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HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

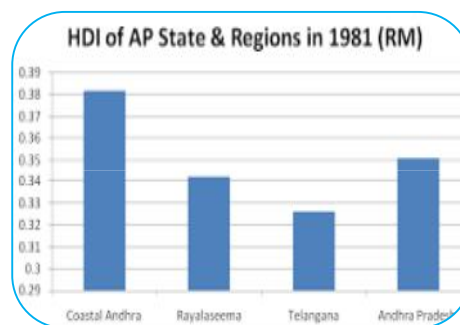
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ABSTRACT:

The concept of Human Development (HD) technically and theoretically was developed and introduced by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990. Amartya Sen, Mahbub ul Haq, Paul Straiten and others have immensely contributed for the genesis of the concept HD, scientifically. The first Human Development Report, published by the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990, clearly stressed the primary message of every Human Development Report (HDR) at global, national and sub-national level the human centre approach to development that places human well-being as the ultimate end of development. The idea of human development rests on the theoretical foundations of the capability approach. The capability approach is a broad, interdisciplinary and normative framework offering insights as to what constitutes a better human life, and how further betterment may possibly be achieved. The framework brings about a fundamental shift in development thinking by focusing upon the freedom of individuals to make genuine choices over the kinds of life they consider worth living. It is, indeed, this emphasis on the notion of 'freedom to achieve', distinguished from 'achievement' itself that underlines the paradigm shift brought in by the capability approach to the development discourse. A human life is all about various doings and beingtogether called functioning's which in certain ways denote specific levels of realised achievements or well-being. An evaluation of well-being, therefore, necessarily entails an appraisal of varied functioning that people undertake. This appraisal essentially relates to the 'nature' and 'extent' of functioning's which people manage to choose and perform. As a normative approach, the capability approach allows people to pursue their own reasons to justify the choices made. As such, the 'nature' of the chosen set of functioning is to be examined by looking at their justifications.



KEYWORDS: Human Development , human life , Human Development Report (HDR).

INTRODUCTION

People are the real wealth of a nation. The basic main objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to

enjoy of long, healthy and creative lives. This may appear to be a simple truth, but it is often forgotten in the immediate concern with the accumulation of commodities and financial wealth.

The concept of Human Development is most widely accepted development approach in since 25 years, a debate has been going on using Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as sole

measurement of economic development which does not give the overall picture of human development. People are the real assets if a nation. The basic main objective of human development is to create an enabling environment for people to live a long healthy and prospective life. This is otherwise known as Human Resource Development(HDR). This may appear to be a simple truth but it is often forgotten, in the immediate concern, with the accumulation of commercial wealth and commodities. Human development (HD) is a process of enlarging people's choices. The most critical ones are to lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to enjoy a descent standard of living. But human development is also the objective, so it is both a process and an outcome. Human development (HD) implies that people must influence the processes that shape their lives. In all this, economic growth is an important means to human development, but not the end. Human development is the development of the people through building human capabilities, by the people through active participation in the processes of shape their lives and for the people by improving their lives. It is broader than other approaches, such as the human resource approach; the basic needs approach and the human welfare approach.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT - DEFINITION

Human Development refers to the expansion of people's choices by enhancing their functioning's and capabilities. It aims to create an enabling environment in which people's capabilities can be enhanced and the range of their choices expanded. Capability expansion and the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are different. They are "linked but not identical". Human Development is of the people, for the people and by the people. Education and Nutrition health of the people in the form of human capital stand for the "of", "For" the people gives importance to transfer the benefits of growth to influence the people's lives, "By" the people to initiate a process that effects their lives. Human development has two sides, first one is the formation of human capabilities such as improved health, knowledge and skill, the other is the people make use of their acquired capabilities for employment, productive activities, political affairs or leisure. A society needs to build up human opportunities as well as human capabilities. If the scales of Human Development(HD) do not finely balance human frustration results.

Human Development(HD) is development that not only generates economic growth, but distributes its benefits equitably; regenerates the environment rather than destroying it and empowers people rather than marginalizing them. The basic purpose of human development(HD) is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative life.

Amartya Sen took this idea and argued that the objective of development should be the enhancement of human capabilities. Human capital concentrates on human beings as agents of production while human capabilities focus on the abilities and freedom to choose. Both the views are related as they focus on human beings and their abilities.

