

A PERIODICAL CHANGE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA IN COMPARISON WITH SURROUNDING COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

The human development is a process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being, enabling them to lead long, healthy lives; to have access to knowledge; to enjoy a decent standard of living; and to participate in the decisions that affect them (Akbar Khodabakhshi June 2011). There are six basic pillars of human development: equity, sustainability, productivity, empowerment, cooperation and security. The first Global Human Development Report was launched in 1990 by the UNDP. From the various year published report it is clear that human development has been uneven among regions, across countries and within countries. In this paper I am trying to discuss the comparative study of human development of India with his surrounding neighbor countries.

Key-Words: Gender Empowerment, Inequality, Human poverty, Multidimensional Poverty, Gender bias, Socio-economic disparity.

Introduction:

The human development (HD) story of India is unique in its kind. Through the preparation of not only national, but also sub-national Human Development Reports (HDR), India has decentralized and integrated the human development concept into its development agenda at national, state, as well as district and municipality level (**Human Development in India: Analysis to Action, 2010, UNDP**). Yet India is lag behind than her surroundings country in respect of education, income level, standard of living etc which is reflecting in this discussion.

Methodology:

After launching the human development report on 1990 many times the methodology for computing the development report has been changed. Before 2010 and after 2010 there are lots of differences in human development report. To show the periodical change I have selected 2006 and 2014 human development report which shows the picture of Human Development of 2004 and 2013 respectively. As 2010 is a cut off year because the methodology of computing HDI being changed from 2010. I have selected one year before 2010 and one year after 2010 to show the clear picture about the human resource development of India in comparison with other surroundings countries.

Human Development Measurements

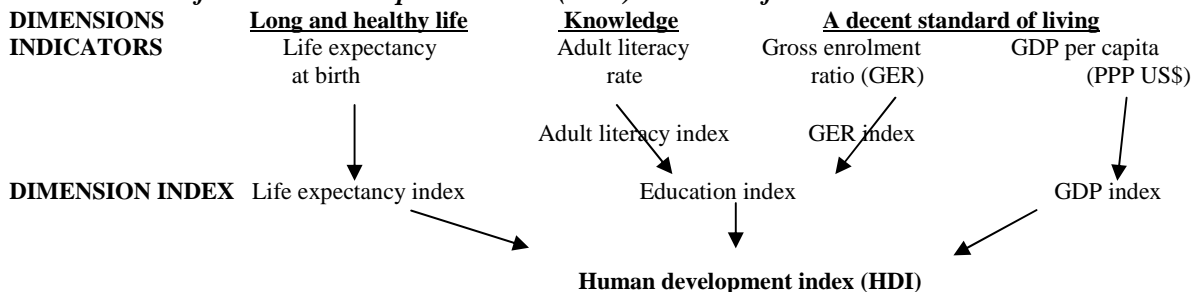
Various indices are used by the Human Development Reports to measure progress on human development such as human development index (HDI), Gender-related Development Index (GDI), Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), Human Poverty Index (HPI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) etc.

a. Human Development Index (HDI):

The HDI is a central contribution of the HDR. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living (Chat.1) (**Human Development in India: Analysis to Action, October 2010**). The Human Development Report 2010 introduces new indicators (Chat. 2) into the HDI to exploit the greater availability of data. The composite index results in a figure between 0 and 1, of which 1 indicates high level of human development and 0 being no level of human development. Countries are consequently given a specific rank dependent on their success in achieving HD, presented yearly in the Global HDRs.

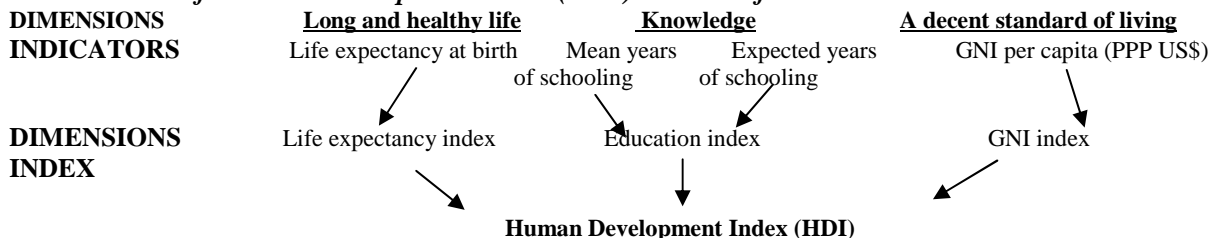
Calculating the human development indices—graphical presentation

Measurement of Human Development Index (HDI) in HDR of 2004:



Chat .1

Measurement of Human Development Index (HDI) in HDR of 2013:



Chat .2

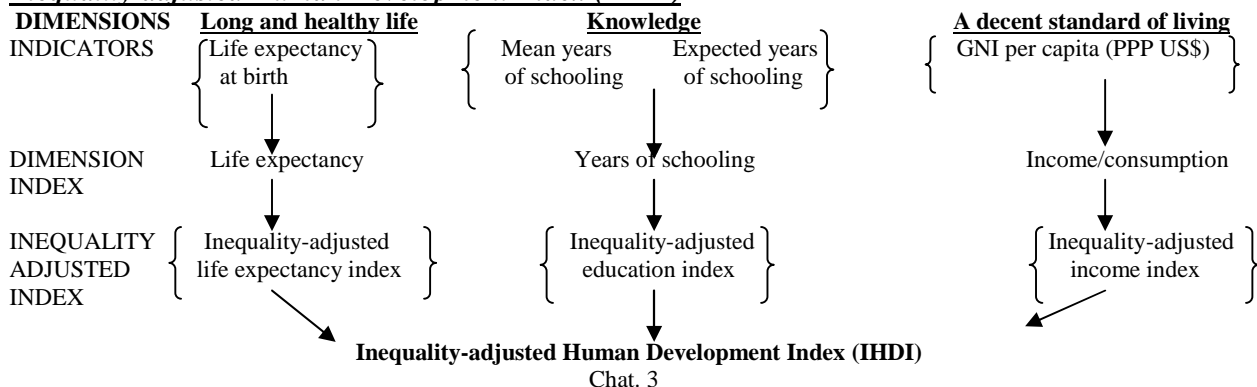
$$\text{Dimension index} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}}$$

$$\text{HDI} = 1/3 (\text{life expectancy index}) + 1/3 (\text{education index}) + 1/3 (\text{GDP index})$$

b. The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI):

