

A STUDY ON THE DISPARITIES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Human development is the process of enlarging the choices of people by in-binding knowledge and skills to have healthier, longer, fuller and a decent standard of life. Since the United Nations Development programme has launched its first human development report in 1990, the performances of the countries have been evaluated and ranked based on human development dimensions; health, education and living standards. It has been found from the reports that, there is upward shift in the levels of human development. And at the same time there is wide spread disparities in the level of human development among the countries and within the countries. The present paper will examine the trends and disparities in human development of India of Indian states and union territories. The study has used secondary data from 1991 to 2017 collected from the Institute of Management and Research, Radboud University and computed growth rate and gini co-efficient. It has found from the study, the states like Haryana has remarkably achieved high human development during these periods. The human development process is very high in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Kerala and Goa. The human development process is very slow in Telangana, Uttaranchal, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The average human development value has increased from 0.517 to 0.673. The standard deviation, co-efficient of variance, and gini co-efficient have been reduced. Accordingly, in India the average human development has increased and the inequality in human development among the Indian states and union territories has been reduced. Therefore, the Indian human development process is converging.

Keywords: Development, Disparities, Education, Health and Income

INTRODUCTION

Human Development (HD) is the process of enlarging people's choices. The most critical of these wide-ranging choices are to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom, guaranteed human rights and personal self-respect (UNDP, 1990).

In the year 1990, the groups of economists namely, Amartya Sen, Mahbub ulHaq, Paul Streeten, Frances Stewart, Gustav Ranis, Keith Griffin, Sudhir Anand, and Meghnad Desai have given significant contribution for understanding the concept and meaning of development. They have been departure from traditional and conventional approach of development to human centric development approach, which has multi-dimensional focusing on real wellbeing of human. Since then, the developments of the countries of the world have been assessed based on Human Development Index (HDI) which has been computed by using human development methodology.

Though the concept of human development covers verities of aspects, to compute the human development index, the dimensions have been restricted to only three; namely, health, education and income. Where health represents longevity of human being, education represents level of literacy and enrollment, and income represents standard of living.

Matter of the fact, human development index is a composite index of Health Index (HI), Education Index (EI) and Income Index (II). Over the period of time United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has also developed many indices namely, Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Empowerment Index (GEM), Poverty Index1 (PI1), Poverty Index2 (PI2), Gender Inequality Index (GII), and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MDPI).

Gender development index computes the human development index by taking into consideration of gender gap between male and female. As the gap between male and female increases in the three dimensions of human development the value of human development index will be reduced. Gender empowerment index measures the empowerment of women considering the decision making power of women over resources, socio economic aspects and in political spares. Higher the decision making power will results in higher value of gender empowerment index and vice versa. United nation development programme has computed separate human poverty indices for developing countries and developed countries. Deprivation in opportunities to lead standard of living has been considered for computation of human poverty index. In computation of multidimensional poverty index apart from economic dimensions the socio, cultural and environmental dimensions have also been included. Gender inequality index has been exclusively used to measure inequality between the male and female. Higher the inequality between male and female lower the value of gender inequality index and vice versa. Accordingly since, 1990 human development index and related indicators have been used as yardstick to measure development of the countries. India is a large country with 28 states and 8 union territories over the period of time the human development index of India has been increased. However, all the states of India have not achieved the same level of human development. There are widespread disparities among the state in human development index and in its components. The present study will examine the growth and inequality in the and among the states of India.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Human development has given new dimension to measurement of development and most of the previous studies have tried to use different dimensions of human development (Atalay, 12/Feb/2015). Prior to introduction of the concept of human development countries have had given highest priority to increase the income or magnitude of the economy where human being was not been considered as centre of development (Nino-Zarazua., May/2016), (Cristiano Antonelli, 2017). Many studies have also tried to examine the relative importance of income approaches and human development approach (Sirianne Dahlum, 2017), (Shashikala Gurple, 2014). Human development has given at most importance to human, human being and well being of human (Neamtu., 2015). Accordingly, in the human development index, human is the centre of development. At the same time human development index has given more dimensions to development; health, education along with income (Nasibulina., 2015), (Jessa Marley, 2017). Now, human development index is the most accepted means to measure the development and make comparison. Many studies have been attempted to measure the development by using human development dimensions (Alwiya Allui, 2016), (Lidia Hernandez-Lopez, 2016). Using HDI the previous studies have also attempted to make comparison. However, these studies have not measured the inequality exist among the states of India. Hence, there is need to study the growth and inequality in the and among the states of India. The present study is one such attempt in that direction.