DEFINING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The term human development is not really new. Right from the early days of civilization, scholars and philosophers have doubted the validity of the notion of acquisition of national wealth as the goal of human society.

Aristotle (1946) has argued that wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking for it is merely useful and for the sake of something else. He distinguished a good political arrangement from a bad one by its successes and failure in enabling people to lead "flourishing lives".

Immanuel Kant precedes the tradition of creating human beings as the real end of all activities. As argued first in the UNDP global HDR of 1990, the concept of Human Development has been conceived first and foremost as an alternative vision to the prevailing development paradigms of the time.

Arthur Lewis (1991) defined the purpose of development as widening the range of human choice, as did the first HDR in 1991. The difference was that Lewis tended to equate wider choice merely with greater income and had more faith that economic growth would inevitably lead to human development.

Abraham Lincon opines that human development means the development of the people, for the people, by the people. Of the people implies adequate income generation through jobs and the generation of primary incomes, for the people implies social services for those who need help and the generation of secondary income and by the people means participation. It could also be interpreted as the economic, social and political dimensions of development.

James D Wolfenson argues, "The realisations of the economy are built not merely through the accumulation of physical capital and human skills, but on a foundation of information learning and adoption. Because knowledge matters in understanding how people and society acquire and use knowledge and why they sometimes fail to do so is essential to improving people's lives, especially the lives of the poor.

UNICEF (1994) has observed that the progress of nations will be judged not by their military or economic strength, nor by the splendour of their capital cities and public buildings, but by the well-being of their people, by their levels of health, nutrition and education, by their opportunities to earn a fair reward for their labours.

Amartya Kumar Sen has defined Development in terms of an expansion in 'Capabilities' and 'Entitlement'. Capabilities refer to what a person can (not) do or can (not) be. Similarly entitlement refers to Freedom from hunger, being free to participate in the political process, being adequately sheltered, access to health and education.

World Development Report (1980) indicated that the qualities of people have an important influence on the prosperity and growth of the nation. It implies that human beings are the sources of ideas, decisions and actions on investment, innovations and other opportunities. The report also recognised four aspects of human development namely education, nutrition, health and fertility control.

In brief, the concept of human development is not new and its roots can be traced back to Aristotle who pleaded the government for promoting the "flouring lives" of the people. Over the years, however, new dimensions have been added which have made the concept a much broader in terms of scope, coverage, measurement and approach.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT MEASUREMENTS - HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Gross National Product as a measure of human welfare has not been accepted as a suitable device. Search for a measure as a better yard stick of the socio-economic progress of the nations has resulted in the HDRs of the UNDP since 1990 UNDP sponsored search was guided by several principles and the HDI (Human Development Index) were evolved. The first principle is that the HDI measures the basic concept of Human Development to enlarge people's choices. The second one is to include only a limited number of variables to keep it simple. The third one is to construct a composite index instead of separate indices. The fourth principle is to cover both social and economic choices of the people. The fifth one is to keep the HDI flexible for further refinement in coverage and methodology and the last one is to persuade and put pressure on the policy makers to invest amounts in producing relevant data and to encourage international institutions to prepare comparable statistical data system.

The first Human Development Report (H.D.R) in 1990 introduced HDI by combining indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment and per capita income of a nation into a composite index. The components are measured by four variables; GDP per capita (Purchasing Power of Parity in US Dollars), literacy rates (percentage) combined with gross enrolment ratio (percentage) and life expectancy at birth (years). The composite index of a country may be in a figure between 0 and 1. One indicates high level of Human Development while zero stands for no level of human development. Countries are given specific ranks based on their HDI's. This process has been continuing in the HDR's since 1990.

The idea of Human Development focuses directly on the progress of human lives and well-being. The basic objective of the development is to improve the welfare of the people, and every nation strives hard not only to increase her wealth and productive resources but also to ensure better standard of living for her citizens by making available to them with adequate food, clothing, housing, medical facilities and education.

DIMENSIONS AND CALCULATION

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index of outcome indicators in three dimensions:

- A long and healthy life, as reflected in life expectancy at birth.
- The acquisition of education and knowledge, as reflected in the mean years of schooling (adjusted for out of school children) and literacy rate (age 7 years and above).
- The standard of living and command over resources, as reflected in the monthly per capita expenditure adjusted for inflation and inequality.

