

Human Development Index and Poverty: With Special Reference to India

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Abstract

Present paper attempts to analyze the status of human development in the context of India. The trends of Human Development Index and its various components with special reference to India have been analysed. Present paper tries to analyze the various measures of poverty in India and finds out various reason of low human development. The secondary data published by UNDP and other reports of Government have been used for this purpose. Statistical tables have been prepared using various computer software.

The present paper deals with an important issue on human development. India's HDI value was 0.345 in 1980 and it increased to 0.554 in 2012, where the growth of the HDI between 1980 and 1990 was 0.07 and between 2005 and 2012 is found to be 0.05. On other hand if we analyze Income Index in India we find that in 1980 this value was 0.321 and in 2012 it was 0.515. Health index value of India was 0.722 in 2012 and it is higher than Income Index and Education index values.

Key Words

Human Development, HDI, Health Index, Education Index, Life expectancy at birth, GDP per capita, India

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Introduction

As a new measurement of economic development information on expected life expectancy, death rates, health, education, literacy, unemployment and poverty is being examined. Since 1991 due to United Nations Development Program (UNDP), debate on human development has become more rigorous.

"The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. People often value achievements that do not show up at all, or not immediately, in income or growth figures: greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in community activities. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives." - Mahbub ul Haq (1934-1998), founder of the Human Development Report¹

"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." - Amartya Sen, Professor of Economics, Harvard University Nobel Laureate in Economics, 1998²

Various researches have been done over the study on Human Development Index and its various components in India as well as various state of it. A K Shiva Kumar (1991)³ has attempted to construct the HDI for 17th states of the India and then he has given the rank, he has tried to analyze to compare all the states with the countries for which the HDI has been computed in the UNDP's in 1990 HDR. In his study we find that Kerala. Panjab, Maharastra and Hariyana HDI are very high in comparison of other states. The HDI for 17 Indian states have been constructed for 1987 using the same methodology as in the Report. Madhav Godbole (2002)⁴ Madhav Godbole argued in his paper that selected policy and human development indicators evaluation and its reconstruction is necessary, otherwise HDI is not useful for society or nation. Present paper focuses on Maharashtra human development report. Godbole has focused on Maharastra Human Development Issues. He has focused that the main merit of the Maharashtra report is that it focuses on the district as the main unit of development. Sangita Kamdar and Asoke Basak (2003)⁵ paper is simply an attempt to examine the human development scenario beyond the use of the HDI in Maharashtra state. Maharashtra Gov. published the

¹ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/humandev>

² *ibid*

³ A K Shiva Kumar, (1991), "UNDP's Human Development Index- A Computation for Indian States", EPW, October 12, pp.2343-2344.

⁴ Madhav Godbole (2002), "MAHARASHTRA Human Development: Some Issues", EPW, October 19, pp.4265-4268.

⁵ Sangita Kamdar, Asoke Basak, (2003), "Beyond the Human Development Index Preliminary Notes on Deprivation and Inequality", Working Paper, UDE 12/8/2003, November, pp.1-23.

Maharashtra Human Development Report in 2002. And in this report district level HDI has also been found. Preliminary attempt of this paper is to examine the inter-district disparities in development in context of the human development perspective, and researcher views that it is necessary to examine further what the HDI reveals. Researcher also highlights about Human Development Backlog. Dholakia Ravindra (2003)⁶ has focused last two decades disparity of Economic and Human Development in India. Researcher uses simple method to find regional disparity. Last two decades per capita income does not have significant change, where out of 9 indicators 7 indicators declined pertaining to human development. In 1981 to 1991 out of 12 social and human development indicators 6 declined during the same period. In present paper the researcher opines that central institute should focus more on reducing economic inequality as compare to human development for declining regional inequality.

In Gujarat, the study of Yogesh Vansiya (2011)⁷ has focused over the economic factors and human development which has the significant influence over the economic development of a nation. Education and health are two major affectionate factors for human development. Gujarat is one of the fast developing states of India, the researcher has tried to find out how these two factors have developed in backward region (Kutch district) and progressive region (Surat district). The findings are based on primary data collection from HHs survey. Both the districts have shown better human development index as compare to state average. Surat has a better literacy rate in comparison to Kutch and expenditure on education in Surat which proves the positive impact of education on development.

The HHs survey from both the districts also reveals a strong negative association between education and the level of poverty. Hence the focus of any development measurement must be in providing educational facilities to the people. Santosh Mehrotra, Ankita Gandhi (2012)⁸ has found In HDR 2011 that the report points out that the states are converging on important indicators of human functioning and that the indicators among the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Muslims are converging with the national average. But absolute low values of various social indicators among these groups get continued and the pace of convergence can be improved only if these low levels are addressed.

⁶ Dholakia Ravindra H., (2003), "Regional Disparity in Economic and Human Development in India", EPW, September-October.

⁷ Vansiya Yogesh N, (2011), "Exploration of Human Development in Gujarat", Book Published by Vishleshana Trust, Edition Second.

⁸ Santosh Mehrotra, Ankita Gandhi, (2012), "India's Human Development in the 2000s Towards Social Inclusion", EPW, Vol XLVII, No-14, April, 7, pp.64-69.

Research Issues

The present research focus on various issue of human development in India. Along with India, many countries which are unequally developed, we can find problems such as poverty, unemployment, unequal distribution of income and wealth. The study uses new measurements of economic development such as life expectancy, death rates, health, education, literacy, unemployment and poverty.

Objective of the Study

The present paper deals with an important issue on human development. The objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1) To evaluate status of human development index of India.
- 2) To analyse trends of human development index and its various components with special reference to India.
- 3) To know the various measures of poverty in India.
- 4) To identify various reason of low human development in India.