A measure of the average level of human development of people in a society once inequality is taken into account. It captures the HDI of the average person in society, which is less than the aggregate HDI when there is inequality in the distribution of health, education and income. Under perfect equality, the HDI and IHDI are equal; the greater the difference between the two, the greater the inequality. The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) adjusts the Human Development Index (HDI) for inequality in distribution of each dimension across the population.

Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI)



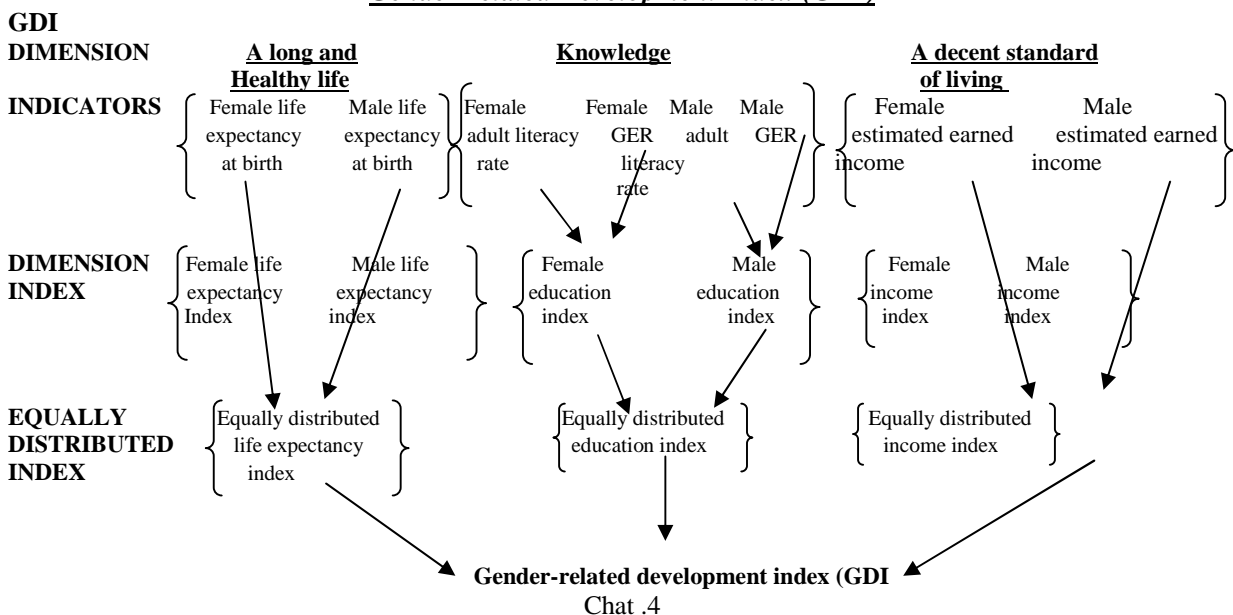
Chat. 3

c. Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM):

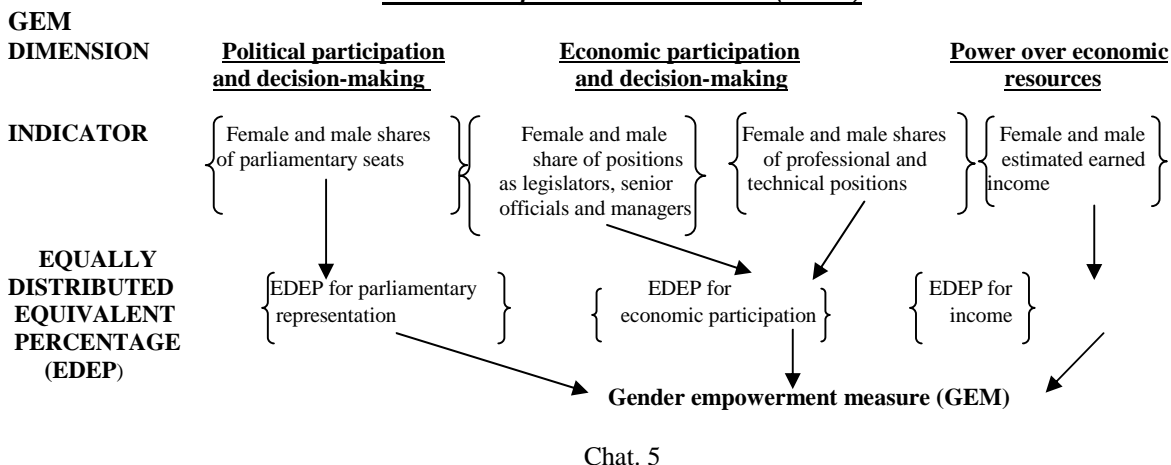
The first global gender indices were launched in the 1995 HDR—the Gender related Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)— just before the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing (Anand and Sen 1995). In 1995, the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) were added to the reports, as a response to the criticism that HDI did not capture gender inequalities. The GDI measures the same variables (Chat.4) as the HDI, but calculates

the components separately for women. The methodology used imposes a penalty for inequality, such that the GDI falls when the achievement levels of both women and men in a country diverge or when the disparity between their achievements increases. The greater the gender disparity, the lower a country's GDI. The GDI is simply the HDI discounted, or adjusted downwards, for gender inequality. The GEM measures(Chart.5) women's empowerment in public life through assessing the share of seats in parliament held by women, of female legislators, senior officials and managers, of female professional and technical workers, and gender disparities in earned income, reflecting economic independence. While GDI focuses on expansion of capabilities with the use of those capabilities to take advantage of the opportunities, GEM is concerned in life (**Human Development in India: Analysis to Action, October 2010**).