Before calculation Human Development Index, as index of the three dimensions is created. For this purpose, maximum and minimum values are chosen for each indicator.

Table-1
Maximum and Minimum Values for Calculating HDI

S. No.	Indicator	Maximum Value	Minimum Value
1	Life expectancy at birth	85	25
2	Adult literacy rate	100	0
3	Gross Enrolment ration	100	0
4	GDO per capita (PPP U\$)	40000	100

Source: Human Development Index 2017.

Performance in each dimension is expressed as a value between 0 and 1 by applying the following formula;

$$\text{Dimension Index} = \frac{\text{Actual Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}{\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}$$

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN 2018

Achievements in human development should be expressed not only in terms of quantity, such as life expectancy or years of schooling, but also in terms of quality. Were the years lived really enjoyable or plagued by illness have children merely attended school, or did they gain the skills and knowledge that will equip them to lead a meaningful life Is work allowing people to thrive, or are most people toiling in insecure and unsafe work are people shaping things that influence their lives or excluded from participating from a human development viewpoint, true progress can be achieved only by ensuring quality in education, health and beyond.

Although life expectancy has increased substantially in most countries over the past three decades, the measure does not reveal whether the years lived are healthy and enjoyable. Several proxies for the quality of health exist and can be divided into input and output indicators. Consider the differences in access to physicians and hospital beds, both input indicators. Europe and Central Asia has 24.7 physicians per 10,000 people, South Asia 7.8 and Sub-Saharan Africa 1.9. The average number of hospital beds per 10,000 people is 58 in high human development countries, compared with 9 in medium human development countries and 13 in low human development countries.

Another way to assess the quality of health is to look at output indicators such as healthy life expectancy, which provides information on whether the years lived are expected to be in good health, and lost health expectancy, which is the relative difference between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy expressed as the percentage of life expectancy at birth. Healthy life expectancy is 12.0 percent lower than overall life expectancy for all regions and human development groups. This means that, on average, people around the globe spend 88.0 percent of their life in fairly good health but face challenges in their last years. Disparities are large across countries and human development groups. Healthy life expectancy is 69.9 years in very high human development countries but 53.3 years in low human development countries.

QUALITY OF EDUCATION

There are three times more primary school pupils per teacher in low human development countries than in very high human development countries (41 versus 14) and 11 more pupils per teacher in medium human development countries than in high human development countries. The training that teachers receive can also significantly affect the quality of education. Most primary school teachers have had some form of training. In low and medium human development countries and average of 76 percent of teachers are trained to teach, but there are wide variations. In four countries fewer than 30 percent of teachers are trained: Madagascar (15 percent), Kyrgyzstan (21 percent), Sao Tome and Principe (27 percent) and Vanuatu (28 percent). The availability of communications technologies also has implications for the quality of education. But modernizing schools requires substantial investments, a challenge in most developing regions.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Jawaharlal Nehru the first Prime Minister of the country realised the need of ending poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunities soon after. India became independent in 1947. The first five year plan (1951 - 1956) was ad hoc in nature and no specific strategies of investments were conceived. In 2nd plan, Rapid industrialization with emphasis on basic and heavy industries was initiated with the fond hope of “trickle down” effect to benefit the poor and also by generating more employment. The plan gave importance to village planning to benefit the more vulnerable sections like landless farmers and artisans. Decentralized planning was also initiated. Falling in line with the other developing countries Indian Government gave importance to accelerating economic growth, savings and investments during 1960s, 1970s and 1980s²³. “The problem of poverty could not be tackled through growth, which itself was slow over a long period of time”.