Methodology and Collection of Data

Researcher has used secondary data which is published by UNDP and other Government Reports. Researcher has tried to examine the objectives with secondary. Statistical tables have been prepared using various computer Software's such as SPSS and Microsoft Office Excel.

Human Development and its Various Components in India

In present time India has consistently achieved good rate of growth and good achievement in various human development indicators. However, India is world's largest democracy and in terms of population, it is the second largest in the world with 1.21 billion people. When India became independent in 1947, planning commission and prime minister has emphasised on various important economic factors like poverty, inequality, unemployment, etc. and across time, government has tried to improve the human quality of the country.

Economic and social inequality is reflected in low human development attainments of the country. In the present era India has shown remarkable progress. We can see that India's GDP growth rate is 9.5% during 2005-06 and 8.0% during 2009-10⁹.

In 2009-10¹⁰ contribution of agriculture, industry and services sectors are 14.62, 20.16 and 65.22 percentages respectively in India's GDP. In India we can see the structural

⁹ Economic Survey of India 2010-11, Ministry of Finance, Government of India
(<http://indiabudget.nic.in/survey.asp>)

change in economy during last five decades with service sector's contribution is more than other sectors in GDP.

India is a developing nation. According to economic view point and different indicators of human development in Indian economy, different states are found to be unequally developed. Here both well developed states such as Punjab, Maharastra, Hariyana and Gujarat and under developed states like Orissa, Assam and Bihar where problem of poverty, unemployment, unequal distribution of income and wealth are existing together. There is regional as well as intra-regional inequality. As far as economic view points and different indicators of human development are concerned an unequal development of different district within two States are envisaged. Present era is known as the era of Globalization. If we move on the new economic policy we find there is an increasing importance of economic and non economic factors affecting to overall economic development and growth of the nation or region.

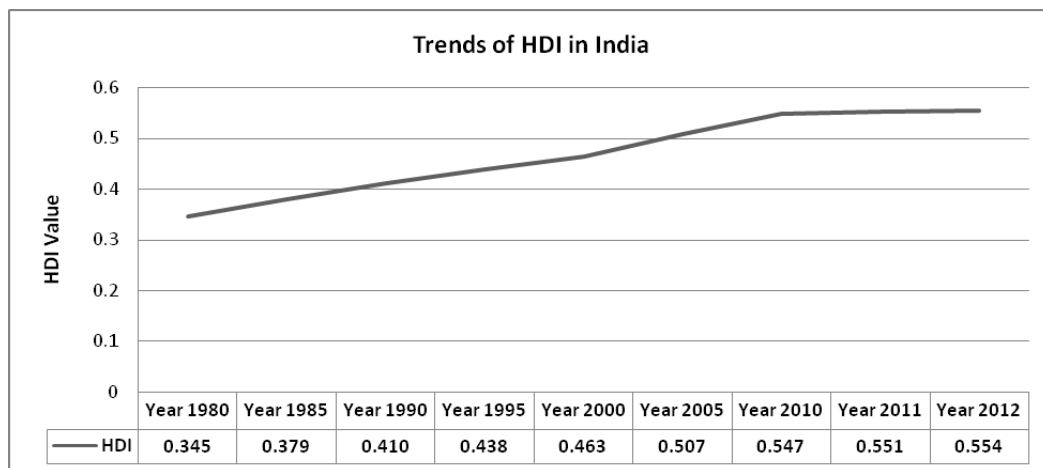
In 2013 HDR calculated HDI value of 187 countries and assigned ranks. Various other calculations like inequality-adjusted HDI for 132 countries, GII for 148 countries, and multidimensional poverty index for 104 countries. The present paper has considered all these calculation to see where India stands. The paper has studied the progress of different indicators of Human Development. Therefore it is necessary to look upon the intra-regional changes in social indicators like education, health, life expectancy, position of women in society etc.

Trends of Human Development in India

This section analyses of trend of human development index and its various components with special reference to India. Human resources are an important determinant. A country may have abundance of physical and natural wealth but if it does not possess requisite human resources which can put this wealth into productive use, it cannot hope to attain rapid economic development. Leading economist like Prof. T.W. Schultze, Simon Kuznet, Leontiff, Morris etc. have made valuable contribution in the development of this concept. For good economic and social development, three basic dimensions for long-term progress are very important in any country.

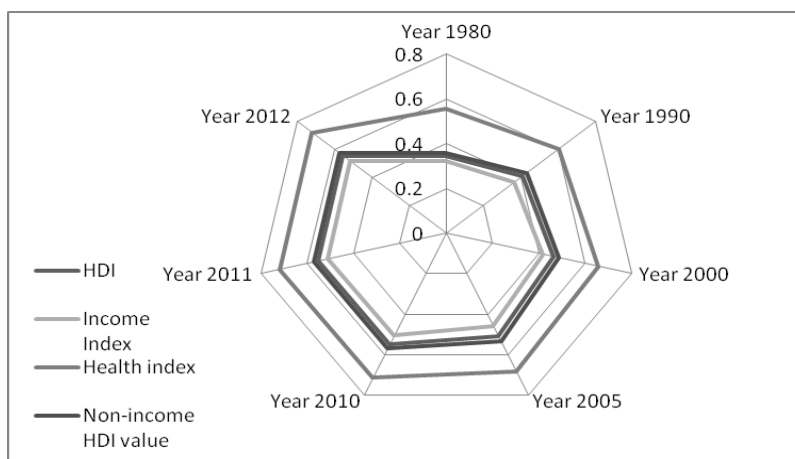
¹⁰ Handbook of Indian Statistics 2011, RBI
(<http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/AnnualPublications.aspx?head=Handbook+of+Statistics+on+Indian+Economy>)

The following chart traces the trend of human development index from 1980 to 2012.



