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HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

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Abstract:

“People are the real wealth of a nation. The basic objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy 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 “UNDP (1990: :9)”

Despite being the fastest growing economy in the world, after China, India has shown a slow progress in its ranking among countries on the Human Development Index. According to UNDP's, HDI report, 2009 India is placed at 134th out of 182 countries, which is below average among other medium HDI countries such as China, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

The top five countries in 2010 HDI Ranking of 169 countries, are Norway, Australia, New Zealand, USA & Ireland.

Roads Railway, ports, aviation, telecommunication etc without the development of human beings are a big failure, its like a beautiful polished, well equipped, furnished palace with termites stuck to it, the resultant is known to all “Collapse”. Developing Countries are strongly committed to the programme of constructing roads, dams, power houses, factories, pertaining to light and heavy industries, hospital and a hosts of other activities associated with development planning, for this they need engineers, technicians, technical supporters managerial and administrative personnel, scientist, doctors, nurses, veterinarians, agronomist, accountants, statisticians, economist, secretaries, stenographers, teachers etc. If there is a dearth of this varied type of human capital, physical capital cannot be productively utilised as a result, machines break down and wear out soon, materials and components are wasted and the quality of production falls.

There are three dimensions and four indicators to human development:- Health, Education & Living standard, Life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling, expected years of schooling and GNP, per capita respectively.

KEYWORDS:

Health, Living Standard, Life Expectancy, mean year of schooling expected years of schooling, GNP per capita.

INTRODUCTION

The first Indian Human Development Report was formally released by Prime Minister Mr. Bajpai on April, 23 2002. This report, termed as “National Human Development Report” measures progress among states during the period 1980-2001.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT ARE :-

During the decade of liberalization human development index (HDI) has improved steadily. It has improved at 2.6% p.a. , between 1980-1993 and by around 3% p.a. between 1993-94 / 2000-2001

Kerala continues to be at the top of various indicators showing a high quality of life. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Rajasthan are among those making good progress over the period.

Bihar is invariably at the bottom of every list. It improved its status during 1980s but it showed a poor status during 1990s.

Though the urban-rural disparities has been lessened, the progress has been better in urban areas, compared to rural areas.

Small states and UTs have comparatively shown better HDI.

Gender equality Index (GEI) which was 62% during 1980s has gone up to 67.6% during 1990s. During 1980s it was highest for Kerala but during 1990s Himachal Pradesh tops the list. In general, women in South India are better off than those in the Gangetic plain.

Inter-state differences on Human poverty Index (HPI) are having striking features, declines are encouraging in Andhra, Arunachal, Mizoram, Himachal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerla and Orrisa; but only marginal in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Consumer Expenditure Index for rural area which was 0.298 during 1983 has declined to 0.258 during 1999-2000, while for urban area it has gone up to 0.341 from 0.330 during the same span at line. On the line of UNDP's Human Development Report, a few states in India have come forward to release and publish Human Development Reports of their respective states, Madhya Pradesh was the first state to release state level Human Development Report which released the first, second, third and fourth report in 1995, 1998, 2003 and 2007 respectively. On June 29, 1999 Karnataka state also released its first Human Development Report Gujarat and Rajasthan are another states to release their state level Human Development Report. But on an international level these achievements are negligible.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the impact of H.D.I. on the economy
2. To check whether Racial Discrimination can be minimized by making people educated especially if the various agencies responsible for educating people, educate strongly, the concept of Humanity & Brotherhood amongst the citizens of the world, unity oneness of mankind and harmony will further increase oneness Human welfare.
3. To bring forward the important of better health of the people which will surely bring better results i.e. to say increase in productivity, increase in employment and income.
4. Multiplier and Accelerator will work better if people are made aware of the importance of inflation, at times.
5. The household business, Govt., and the foreign sector can be in harmony only when they are made to understand that equilibrium is very essential tool to be happy as that can only be done through education. i.e. to say equality of income distribution is very essential for human welfare.
6. Life expectancy will automatically increase if one is educated to be helpful, honest , kind, loving, careful, considers work to be workshop, takes care of his regular morning walks alongwith proper medication and meditation, takes care of his neighbour, as the BIBLE says as well as different messengers of different religions have tried to explain but people have failed to understand, they fight over petty issues, like "who said what" but fail to understand the wisdom of God, i.e. "Do what is Right" Holy books-BIBLE, QURAN, GITA, GURUGRANTH SAHIB etc. which teach us to be developed in terms of Humanity with due respect to all the religions both could not mention.
7. If HDI scores of country show high rise, would mean that