Gender-related Development Index (GDI)



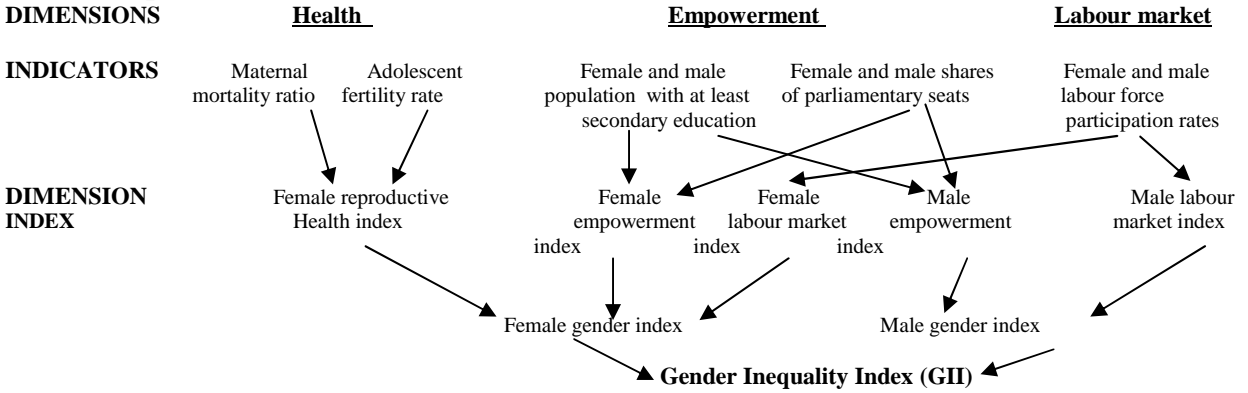
Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)



d. The Gender Inequality Index (GII):

Gender Inequality Index (GII) , A measure that captures the loss in achievements due to gender disparities in the dimensions of reproductive health, empowerment and labour force participation. Values range from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (total inequality).(**hdr 2010, pp.26**). The index shows the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. The Gender Inequality Index was introduced to the HDR family of indices on 2010, Human Development Report.

Gender Inequality Index (GII)

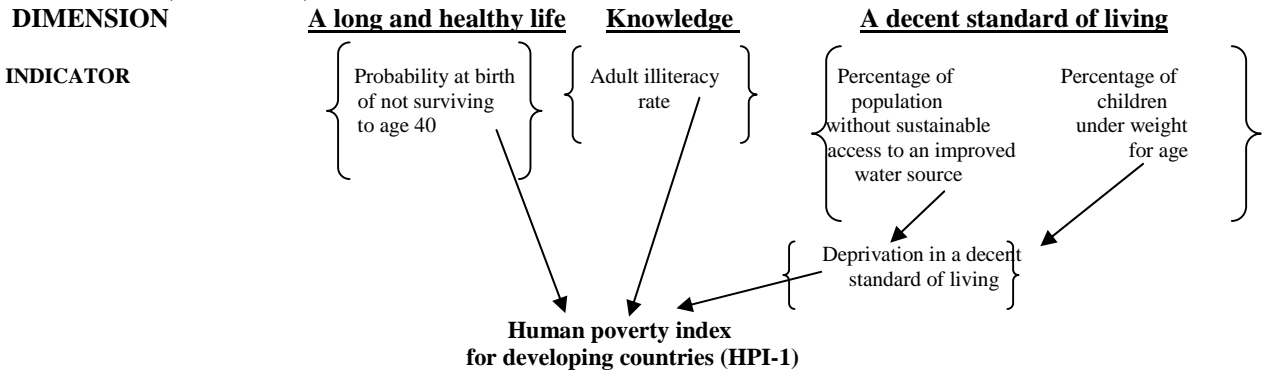


Chat. 6

e. Human Poverty Index (HPI)

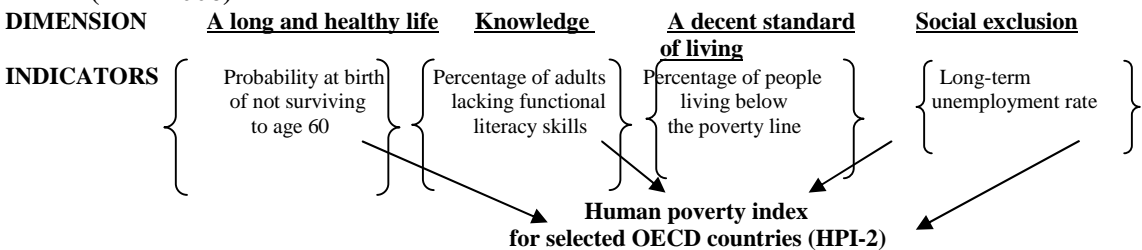
While the GDI and GEM added new dimensions to the report, they were criticised for being too narrow and limited in order to grasp the issue of deprivation. To highlight the levels of deprivation, the Human Poverty Index (HPI) was developed in 1997. HPI focuses on the same dimensions (Chat.7) as HDI as it concentrates on the deprivation in standard of living, knowledge and longevity. Human poverty goes beyond income poverty. It includes deprivation in education and life span as determinants of poverty. For OECD countries HPI-2(Chat.8) was developed where one extra other indicator used which is Long-term unemployment rate as social inclusion.