Present research uses 2013 HDR and its various results. India ranks 136th out of 187 countries in the world whereas in 2011, it was ranked 134th out of 187 countries. As per the above chart, the HDI values of India has increased over a period of time from 0.345 in 1980 to 0.554 in 2012, an increase of 62.3 %. Between 1980 and 1985 percentage change of HDI Value¹¹ is 91.0 %, 1985 to 1990 92.4 %, 1990 to 1995 93.6 %, 1995 to 2000 94.6 %, 2000 to 2005 91.3 %, 2005 to 2010 92.7 % and 2010 to 2012 98.7 % respectively. Present result shows that HDI value has increased very fast till 2000, but after 2000 this percentage change of HDI value has slightly declined. Long term progress or trends of HDI are very useful to know the development of the country. Present trend shows that India has consistence good rate of growth of social indicators.

The following chart shows HDI, Income Index, Health Index and Non-income HDI values trend from 1980 to 2012.



¹¹ Percentage change of HDI Value calculated by Researcher, researcher use various time period HDI Value and for calculation using Excel software. formula : $1980 \text{ HDI value} \times 100 / 1985 \text{ HDI Value}$

It has been found that India's HDI value was 0.345 in 1980 and it increased to 0.554 in 2012. On other hand, if we analyze Income Index in India we find that in 1980 this value was 0.321 and in 2012 it was 0.515. Health index value of India was 0.722 in 2012 and it was higher than Income Index and Education index values.

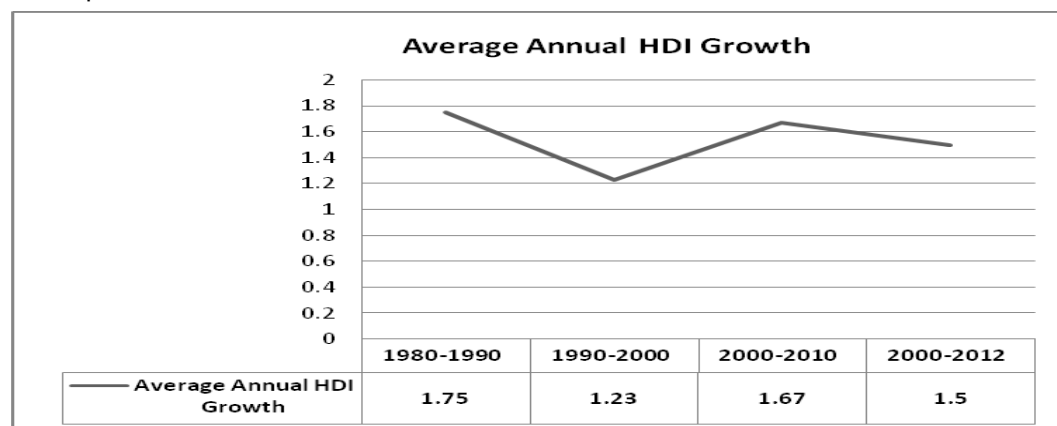
Table 1: Percentage of HDI, Income Index, Health Index, Non-Income HDI Value

India	Year 1980 to 1990	Year 1990 to 2000	Year 2000 to 2005	Year 2005 to 2010	Year 2010 to 2012
HDI	84.1	88.6	91.3	92.7	98.7
Income Index	87.7	87.6	91.7	90.7	97.7
Health index	92.1	92.2	96.0	96.1	98.5
Non-income HDI value	82.3	88.9	91.4	93.7	99.1

Sources : Global Human Development Report, 2013.

Note : Various time period used for HDI, Income Index, Health Index, Non-Income HDI Value and for calculation using Excel software. formula : $1980 \text{ HDI value} \times 100 / 1985 \text{ HDI Value}$

If we calculate percentage change of HDI, Income Index, Health Index, Non-Income HDI Value in various time period than we can find actual result of development performance. Between 1980 and 1985, the Health Index performed well as compared to other indicator and till 2010 same result can be found. It seems that India and its government policy has done well in health sector, while in education India far from other developing and developed countries.



UNDP 2013 Human development report result shows that from 1980 to 1990 HDI annual growth was 1.75%; 1.23% from 1990 to 2000; 1.67% form 2000 to 2010; and 1.5% from 2000 to 2012 respectively.

Education and Human Development in India

In India, there is no high development in the field of education except in Kerala which shows the exceeding rate of the human enhancement. On the other side, Orissa, Assam and Bihar, which are less developed states, the rate of the education is low. In these

states, we can find social evils like poverty, unequal capitalism, starvation, filth, joblessness on a massive scale. In developing and progressive states such questions still stand due to the regional inequality.

The following table depicts the literacy rate in India from 1951 to 2011.

Literacy rate in India since 1951 – 2011

Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in Literacy rate
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

