist **Amartya Sen** in 1990 and was published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- HDI is constructed based on **Life Expectancy Index, Education Index and GDP Per Capita**
- HDI is based on the following three indicators
  1. Longevity is measured by life expectancy at birth
  2. Educational attainments
  3. Standard of living, measured by real GDP per capita

Dimension Index = (Actual value – Minimum value) / (Maximum value - Minimum value)

- The performance in each dimension is expressed as a value between 0 and 1 by applying the following formula
- As per latest Human Development Report (2019) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India has been ranked 129st out of 189 countries. Out of 189 countries, India lies in Medium Human Development bracket
- Top three countries of HDI
  1. Norway (0.954)
  2. Switzerland (0.946)
  3. Ireland (0.942)
- In the Gender Inequality Index (GII), India is ranked 122 out of 162 countries. India's neighbor's China (39), Sri Lanka (86), Bhutan (99), Myanmar (106) were placed above India in the Index

## Promoting Inclusive Growth

- The focus of the Indian development planning has been on the formulation of programmes and policies aimed at bringing the ‘marginalised and poor sections’ of society into the mainstream.
- The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) launched in August 2014 and the RuPay Card, are important schemes for financial inclusion. These two schemes are complementary and will enable the achievement of multiple objectives such as financial inclusion, insurance penetration, and digitalisation.
- The Government of India has always given priority to employment generation and employability improvement. Various steps have been taken for ‘generating employment’ in the country like encouraging private sector of the economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).