HPI-1 (HDR 2006)



Chat. 7

HPI-2 (HDR2006)

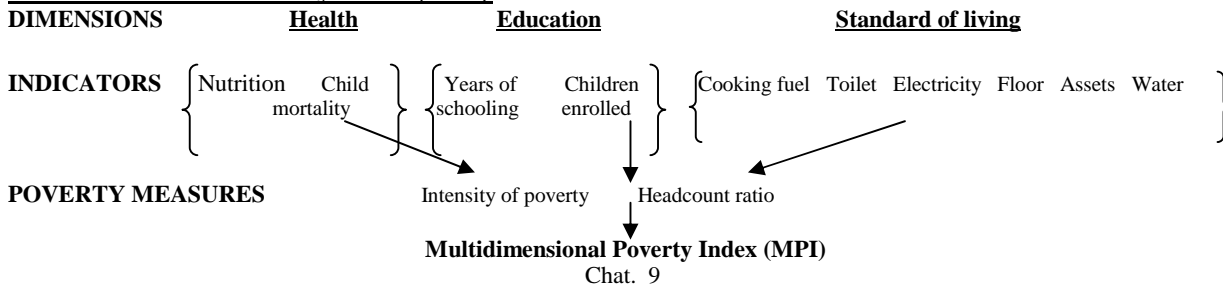


Chat. 8

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI):

A focus on deprivation is fundamental to human development. Poverty is multifaceted and thus multidimensional. Money-based measures are obviously important, but deprivations in other dimensions and their overlap also need to be considered, especially because households facing multiple deprivations are likely to be in worse situations than income poverty measures suggest. This new measure replaces the Human Poverty Index (HPI). The HPI used country averages to reflect aggregate deprivations in health, education and standard of living. It could not identify specific individuals, households or larger groups of people as jointly deprived. The MPI (fig 9) addresses this shortcoming by capturing how many people experience overlapping deprivations and how many deprivations they face on average (2010, HDR, PP. 94-95).The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index was introduced to the HDR family of indices on 2010 .

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)



Analysis and Discussion:

I. Human Development Index and its Components:

The human development index (HDI) is a composite index that measures the average achievements in a country. Since the publication of the First UNDP Human Development Report in 1990 there have been lopsided achievements in human development (**NHDR 2008 for Kazakhstan**). India’s HDI value for 2013 is 0.586— which put the country in the medium human development category— positioning it at 135 out of 187 countries and territories. Between 2004 and 2013, India’s HDI value decreased from 0.611 to 0.586, whereas an average annual increase of medium human development category was about 1.17 percent. From the table 1 it is clear that except Srilanka all the surroundings country’s human development rank degraded between 2004 and 2013, though the human development index of Nepal, Bhutan , & Bangladesh slight increase than before. Fig.1 and fig. 2 shows the human development index and their respective rank.

Table:-1 Human development Index

Countries	Human development Rank		Human development Index	
	2004	2013	2004	2013
INDIA	126	135	0.611	0.586
NEPAL	138	145	0.527	0.54
BHUTAN	135	136	0.538	0.584
CHINA	81	91	0.768	0.719
BANGLADESH	137	142	0.53	0.558
MYANMAR	130	150	0.581	0.524
SRILANKA	93	73	0.755	0.75
MALDIVES	98	103	0.739	0.698
PAKISTAN	134	146	0.539	0.537
AFGANISTHAN	NA	169	NA	0.468
WORLD	-	-	0.741	0.702

SOURCE: Human Development Report 2006 & 2014

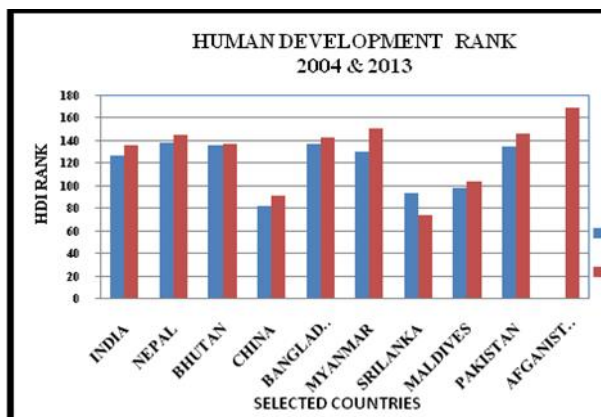


Fig.1

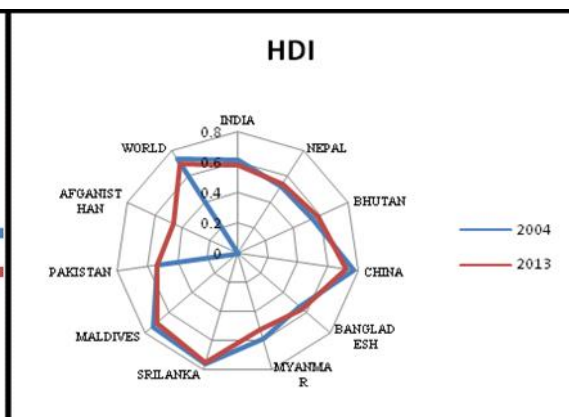


Fig. 2

SOURCE: Human Development Report 2006 & 2014 , Higher value implies poor performance