Sources: Various Census of India

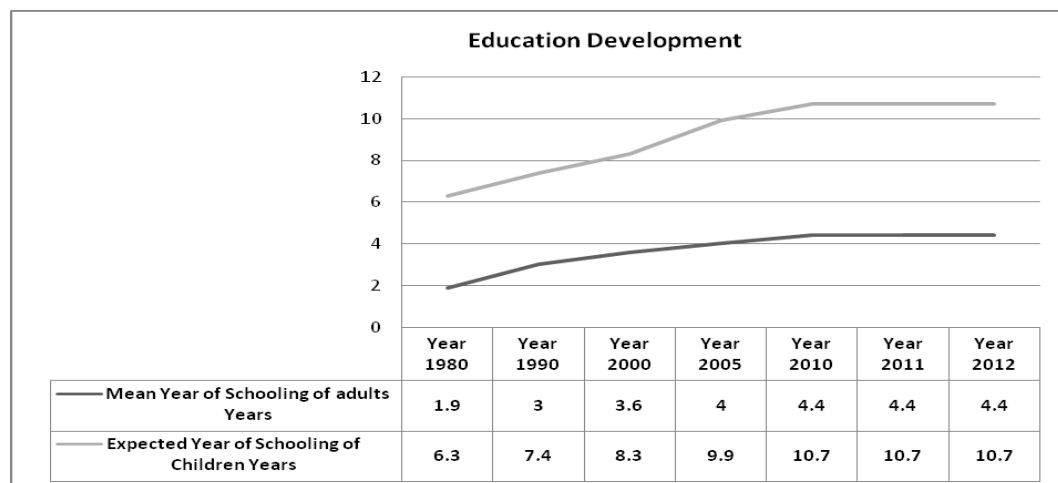
India has one of the biggest education systems in the world. India's literacy data shows that from 1951 to 2011 male and female literacy rate has increased and the gap between male and female literacy rate has significantly declined which indicate development and women empowerment.

If we look at Crude Literacy Rate¹² (by sex since 1901-2011), the census data indicates crude literacy rate in India since 1901 to 2011 has increased till 2001 and from 2001 it has declined slightly. India has still not managed to ensure education for its entire population. In Indian Society, four great divides are found in every aspect including education, that is, rural – urban divide, men-women divide, rich-poor divide, and cast divide.

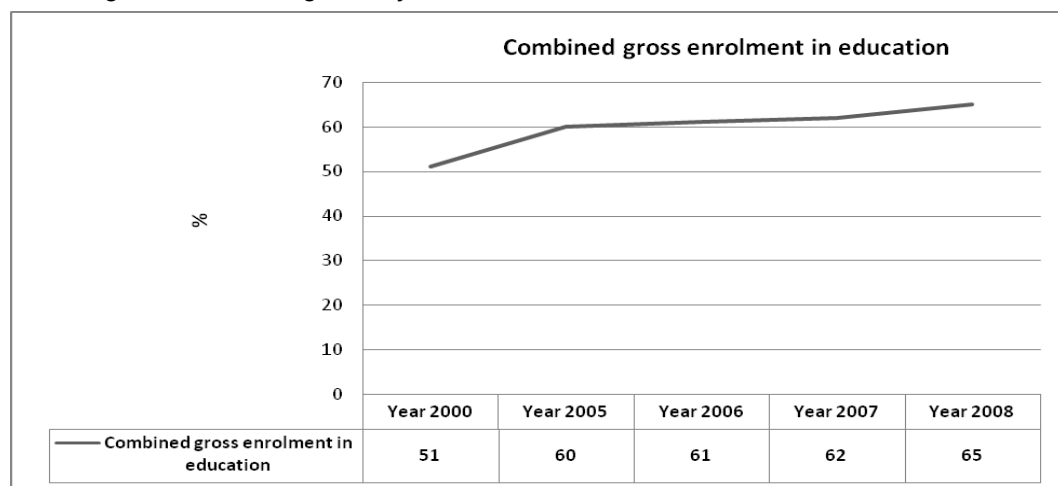
In the beginning of the planning, the literacy rate in India was common but after 1951 it grew. After 1991, the literacy rate gradually grew high. Education was the marking effect. Education impacts the other social aspects too such as health, women development, employment, child development, kinds of drudgery in certain ways. Education is the fundamental condition needed for the economical development and growth. Not only education affects the quality of life but also the opportunity for a person.

Interstate inequality exists in India. In Kerala the literacy rate grows high up to 90% while in Bihar and Jharkhand it is very low. Besides, education policy is not student-centric. The less allocation of capital for education in total GDP might be one of the reasons of low literacy rate. Education is always a need for human comfort and peace.

¹² Crude Literacy Rate = Number of Literate Persons X 100/Total Population



As per UNDP data, in India, mean year of schooling of adults and expected year of schooling of children has gradually increased from 1980 to 2012.



The UNDP HDR report 2013 result shows that in education, the combined gross enrolment has increased from year 2000 to 2008 in India. While India has the biggest education system in the world, it has still not managed to ensure education for all of its people. We have a long way to go, on the other side many countries have more than 90 or 95 percentage literacy rate. In India many steps have been taken by the government to improve education quality as well as literacy rate. Right of children to free and compulsory education Act 2009 has come into force with effect from April 1, 2010. There are number of initiatives taken up by government for education development in Gujarat which were implemented in order to increase the literacy rate. 'Smart Goals' with a future vision 'Education for All' is a major Project of the Education Department with its Continuous Education and Literacy Policies geared to promote Literacy, reduce dropout rates, focus on girls education, teachers' training and a series of other initiatives are being implemented.

Girls Education, Infrastructure, Health and Sanitation are many areas in the process of continuous Education, Literacy, Education Awareness and on path to enhancement in quality implementation. The Government vision is for SEE (Socio-Economic-Education) growth with primary education, secondary education, higher education, continuous education, literacy education, technical education, pharmacy education etc. The Education Department's 'Sarva Shikshan Abhiyaan' (National Program) and National Project Implementation, like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission (SSAM), Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyaya (KGBV)¹³.

In 1951-52, the central and state government spent 64.46 crores on education which was the 8 percentage of all public expenditure but only 0.64 percentage of the total GDP¹⁴. Since then expenditure on education has increased gradually. As per 2013 human development report data shows that in 2000 Public expenditure on education of GDP is 4.4 percentages, while it was 3.1 percentages in the year of 2005. UNDP 2013 report shows that in India the primary school dropout rate in 2002-2011 was high (ie. 34.2%).