During the 1990s India introduced economic reforms giving importance to liberalisation. It was thought that the liberalization efforts should be combined with focus on Human Development. The Government of India accepted in the 8th plan to keep Human Development as the ultimate goal. “It is towards this goal that employment generation, health, drinking water and provision of adequate food and basic infrastructure are listed as the priorities”. Human Development is of vital importance in India since large portion of the population is below poverty line and income inequalities are on the rise. Poor among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are high

Table-2
Human Development Index Trends of India and Selected Countries (1990-2017)

HDI Rank	Name of the Country	1990 HDI Values	2000 HDI Values	2010 HDI Values	2012 HDI Values	2014 HDI Values	2015 HDI Values	2016 HDI Values	2017 HDI Values
Very High Human Development Countries									
1	Norway	0.850	0.917	0.942	0.942	0.946	0.948	0.951	0.953
3	Australia	0.866	0.898	0.923	0.929	0.933	0.936	0.938	0.939
13	U S A	0.860	0.885	0.914	0.918	0.918	0.920	0.922	0.924
14	U K	0.775	0.867	0.905	0.898	0.919	0.918	0.920	0.922
24	France	0.779	0.849	0.882	0.886	0.894	0.898	0.899	0.901
37	Qatar	0.754	0.810	0.825	0.844	0.853	0.854	0.855	0.856
High Human Development Countries									
64	Turkey	0.579	0.655	0.734	0.760	0.778	0.783	0.787	0.791
73	Cuba	0.676	0.686	0.779	0.767	0.768	0.772	0.774	0.777
79	Brazil	0.611	0.684	0.727	0.736	0.752	0.757	0.758	0.759
86	China	0.502	0.594	0.706	0.722	0.738	0.743	0.748	0.752
101	Maldives	----	0.606	0.671	0.688	0.705	0.710	0.712	0.717
Medium Human Development Countries									

113	South Africa	0.618	0.630	0.649	0.664	0.685	0.692	0.696	0.699
116	Indonesia	0.528	0.606	0.661	0.675	0.683	0.686	0.691	0.694
130	India	0.427	0.493	0.581	0.600	0.618	0.627	0.636	0.640
136	Bangladesh	0.387	0.468	0.545	0.566	0.583	0.592	0.597	0.608
150	Pakistan	0.404	0.450	0.526	0.535	0.548	0.551	0.560	0.562
Low Human Development Countries									
156	Zimbabwe	0.491	0.440	0.467	0.505	0.525	0.529	0.532	0.535
167	Sudan	0.331	0.402	0.470	0.485	0.492	0.497	0.499	0.502
189	Niger	0.210	0.252	0.318	0.336	0.345	0.347	0.351	0.354

Source: Human Development statistical Report – 2018, Pp. 26-29.

The Table-2 presents the Human Development Index Trends of India and Selected Countries (1990-2017). The table has been divided into four parts. The first one is Very High Human Development Countries in this aspect we are selected some countries only. Norway got first rank in HDI. 1990 HDI value is 0.850, 2014 HDI value is 0.946 and 2017 HDI value is 0.953, followed by Australia got third rank in 2017 HDI value is 0.939. USA got thirteen rank in 2017 HDI value is 0.924, UK got 14 rank in 2017 HDI value is 0.922, France got 15 rank in 2017 HDI value is 0.901 and Qatar got 37 rank in 2017 HDI value is 0.856. The second one is High Human Development Countries, Turkey got 64 rank in 2017 with HDI value is 0.791, Cuba country got 73 rank in 2017 with HDI value is 0.777, Brazil country got 79 with 0.759 and Maldives country got 101 rank in 2017 with HDI value is 0.717. The third one is Medium Human Development Countries, South Africa got 113 HDI value is 0.699, Indonesia got 116 rank with HDI value is 0.694. Our country India got 130 rank with HDI value is 0.640, in 1990 HDI value is 0.427, 2000 HDI value is 0.493, 2010 HDI value is 0.581, 2015 HDI value is 0.627 and 2016 HDI value is 0.636 so India is developing slowly in HDI reports.

The fourth one is Low Human Development Countries in HDI selected countries. Zimbabwe country got 156 rank with HDI value is 0.535. Sudan country got 167 rank with HDI value is 0.502 in HDI index the last was indicated Niger HDI value is 0.354. All the countries as observed in the above table 1.2 have been making efforts to improve their HDI values. Norway has been at the top with first rank and Niger at the last rank all through. All National Human Development Reports 1990 to 2017 prepared by the Planning Commission of India for the years of 1981, 1991 and 2001. The same dimensions of UNDP were used by the National Human Development Reports.

Table-3
Human Development for India Selected States and Andhra Pradesh.