Table 2:- Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) 2013

COUNTRIES	HDI Value 2013	Inequality-adjusted HDI	Co-efficient of human inequality	Inequality in life expectancy index (%)	Inequality adjusted in life expectancy index	Inequality in education (%)	Inequality adjusted in education index	Inequality in income (%)	Inequality adjusted in income index
		Value 2013	Value 2013	2013	value 2013	2013	value 2013	2013	value 2013
INDIA	0.586	0.418	27.7	25.0	0.536	42.1	0.274	16.1	0.500
NEPAL	0.54	0.384	27.8	21.1	0.588	44.0	0.253	18.3	0.381
BHUTAN	0.584	0.465	20.2	22.2	0.578	13.3	0.365	25.1	0.477
CHINA	0.719	-	-	9.8	0.768	-	-	29.5	0.505
BANGLADESH	0.558	0.396	28.7	20.1	0.623	37.8	0.278	28.3	0.357
MYANMAR	0.524	-	-	27.1	0.507	19.4	0.299	-	-
SRILANKA	0.75	0.643	14.2	8.3	0.766	14.6	0.630	19.6	0.550
MALDIVES	0.698	0.521	24.2	8.1	0.819	41.2	0.322	23.2	0.535
PAKISTAN	0.537	0.375	28.7	29.9	0.502	45.2	0.204	11.0	0.516
AFGANISTHAN	0.468	0.321	30.0	34.3	0.414	45.0	0.201	10.8	0.397
WORLD	0.702	0.541	22.8	17.3	0.647	27.0	0.433	24.1	0.564

SOURCE: HDR, 2014

The IHDI takes into account not only a country's average human development, but also how it is distributed. Each individual in a society as having a "personal HDI" so the average HDI differs from personal HDI levels. Under perfect equality, the HDI and IHDI are equal; the greater the difference between the two, the greater the inequality. Table-2 shows the inequality adjusted human development index value of all surroundings countries with India is lower than Human Development Index, so it can be said that there is inequality because the average HDI differs from personal HDI levels. Between 2004 and 2013 India's HDI losses due to inequality of all the dimensions in respect of health, education and income. Inequality in life expectancy index of India is 25% where as it is small in China (9.8%), Srilanka (8.3%), Maldives (8.1%), and even also less inequality in Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan than India. Inequality in education in India is 42.1% which is three times more than Srilanka (14.6%) and Bhutan (13.3%). Inequality in income of India is less compare with life expectancy and education.

Following table -3 & 4 reviews India's and its surrounding's countries progress in each of the HDI indicators between 2004 and 2013. Like other surroundings country, India's life expectancy at birth has increased by (66.4-63.6) 2.8years. India's GDP index (0.58) was far below than Maldives, Srilanka and China and even also below from the world's average (0.75) on 2004. Same picture is being noticed in respect of Gross National Income (GNI) on 2013. Education Index of 2004 of Myanmar, Maldives, Srilanka and China is greater than India (0.61). If we judge the position of India in respect of mean year of schooling in 2012 we have seen that India is far behind their surroundings countries, only Nepal, Bhutan, Afganisthan and Myanmar is behind than the India.

Table:-3 Components of Human Development Index for 2004

COUNTRIES	Life Expectancy At Birth (Years) 2004	Adult Literacy Rate (%) Ages 15 And Older)	Combined Gross Enrolment Ratio For Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Schools (%)	GDP Percapita (PPPU\$)	Life Expectancy Index	Education Index	GDP Index
INDIA	63.6	61.0	62	3139	0.64	0.61	0.58
NEPAL	62.1	48.6	57	1490	0.62	0.51	0.45
BHUTAN	63.4	47.0	49	1969	0.64	0.46	0.49
CHINA	71.9	90.9	70	5896	0.78	0.84	0.68
BANGLADESH	63.3	41	57	1870	0.64	0.46	0.49
MYANMAR	60.5	89.9	49	1027	0.59	0.76	0.39
SRILANKA	74.3	90.7	63	4390	0.81	0.81	0.63
MALDIVES	67	96.3	69	--	0.70	0.87	0.65
PAKISTAN	63.4	49.9	38	2225	0.64	0.46	0.52
AFGANISTHAN	46.0	28.1	45.3	--	--	--	--
WORLD	67.3	--	67	8833	0.71	0.77	0.75

SOURCE: HDR, 2006

Table:-4 Components of Human Development Index for 2013

COUNTRIES	Life Expectancy At Birth(Years) 2013	Mean years of schooling(years) 2012	Expected years of schooling (2012)	Gross National Income(GNI) Percapita (2011 PPP \$)2013
INDIA	66.4	4.4	11.7	5150
NEPAL	68.4	3.2	12.4	2194
BHUTAN	68.3	2.3	12.4	6775
CHINA	75.3	7.5	12.9	11477
BANGLADESH	70.7	5.1	10.0	2713
MYANMAR	65.2	4.0	8.6	3998
SRILANKA	74.3	10.8	13.6	9250
MALDIVES	77.9	5.8	12.7	10074
PAKISTAN	66.6	4.7	7.7	4652
AFGANISTHAN	60.9	3.2	9.3	1904
WORLD	70.8	7.7	12.2	13723

SOURCE: HDR, 2014

II. Gender Related Development:-

The GDI considered inequalities by gender in the HDI dimensions (Anand and Sen 1995). From the following tables (table 5& table 6) it is clear that GDI of India increased (0.591 on 2004 to 0.828 on 2013) than before but not enough in compare with surroundings countries where as in Bangladesh GDI value of 2004 was 0.524 and it reached on 2013 to 0.908. On 2004 female life expectancy at birth of Bangladesh and India was 64.2 years and 65.3 years respectively and which increased to 71.5 years in Bangladesh and 68.3 years in India. Same picture is noticed in respect of other indices which kept India far behind than other surroundings countries.