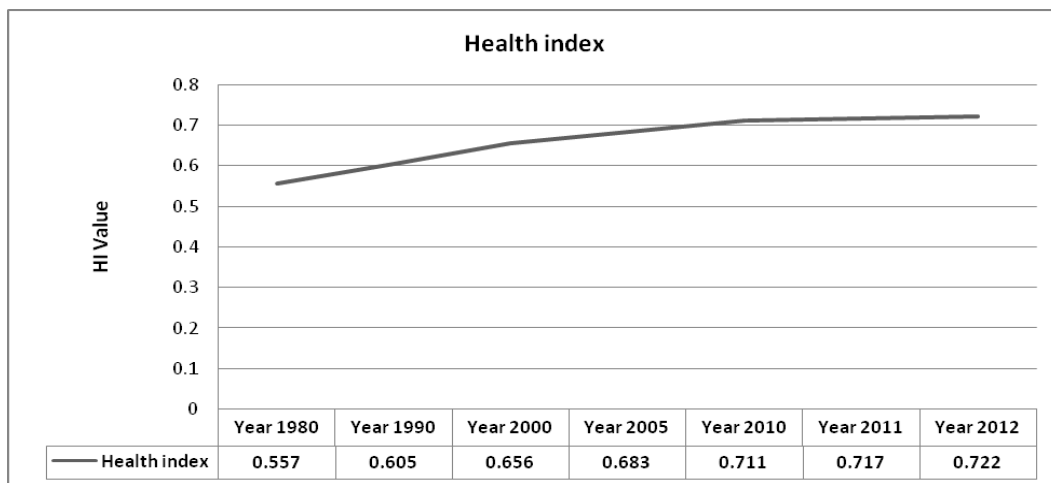
Health and Human Development

The health improvements of the people increase human work capacity as well as its support to social and economic development of the family and nation as well. Life expectancy, birth and death rate, infant mortality rate etc. indicate the availability of health supply and health care facility. In the context of India, human development implies promoting basic capabilities among those who lack them. It also means supporting those who are marginalized and excluded from the mainstream of development (Governement of Gujarat, 2004). The millenium development goals includes eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of universal primary education, promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduction in child mortality, improvement of maternal health, combat against HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability and development of a global partnership for development (United Nations, 2009). If we closely observe all these goals we will find that the major thrust is given to the basic needs of human beings namely food, health and education. To fulfill these needs, many government initiatives and programmes are implemented but still more can be done. To supplement and complement the efforts of the government, Non-Government organizations have emerged.

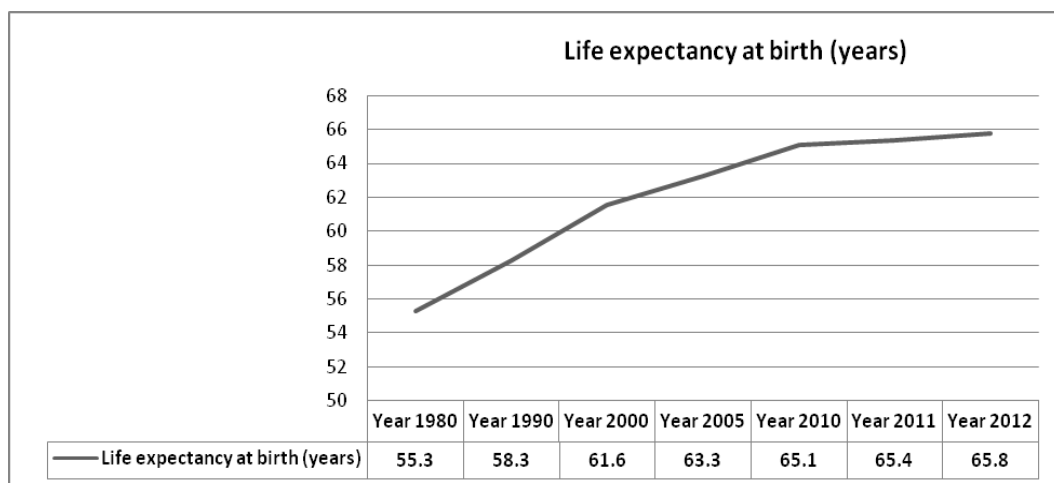
¹³ <http://www.gujaratindia.com>

¹⁴ Economic Survey: 2008-09, page 271.

The following chart indicate health index of the India from year 1980 to 2012.



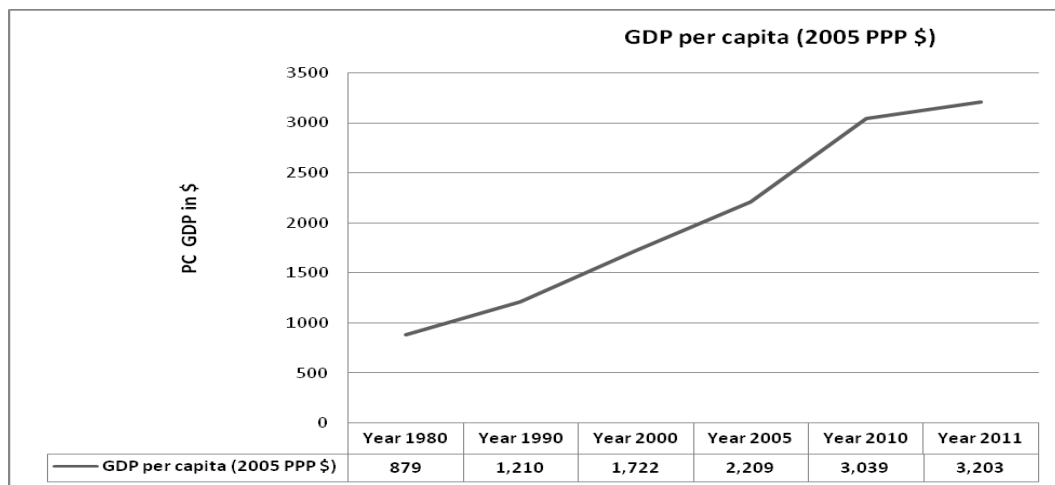
Result shows that in the year 1980 the health index value was 0.557 and it tremendously increased year after year, in 2012 Health index values was 0.722 which is very significant as compared to education and income index values.