- (i) Equality of Income & wealth will prevail in the country
- (ii) Reduction in poverty will take place.
- (iii) No more wars and fightings.
- (iv) No more Health problems:

"No more diabetes, No more positive checks as per Malthus Theory of population, no more diseases because we have already applied the preventive checks.

Because when every one will have an equal percapita income, how can there be disequilibrium peace will "prevail" hence economic development will completes its cycle in the country where HDI is high.

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8. Even if one will have an extra shilling, he would love to denote it for the next door neighbour daughter's education Isn't

Hence HDI is a very important tool to bring tranquility peace and love amongst the human beings and above all, Egalitarianism i.e. Equality.

9. To bring it to the notice of all human beings taking care of the administration, of the country, especially the Department of Economic planning, various NGO's and Government agencies that if HDI will not be raised, we will have to bear its negative consequences like unemployment, poverty, weak infrastructure, Hunger, corruption, diseases, deaths, murders, rapes political and administrative failures, un-development, religious and racial, discrimination, hatred and above all terrorism and many more.

10. HD also talk about good health, health is not only physical health so this paper tries to bring forth the importance of mental health and spiritual health, which is strongly of equal importance.

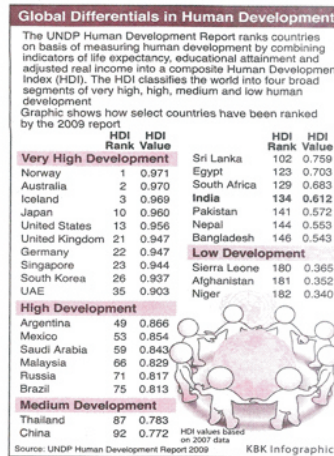
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present research is based on the secondary data, which comprises of Books, Journals, Magazines, published literature and other sources like internet etc.

HYPOTHESIS

The hypothesis of the present study is that High ranking on the Human Development Index will have a positive impact on the Economic development of the country and can bring the long awaited peace and brotherhood amongst the human beings through Education, Better, Health rise in life expectancy, standards of living which will further enhance per capita income and welfare. There is an inverse relationship between HDI and Negativity, HDI increases negativity decreases and vice versa.

ANALYSIS



- Millennium Development Goals to be Achieved by 2015**
- Goals for development and poverty eradication set at the UN General Assembly in 2000:
- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:**
 - Halve the proportion of people living on less than \$ 1 a day.
 - Halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger.
 - Achieve universal primary education**
 - Ensure that children everywhere – boys and girls alike – complete a full course of primary education.
 - Promote gender equality and empower women**
 - Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education by 2015.
 - Reduce child mortality**
 - Reduce infant and under-five mortality rates by two-thirds.
 - Improve maternal health**
 - Reduce maternal Mortality ratios by three-quarters.
 - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.**
 - Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
 - Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
 - Ensure environmental sustainability**
 - Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
 - Halve the proportion of people without sustainable safe drinking water.
 - Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers.
 - Develop a global partnership for development.**

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It has been observed that those countries which have a low ranking in the HDI index, are also the one's who have poorly performed at the Economic development front. The salient features of the Indian economy as well as other countries at a lower HDI index are as follows :

- (i) Low per capita income.
- (ii) Disparities in income distribution.
- (iii) Dominance of agriculture and heavy population pressure on agriculture.
- (iv) Overpopulation.
- (v) Unbalanced economic development.
- (vi) Lack of capital.
- (vii) Lack of Industrialization.
- (viii) Operation of economic vicious circles.
- (ix) Market imperfection.
- (x) Limited availability of transport & communication.
- (xi) Existence of the traditional society