Table:-5 Gender Related Development Index and its components for 2004

COUNTRIES	Gender related development index 2004		Life expectancy at birth(years) 2004		Adult literacy rate(%ages 15 and older) 2004		Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools(%) 2004		Estimated earned income (PPPUS \$) 2004	
	Rank	Value	Female	male	Female	male	Female	male	Female	male
INDIA	96	0.591	65.3	62.1	47.8	73.4	58	66	1471	4723
NEPAL	106	0.513	62.4	61.6	34.9	62.7	52	62	995	1993
BHUTAN	-	-	64.6	62.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHINA	64	0.765	73.7	70.2	86.5	95.1	70	71	2561	6158
BANGLADESH	102	0.524	64.2	62.5	33.1	51.7	58	56	1170	2540
MYANMAR	-	-	63.5	57.8	86.4	93.9	50	48	-	-
SRILANKA	68	0.749	77.0	71.7	89.1	92.3	64	63	2561	6158
MALDIVES	-	-	66.6	67.4	96.4	96.2	69	68	-	-
PAKISTAN	105	0.513	63.6	63.2	36.0	63.0	32	44	977	3403
AFGANISTHAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: HDR 2006

Table :-6 Gender Related Development Index and its components for 2013

SOURCE: HDR 2014

COUNTRIES	Gender related development index 2013		Human development index (value) 2013		Life expectancy at birth(years) 2013		Adult literacy rate(%ages 15 and older) 2002-2012		Expected year of schooling(years) 2000-2012		Estimated gross income percapita (2011PPPUS \$) 2013	
	Rank	Value	Female	Male	Femal e	male	Femal e	male	Female	male	Fem ale	male
INDIA	132	0.828	0.519	0.627	68.3	64.7	3.2	5.6	11.3	11.8	2277	7833
NEPAL	102	0.912	0.514	0.564	69.6	67.3	2.4	4.2	12.5	12.2	1857	2554
BHUTAN	-	-	-	-	68.7	68.0	-	-	12.5	12.3	5419	7942
CHINA	88	0.939	0.696	0.740	76.7	74.1	6.9	8.2	13.0	12.8	9288	13512
BANGLADESH	107	0.908	0.528	0.582	71.5	69.9	4.6	5.6	10.3	9.7	1928	3480
MYANMAR	-	-	-	-	67.2	63.1	4.1	3.8	-	-	3362	4673
SRILANKA	66	0.961	0.720	0.749	77.4	71.2	10.7	9.4	13.9	13.4	5078	13616
MALDIVES	90	0.936	0.673	0.718	79.0	76.9	5.4	6.2	12.8	12.5	7504	12608
PAKISTAN	145	0.750	0.447	0.596	67.5	65.7	3.3	6.1	6.9	8.4	1707	7439
AFGANISTHAN	148	0.602	0.330	0.549	62.2	59.7	1.2	5.1	7.2	11.3	503	3265
WORLD	-	0.920	0.655	0.712	73.0	68.8	6.0	7.4	12.0	12.3	8956	18277

Table:-7 Gender Related Empowerment and its components for 2004

COUNTRIES	Gender Empowerment Measure(GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women(% of total)	Male legislators senior officials and managers(% of total)	Female profession and technical workers (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income
	Rank	Value				
INDIA	-	-	9.2	-	-	0.31
NEPAL	-	-	6.7	-	-	0.50
BHUTAN	-	-	9.3	-	-	-
CHINA	-	-	20.3	-	-	0.64
BANGLADESH	67	0.374	14.8	23	12	0.46
MYANMAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
SRILANKA	69	0.372	4.9	21	46	0.42
MALDIVES	-	-	12.0	15	40	-
PAKISTAN	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFGANISTHAN	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: HDR 2006

Table:-8 Gender Inequality Index and its Components for 2013

COUNTRIES	Gender Inequality Index 2013		Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100000 live births) 2010	Adolescent birth rate(births per 1000 women ages 15-19) 2010/2015	Seats in parliament held by women(% of total) 2013	Population with at least some secondary education(% ages 25 and older) 2005-2012		Labour force participation rate (% ages 15 and older) 2012	
	Value	Rank				Female	male	Female	male
INDIA	0.563	127	200	32.8	10.9	26.6	50.4	28.8	80.9
NEPAL	0.479	98	170	73.7	33.3	17.9	39.9	54.3	63.2
BHUTAN	0.495	102	180	40.9	6.9	34.0	34.5	66.4	76.9
CHINA	0.202	37	37	8.6	23.4	58.7	71.9	63.8	78.1
BANGLADESH	0.529	115	240	80.6	19.7	30.8	39.3	57.3	84.1
MYANMAR	0.430	83	200	12.1	4.6	18.0	17.6	85.7	82.9
SRILANKA	0.383	75	35	16.9	5.8	72.7	75.5	35.0	76.4
MALDIVES	0.283	49	60	4.2	6.5	13.3	16.6	55.9	77.1
PAKISTAN	0.563	127	260	27.3	19.7	19.3	46.1	24.4	82.9
AFGANISTHAN	0.705	150	460	86.8	27.6	5.8	34.0	15.7	79.7
WORLD	0.451	-	145	47.4	21.1	54.2	64.2	50.6	76.7

SOURCE: HDR 2014

The above tables (7 & 8) focused on political participation (measured by women's shares of parliamentary seats), economic participation (shares of high-level and professional positions) and power over economic resources (income gaps). Though the data of gender empowerment is not available of 2004 but if we only focus on (table 7) Seats in parliament held by women, the disparity between male and female is clear and very easy to interpreted that disparity in India was much more than many small countries, such as in Bangladesh female participation in parliament was 14.8 % where as this amount was only 9.2 % in India on 2004. On 2013 it has increased to 19.7% in Bangladesh and in India it reached to 10.9% where as in Nepal it was 33.3%. So it can be said that female empowerment in India is slower than other countries.