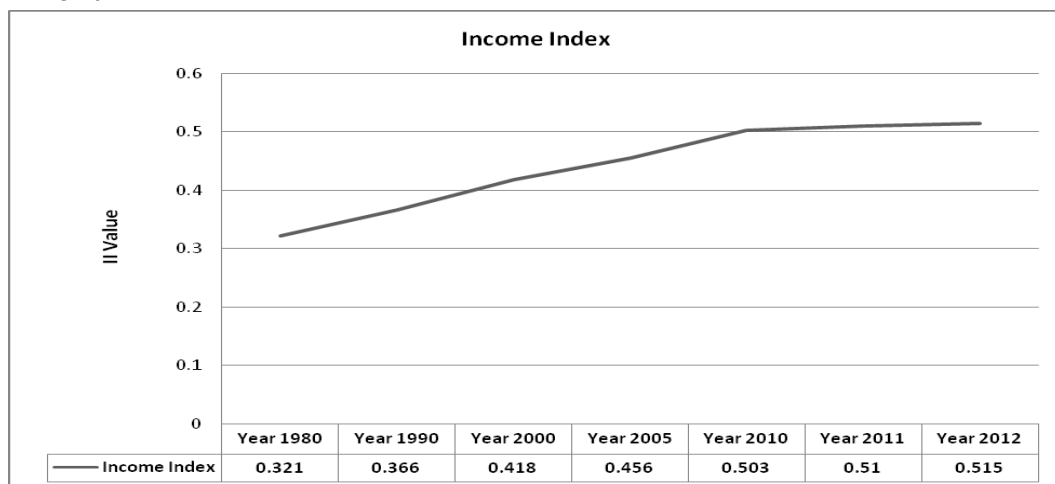
As pointed out in the human development report, 2013 the life expectancy at birth was 55.3 years in 1980. In 2005 it was 63.3 years and 65.8 years in 2012. It has improved day by day but still it is far less when compared to developing country. Total public expenditure on health was only 1.2 percentage of the total GDP in the year of 2010. The infant mortality rate was 48 in 2010, same year under-five mortality rate was 63. In 2009, adult female mortality rate was 169 whereas for male this was 250. In 2008 mortality due to malaria was 1.9 per 100000 populations per year. In 2005-2010 mortality due to cholera was 6.

Economic and Human Development

In human development, income also plays very important role, the following chart indicates this:



As per 2013 human development report India's GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$) was 879 in 1980 and 3203 in the year 2011, which was many time less than developed and developing countries. Norway's per capita GDP is 15 times more than India while Australia, US, Netherland and Germany have 11, 13, 12 and 11 times more per capita GDP than India respectively. Bahrain has 7 times more, Russian Federation has 5 times more, even Sri Lanka and Bhutan have 2 time more per capita GDP as compared to India. Income condition of family is linked with the human development. Income category is one of the important parameter in measuring the HDI. The chart below shows income category:



Present data shows that the income index has increased in the last decade, it indicates that the economic condition has improved but it is necessary to know that the income inequalities have decreased or not? For this, Gini coefficient¹⁵ which is the measurement of income inequality is used. The Poverty and economic inequality are two sides of the same coin and it is a worldwide phenomenon. In different countries and in different regions its ratio may be different and its intensity may also vary. To understand the distribution of income by using Lorenz curve, Siemen Kuznet Lorenz gives clear understanding that straight line shows the population and income are distributed at the same rate.

Apart from income inequality economists like late Dr. Mehboob Ull Haq and A.K.Sen give weightage to other inequalities i.e., inequalities in education, health, nutrition, better arrangement, environmental factors, fundamental rights, freedom etc. Besides abolishing this inequality they are also of the opinion that unequal distribution of land and resources or wealth also create economic inequality. The analysis at global level shows that the people in America have per capita income equal to 34870 U.S dollars, whereas the Indians get per capita income equal to 460 U.S. dollars.¹⁶ This shows that at global level among other problems the problem of income inequality being one of the most important ones in India.

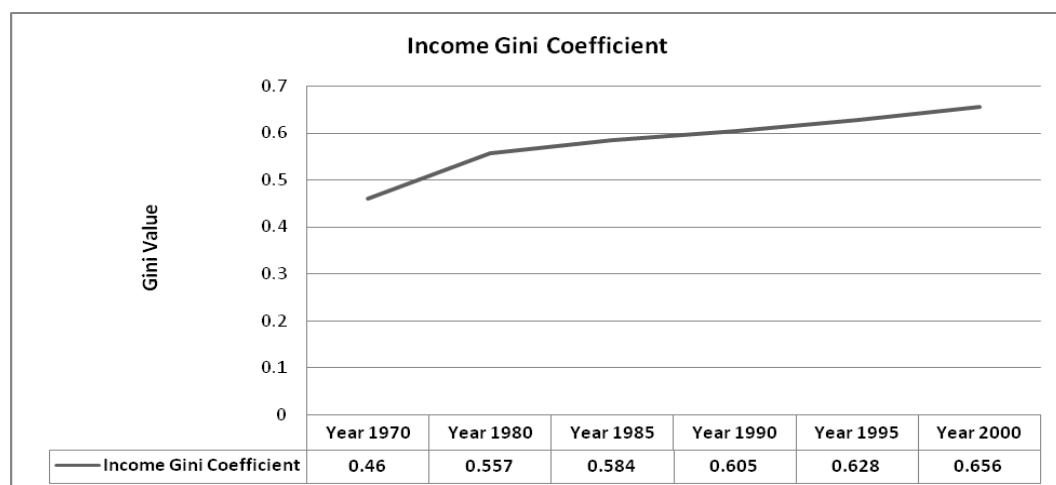
The results of income inequality found in the selected regions considered under study, reveal that the main reasons for the same are inequalities in land, capital and ownership of properties and also the problem of unemployment. Besides, the expenditure for education is also less and this may be one of the reasons for economic inequality. People who migrate from rural areas to urban areas do not always get sufficient employment opportunities leading to income inequality. The present study also views the proposition of Kuznet, in the same manner that Motek Ahluwalia¹⁷ maintain the Kunznet's proposition.