Those countries who have shown high rankings in HDI are thousand times better placed, developed & peaceful in comparison to the lower HDI ranking countries

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

- (i) Moral spiritual education should be given the first priority in schools as well as colleges, moral and spiritual classes be made compulsory.
- (ii) The government should encourage institutes, NGO's, schools, college etc giving education fostering Equality of all religions and oneness mankind.
- (iii) No caste, creed, religious and racial discrimination should be encouraged, infact it should be dealt legally.
- (iv) Health of the people should be the first priority of any country because what is the use, if you gain the whole world and loose your own soul, as money is a good servant but a bad master.
- (V) The students in school/college as well as citizen rural/urban should be made aware that the definition of success is not only in monetary terms, but also in terms of happiness or Ecstasy.

Hence any kind of Economic development is a sheer waste, if the human beings are not healthy to enjoy it, not educated to respect it, and die (low life expectancy) without learning the eternal truth of life.

Health & Fitness

Ten steps to a long life:

Newspapers and other sources provide us with a wealth of information on health. We begin to wonder what we really need to do to stay fit.

Here are ten steps to a long and healthy life:

1.Body Weight: Body weight is a dynamic equation between the calories consumed and the level of activity. At all ages, we need to maintain our BMI (Body mass index)- which is calculated by dividing the weight in kilograms by the height in metre squared at 23.

Obesity (BMI over 30) is associated with a host of diseases like arthritis, diabetes, hypertension and cancer. It can be tackled by reducing food intake and increasing the amount of exercise. Being "size zero" with a BMI of 20 or less (underweight) is not healthy. The number of calories needed a day varies from person to person. For weight loss, it is 20 calories/kg and for weight gain, it is 40 calories/kg. These need to be adjusted according to activity levels.

2.Heart Disease: Heart disease now effects men even in their thirties Women are protected till menopause. Preventing smoking, an hour or walking, jogging or running everyday reduce stress with yoga or meditation.

3.Diet: Diet should be rich in vegetables, fruits, whole grains, fibers, fish (in the case of non-vegetarians). Readymade foods high in saturated fat and sodium are unhealthy.

4.Exercise: Current recommendations are an hour of aerobic activity like jogging, walking or swimming and 20 minutes of yoga everyday.

5. The Big C: Prevention and early detection of cancer can increase the lifespan considerably. Correct weight, regular exercise, a healthy diet, not smoking, and drinking in moderation contribute to the prevention of cancer.

6. Injuries: In India, over 80,000/- persons die in road accidents annually, over 1.2 million get injured seriously and about 3,00,000 are disabled permanently. One should be cautious while driving, use seat belts, have iron bars on staircase and washrooms.

7. Master Health Check-ups: A physical examination should be done every year, recording the height, weight, blood pressure, general condition of the heart, lungs and abdomen. Eyes and teeth should be evaluated annually. "Package deals" are also offered which contain tests like haemoglobin, blood sugar, lipid profile.

8. Chronic Diseases: If you have diabetes, kidney disease or chronic ailment, adhere to your diet and take your pills regularly. Keep all your follow-up, appointments and blood tests.

9. Immunisations: Older people need influenza injections. In case of pandemic e.g. Swine flue these injections help a lot.

10. Health Supplements: Osteoporosis and Osteoarthritis are other common ailments in older people. For these they need calcium supplements around (1,200 mg) a day.

Globally, people from all social classes are concerned about Fatigue, stress and anxiety. It is estimated that thirty percent of the population will suffer from these symptoms at some point their life.

Oxidative stress is the consequent damage at molecular and cellular level, which ultimately contributes to impaired physiological functions, increased incidences of numerous diseases and over all reduction in lifespan. Research suggests that oral supplementation of SOD (Super Oxide Dismutase), boosts the body's front line defence.

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