III. Human Poverty:

Addressing human development in India is of vital importance since a large portion of the population is living below the poverty line and income inequalities are rising by the day. Disparities exist across States, along rural-urban lines and across groups. Many people are excluded from access to basic services.

Except Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan and Nepal all the surroundings country of India was remained in higher rank position than India in poverty index on 2004. China, Srilanka, Maldives and Myanmar remained well positioned than India (table 9). From the report of 2014 we get the same status of India in respect of poverty though at that time multidimensional poverty was measured. In India Percentage of population in severe poverty was 27.8% whereas in china this amount was only 1.3 % and in even in Bhutan and Maldives this amount was 8.8% and 0.1% respectively (table 10). Also in Bangladesh and Nepal population in sever poverty is small than India. If we give our concentration on the components of poverty index it will be easy to understand the causes behind it.

Table 9:- Human and Income Poverty Index and its Components for 2004

COUNTRIES	Human poverty index		Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40(% of cohort) 2000-2005	Population with out sustainable access to an improved water sources (%) 2004	Population below income poverty line (%) National poverty line 1990-2003	Children under weight for age (% under age 5) 1990-2004
	Rank	Value (%)				
INDIA	55	31.3	16.6	14	28.6	47
NEPAL	68	38.1	17.6	10	30.9	48
BHUTAN	71	39	18	38	-	19
CHINA	26	11.7	6.9	23	-	-
BANGLADESH	85	44.2	15.9	26	49.8	48
MYANMAR	47	21.6	21.2	22	-	32
SRILANKA	38	17.7	4.3	21	25.0	29
MALDIVES	36	16.9	11.4	17	-	30
PAKISTAN	65	36.3	16.1	9	32.6	38
AFGANISTHAN	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: HDR 2006

Table 10:- Multidimensional Poverty Index and its Components (2014)

COUNTRIES	Multidimensional Poverty Index				Population in Multidimensional Poverty		Population near Multidimensional Poverty (%)	Population in severe poverty (%)	Contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall poverty(%)			Population below income poverty line	
	Revised specifications		2010 specifications		Head count (thousands)	Intensity of deprivation (%)			educat ion	health	Living standard	PPP\$ 1.25 a day (2002 - 2012)	National poverty line(2002-2012)
	Index ----- value	Head count (%)	Index ----- value	Head count (%)									
INDIA	0.282	55.3	0.283	53.7	631999	51.1	18.2	27.8	22.7	32.5	44.8	32.68	21.9
NEPAL	0.197	41.4	0.217	44.2	11255	47.4	18.1	18.6	27.3	28.2	44.5	24.82	25.2
BHUTAN	0.128	29.4	0.119	27.2	211	43.5	18.0	8.8	40.3	26.3	33.4	1.66	12
CHINA	0.026	6.0	-	-	80784	43.4	19.0	1.3	21.0	44.4	34.6	11.8	-
BANGLADESH	0.237	49.5	0.253	51.2	75610	47.8	18.8	21.0	28.4	26.6	44.9	43.25	31.51
MYANMAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SRILANKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALDIVES	0.008	2.0	0.018	5.2	6	37.5	8.5	0.1	27.8	60.2	11.9	1.48	-
PAKISTAN	0.237	45.6	0.230	44.2	83045	52.0	14.9	26.5	36.2	32.3	31.6	21.04	22.3
AFGANISTHAN	0.293	58.8	0.353	66.2	17116	49.9	16.0	29.8	45.6	19.2	35.2	-	36

GDP and its share on developmental activity:

GDP of a country shows the overall growth picture of that country and the human resource development depends on that GDP. If the GDP per capita varies then the expenditure on health, education, FDI also varies which is very clear in table-11. Between 2004 and 2013 the total population increase is about 18 crores in India but in respect of population growth total expenditure on health and education is not being increased with same rhythm. On 2003 health expenditure was 1.2% out of total GDP and it increased to 3.9% on 2011 whereas in china this amount was 2.0% on 2003 and it reached to 5.2% on 2011. Expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP in India is below South Asian countries. We can see the same picture in respect of education and Net foreign Direct Investment inflows. With the passage of time the amount of investment out of total GDP is being increased but it is not sufficient for requirement of people of our country like India. Within a period of 10 years China become able to increased GDP per capita almost double (table 11) but we can't.