With economic development, human development becomes possible. As per World Bank report, poverty is not the poverty regarding income only, but it is the denial of choices and opportunities for living a tolerable life. The following chart explains this from the year 1970 to 2000 in India.

¹⁵ The Gini coefficient is usually defined mathematically based on the Lorenz curve, The Gini coefficient can range from 0 to 1; it is sometimes multiplied by 100 to range between 0 and 100. A low Gini coefficient indicates a more equal distribution, with 0 corresponding to complete equality, while higher Gini coefficients indicate more unequal distribution, with 1 corresponding to complete inequality.

¹⁶ World Bank Report 2003

¹⁷ Ahluwalia M. S. "Inequality, Poverty and Development", Journal of Development Economics, Vol. 3, Sept. 1976, pp. 307-42.

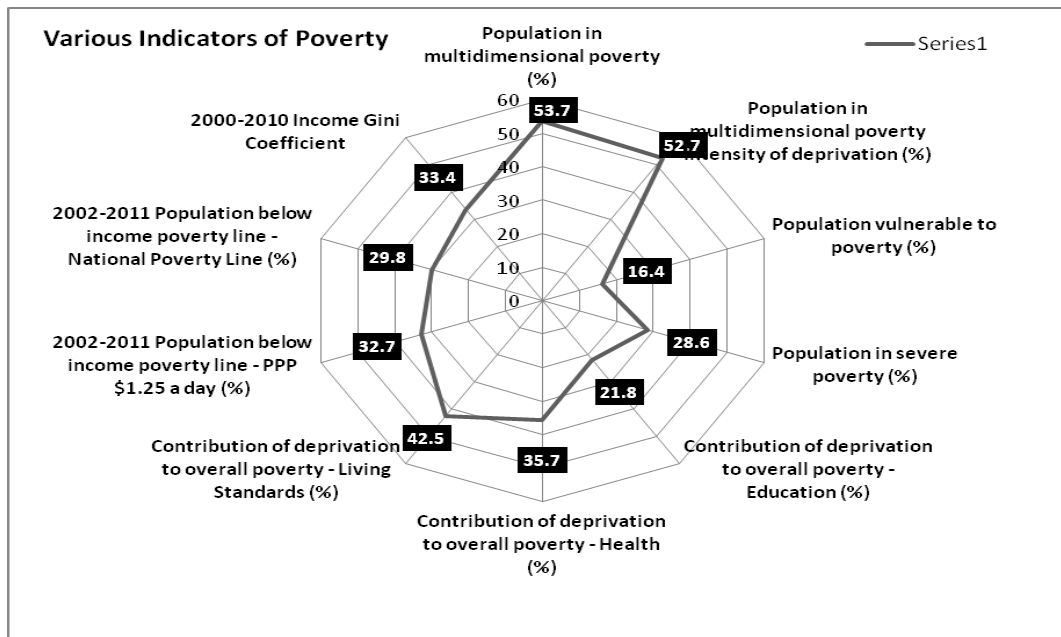


The data shows that from year 1970 to 2000, the income inequality has increased. Keeping in mind the minimum standard of income and circumstantial factors, Dandekar and Rath have tried in their monograph of *'Poverty in India'*, to know the poverty line for the measurement of poverty. The minimum income standard was based on food requirement and the availability of food was based on calories. Krishna¹⁸ and others (2004) opined that poor (ill) health, high interest private debt and drought in the form of irrigation failure together with social expenses on marriages and death feasts emerge as the major factors associated with households' descent into poverty

At global level, high priority has been given to solve the problem of poverty and intensive exercises in the direction have been made. All the members of the world organization held at Copen Hag in 1995, unanimously decided to abolish poverty completely from the world in the first decade of the 21st century and in this context in place of "economic growth", it was decided to accept as final goal the "economic development". The 1996 World Development Report of the World Bank "from plan to market" emphasized that there should be minimum interference of government in the economic affairs of 1997 for making continuous development and decreasing poverty. It was emphasized that the states should be more effective.