HDI Rank	Name of the State	1991 HDI Values	2001 HDI Values	2004 HDI Values	2007 HDI Values	2012 HDI Values	2015 HDI Values
1	Kerala	0.591	0.638	0.579	0.790	0.662	0.712
3	Punjab	0.475	0.537	0.474	0.605	0.578	0.661
7	Tamil Nadu	0.466	0.531	0.450	0.570	0.591	0.663
8	Maharashtra	0.452	0.523	0.419	0.572	0.559	0.661
9	Andhra Pradesh	0.377	0.416	0.378	0.473	0.513	0.616
12	Haryana	0.443	0.509	0.426	0.552	0.556	0.572
13	West Bengal	0.404	0.472	0.388	0.492	0.485	0.604
16	Assam	0.348	0.386	0.341	0.444	0.407	0.598
21	Bihar	0.308	0.367	0.241	0.367	0.376	0.536

Source: Human Development in Andhra Pradesh Volume-1 Public Policies pp-29, published Cess, Hyderabad, December-2016

As per the above table-3 Human Development for India Selected States and Andhra Pradesh. Kerala state has been at the first rank all through the years with in 1991 HDI value is 0.591 and 2015 HDI value is 0.712. While the rank of Andhra Pradesh HDI rank 09 in 2015 with 0.616 values. HDI of Andhra Pradesh has been 0.377 in 1991, 0.416 in 2001, 0.378 in 2004, 0.473 in 2007 and 0.513 in 2012. It implies that the HDI of Andhra Pradesh has always been below the National Average. Planning Commission of India released the second NHDR 2011 on October 2011 HDI Index has increased by 21 per cent as per the report. The last rank goes to Bihar in 2015 HDI rank is 21 with HDI value is 0.536.

Table-4
Human Development in Andhra Pradesh Districts

S. No	Name of the Districts	2004-2005 HDI Values	2011-2012 HDI Values	Estimated 2015-2016 HDI Values
1	Krishna	0.443	0.641	0.730
2	West Godavari	0.440	0.623	0.706
3	East Godavari	0.384	0.580	0.673
4	Chittoor	0.338	0.576	0.681
5	Nellore	0.258	0.563	0.685
6	Kadapa	0.337	0.547	0.643
7	Guntur	0.364	0.555	0.645
8	Prakasam	0.315	0.536	0.633
9	Vishakhapatnam	0.374	0.537	0.606
10	Vizianagaram	0.265	0.487	0.597
11	Kurnool	0.140	0.454	0.572
12	Ananthapuram	0.281	0.453	0.520
13	Srikakulam	0.304	0.484	0.561

Source: Human Development in Andhra Pradesh Volume-1 Public Policies pp-13, published Cess, Hyderabad and December-2016.

From the table-1 above the value of Human Development Index at the Andhra Pradesh. It was found that the value of 13 district were than Andhra Pradesh HDI values. In the year 2004-2005, amongst the districts in Human Development Index, Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari and Chittoor districts got first to fourth ranks and the last rank goes to Srikakulam. In this HDI reports Chittoor district 2004-2005 HDI value is 0.338, 2011-2012 HDI value is 0.576 and estimated 2015-2016 HDI values was 0.681.

CONCLUSION

Achievements in human development should be expressed not only in terms of quantity, such as life expectancy or years of schooling, but also in terms of quality. Were the years lived really enjoyable or plagued by illness? Have children merely attended school, or did they gain the skills and knowledge that will equip them to lead a meaningful life? Is work allowing people to thrive, or are most people toiling in insecure and unsafe work? Are people shaping things that influence their lives or excluded from participating from a human development viewpoint, true progress can be achieved only by ensuring quality in education, health and beyond. The fourth one is Low Human Development Countries in HDI selected countries. Zimbabwe country got 156 rank with HDI value is 0.535. Sudan country got 167 rank with HDI value is 0.502 in HDI index the last was indicated Niger HDI value is 0.354. All the countries as observed in the above table 1.2 have been making efforts to improve their HDI values. Norway has been at the top with first rank and Niger at the last rank all through. All National Human Development Reports 1990 to 2017 prepared by the Planning Commission of India for the years of 1981, 1991 and 2001. The same dimensions of UNDP were used by the National Human Development

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