Table 11:-Contribution of GDP on Health, Education and FDI

COUNTRIES	Total population millions		GDP per capita (US\$)		Health expenditure (% of GDP)		Educational expenditure (% of GDP)		Net foreign direct investment inflows (% of GDP)	
	2004	2013	2004	2011	2003	2011	2002-2004	2005-2012	2004	2012
INDIA	1087.1	1252.1	3139	5050	1.2	3.9	3.3	3.3	0.8	1.7
NEPAL	26.6	27.8	1490	2131	1.5	5.4	3.4	4.7	0.0	0.5
BHUTAN	2.1	0.8	1969	7490	2.6	4.1	-	4.7	0.1	0.9
CHINA	1308.0	1385.6	5896	10771	2.0	5.2	-	-	2.8	3.0
BANGLADESH	139.2	156.6	1870	2364	1.1	3.7	2.2	2.2	0.8	1.0
MYANMAR	50.0	53.3	1027	-	0.5	2.0	-	0.8	-	-
SRILANKA	20.6	21.3	4390	8862	6.4	3.4	-	2.0	-	1.6
MALDIVES	0.3	0.3	-	11270	5.5	8.5	8.1	7.2	2.0	13.1
PAKISTAN	154.8	182.1	2225	4360	0.7	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.2	0.4
AFGANISTHAN	-	30.6	-	1892	-	9.6	-	-	-	0.5

SOURCE: HDR 2006 & 2014

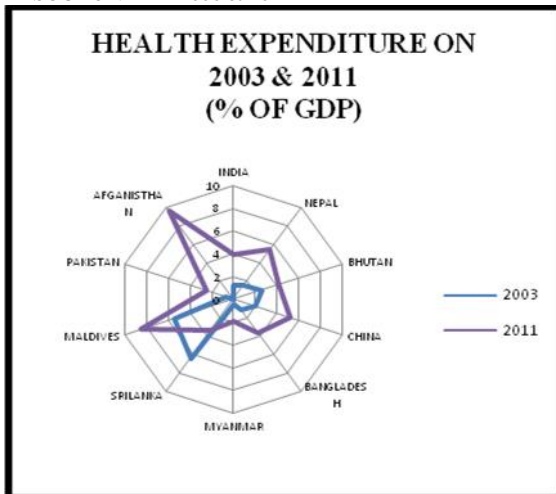


Fig:3

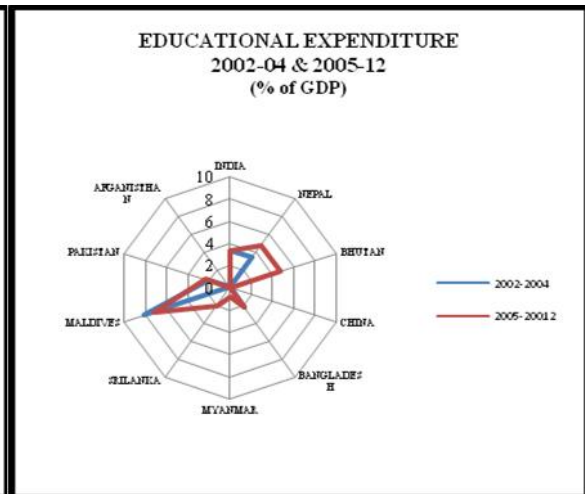


Fig: 4

Reasons behind the lower position of India in the HDI Rank:

From the above discussion it is clear that the pillar of human development index in India is not equally well fitted, so the roof of development is not equal with other countries. In respect of some criteria India is climbing up while slipping down in respect of some other criteria. After discussing the components of human development it can be pointed out some reasons which is responsible for the backwardness of India's human development index in respect of its surroundings countries such as —

- i. Gender inequality
- ii. Income inequality
- iii. Poverty & Malnutrition
- iv. Government policies
- v. Poor expenditure on health and education
- vi. Unplanned government investment
- vii. Huge population growth
- viii. Regional disparity etc.

Recommendations for development of human resources in India:

The third developing countries like India which is growing fast but the development is unequal because the standard of living of all citizens is not equal. Human development index value will be high if the development reached equally in all strata of our society. It may be possible if basic facilities and amenities for all people made available for living. So following steps can be taken

I. Root level education policy:

Still now 'education for all' is a matter of campaign but in reality education is not reached to the root level of our country. In reality many times literacy programme have launched to remove the illiteracy but it cannot be said that 100 % success is made possible. By statistics we can say that many people learn to write their name but actual education not reaches to their life, rather they learn to draw their name on white paper. Drop out from school and college level is a burning problem in education sector, which should be minimized. So root level education policy should be taken and implemented by our planner.

II. Interlinking of health sectors:

Nutrition, sanitation, drinking water all these are related to health care system, so all the supplier sectors and health care unit should work together. And even public and private health unit should work jointly with the community and keep attention on environmental cleanliness. Many health security and health check up programme should arrange in school level and nursery level to conscious the community. Though various health programme is being launched by central and state government of india but govt. should conscious about the execution of those programme.

III. Remove of Social and economic disparity :

India is like a country where have many rich people who ranked in the world in respect of property whereas many persons still remain starved or get food only one time in a day. India is also like a country where cast system still exists in our society. So, we should remove the disparity and give the equal chance to enjoy the same facilities in society.

IV. Reduce Gender bias:

Women empowerment is a important issue in the world, any country in the world cannot able to reach the optimum level in human resource development strata with out empowerment of women. There is much gender bias in our country in respect of working opportunity, social or family opportunity and also in the field of political field. Social security of women in India is now in front of many question marks. Women participation in nation building activity should be increased.

V. Child labour minimization policy:

India is a labour abundant country, so there is no needed to engage the child as a working force but picture is completely reverse. In our country an Official figures of child labour is over 12 million , but many NGOs reckon the real figure is up to 60 million. However India government already enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 to prohibit the engagement of children in certain employments. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009 also enacted to remove child labour and to encourage the poor family for their child education. But our Indian labour union should also work together with government to minimize the child labour.

Conclusion:

From the above discussion it is clear that human resource development in India is quite slow in comparison with other countries. As the human resource in our country is available, so if the proper training and education is arranged to developed their working skill and knowledge then our country will able to reach the world standard of human development index. Our country is going to the aim of same direction as we want and also taking many plans and projects but government should focused on the proper execution of those plans and projects.

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