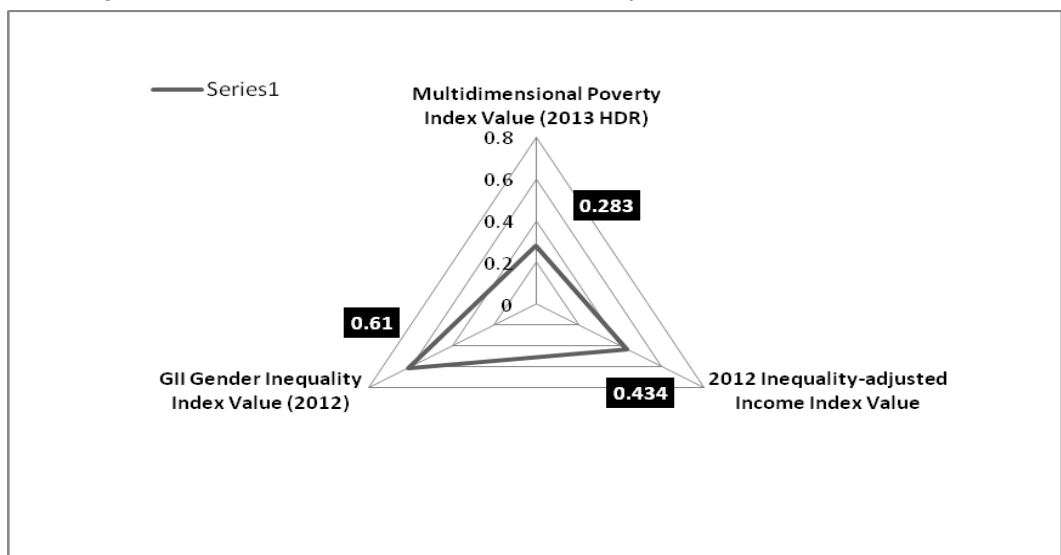
¹⁸ Krishna Anirudh, Kapila Mahesh, Pathak Sharad, Porwal Mahendr, Singh Kiranpal, Singh Virpal (2004), "Falling in to poverty in villages of Andhra Pradesh" EPW, Vol.39, No.29,pp.3249-56

The present study finds following report based on 2013 human development report:



UNDP result shows that in India, 53.7% population is under multidimensional poverty. Population vulnerable to poverty is 16.4%. This chart also indicates various result of the poverty. Result found that in India poverty level remains high, with almost 37.2% of the population deemed income poor and over 53.7 % multidimensional poor.

Following chart indicate the MPI, GII and IAI of the year of 2013.



Result shows that in 2013 HDR multidimension poverty index values is 0.283, where inequality adjusted income index value is 0.434 and gender inequality index value is 0.61 respectively.

Major Findings

- 1) In India, the contribution of Income Index to overall HDI is very low.
- 2) India's HDI value was 0.345 in 1980 and it increased to 0.554 in 2012, where the growth of the HDI between 1980 to 1990 was 0.07 and between 2005 and 2012 is found to be 0.05
- 3) Income Index in India in 1980 was 0.321 which increased to 0.515 in 2012.
- 4) Health index value of India is 0.722 in 2012 and it is higher than Income Index and Education index values.
- 5) HDI values of India has increased over a period of time from 0.345 in 1980 to 0.554 in 2012 with an increase of 62.3 %. Between 1980 and 1985 percentage change of HDI Value was 91.0 %, between 1985 and 1990 the percentage change was 92.4 %, between 1990 and 1995 the percentage change was 93.6 %, between 1995 and 2000 the percentage change was 94.6 %, between 2000 and 2005 the percentage change was 91.3 %, between 2005 and 2010 the percentage change was 92.7 % and between 2010 and 2012 the percentage change was 98.7 %.
- 6) India HDU result shows that this value has increased very fast till 2000, but after 2000 the percentage change of HDI value has slightly declined.
- 7) UNDP 2013 Human development report result (India) shows that from 1980 to 1990 HDI annual growth was 1.75%; 1.23% from 1990 to 2000; 1.67% form 2000 to 2010; and 1.5% from 2000 to 2012 respectively.
- 8) India's literacy data shows that from 1951 to 2011 male and female literacy rate has increased and the gap between male and female literacy rate has significantly declined.
- 9) As per UNDP data, in India, mean year of schooling of adults and expected year of schooling of children has gradually increased from 1980 to 2012.
- 10) 2013 UNDP HDR report result shows that in education, the combined gross enrolment has increased from year 2000 to 2008 in India.
- 11) In India 1980 the health index value in India was 0.557 and it tremendously increased year after year, in 2012 Health index values was 0.722 which is very significant as compared to education and income index values.
- 12) In 2013 the life expectancy at birth was 55.3 years in 1980. In 2005 it was 63.3 years and 65.8 years in 2012.
- 13) Total public expenditure on health was only 1.2 percentage of the total GDP in the year of 2010.
- 14) The infant mortality rate was 48 in 2010; in same year mortality rate of under-five was 63. In 2009, adult female mortality rate was 169 whereas for male this was 250.
- 15) As per 2013 human development report India's GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$) was 879 in 1980 and 3203 in the year 2011, which was many time less than developed and developing countries.

- 16) India's data shows that from year 1970 to 2000, the income inequality has increased.
- 17) UNDP result shows that in India, 53.7% population is under multidimensional poverty. Population vulnerable to poverty is 16.4%. Result found that in India poverty level remains high, with almost 37.2% of the population deemed income poor and over 53.7 % multidimensional poor.
- 18) India's result shows that in 2013 HDR multidimension poverty index values is 0.283, where inequality adjusted income index value is 0.434 and gender inequality index value is 0.61 respectively.

Conclusion

Over the past three decades, India has made good progress on the human development index (HDI). According to 2013 human development report India's rank was 136th out of 187 countries. This result indicates that India's human development is very low as compared to many other developed and developing countries. The main causes for low human development index are significant level of regional, social and gender disparities, low level and slow growth in public expenditures particularly on health and education, poor prenatal and natal care system, increasing privatization of health and education, low levels of social indicators. The death rate has declined but birth rates continue to be high in most of the states, health care structure in the country has not kept pace with increasing population, lack of clear-cut policy for agriculture development, poor public distribution system, absence of decentralized development theory, improper implementation of social and developmental policies, less development of small scale industry and small production units, declining role of state in social sectors, corruption, existence of mass poverty, low per capita income, inequality among income, education, land holding, employment etc., Proper attention to these problems and positive changes in the state and entire country may enable India to shine out in the world as a modern country.

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