METHODOLOGY

The present study has used secondary data for 28 states and 08 union territories from 1991 to 2017. The states and union territories have classified into three groups: as low, medium and high based on the average and standard deviation. Average plus half standard deviation and above is considered as high growth in human development states, + or – half standard deviation from the average considered as medium growth in human development states, and average minus half standard deviation and below considered as low growth in human development states. The growth rate in human development 1.554 and above is considered as high growth human development states. The growth rate in human development between 1.554 and 0.872 is considered as medium growth human development states. The growth rate in human development less than 0.872 is considered as low growth human development states. The group rate has calculated for all the states and union territories to make comparative growth analysis. The structural change in human development has analyzed by using average index values. The inequalities are analyzed by using standard deviation, co-efficient of variance, and gini co-efficient.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Institute of Management and Research, Radboud University has computed human development indices for all the nations and sub-nations. It also computed human development indices for India and Indian states and union territories. The major objective of the present study is to capture and analyze the growth and inequality in and among the Indian states. Accordingly, the growth in human development has estimated, classified, and presented in the following table. The states and union territories have classified into three groups; low, medium, and high human development growth states and union territories.

Low Human Development States and Union Territories

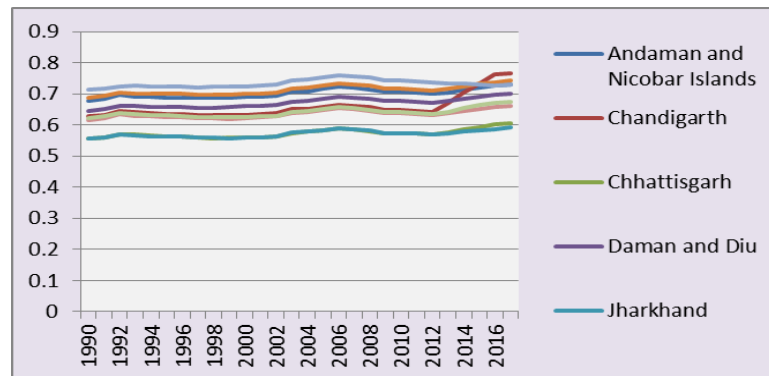
States and Union Territories	CAGR	t-value	p-value
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0034	0.065	0.948
Puducherry	0.104	3.147	0.004
Jharkhand	0.167	4.467	0.000
Telangana	0.184	6.157	0.000
Andaman and Nicobar	0.21	7.834	0.000
Uttaranchal	0.213	6.047	0.000
Lakshadweep	0.214	8.125	0.000
Chhattisgarh	0.222	6.299	0.000
Daman and Diu	0.233	9.493	0.000
Chandigarh	0.493	5.71	0.000

Source: Results are computed by authors

The above table presents compose annual growth rate for the low human development growth states and union territories. Among the low category Dadra and Nagra Haveli has lowest growth in human development with annual growth of 0.0034 percent. The highest growth in human development among the low category is registered by Chandigarh with annual growth of 0.493 percent. The low growth in human development does not mean that all the states and union territories in low category are in low human development. Meaning a low growth in human development states and union territories may be in medium and high human

development group. The following graph also exhibits the growth in human development among the low growth category.

Graph 01: Low Human Development States and Union Territories



Source: Institute of Management and Research, Radboud University

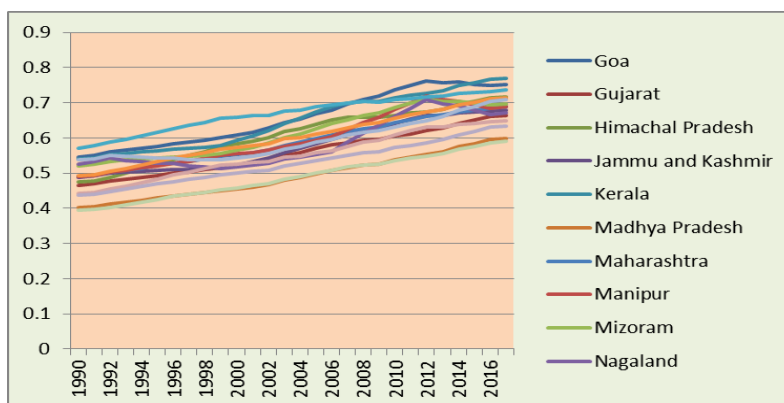
Medium Human Development States and Union Territories

States and Union Territories	CAGR	t-value	p-value
New Delhi	0.912	23.39	0.000
Sikkim	1.07	14.22	0.000
Nagaland	1.234	9.189	0.000
Mizoram	1.323	22.93	0.000
Maharashtra	1.345	81.11	0.000
Gujarat	1.357	84.76	0.000
West Bengal	1.37	123	0.000
Punjab	1.403	98.97	0.000
Goa	1.405	28.97	0.000
Jammu and Kashmir	1.415	25.91	0.000
Kerala	1.465	31.21	0.000
Tripura	1.478	50.91	0.000
Manipur	1.514	23.33	0.000
Madhya Pradesh	1.519	77.61	0.000
Uttar Pradesh	1.532	105.5	0.000
Himachal Pradesh	1.542	26.12	0.000

Source: Results are computed by authors

The above table presents compose annual growth rate for the medium human development growth states and union territories. Among the medium category New Delhi has lowest growth in human development with annual growth of 0.912 percent. The highest growth in human development among the medium category is registered by Himachal Pradesh with annual growth of 1.542 percent. The medium growth in human development does not mean that all the states and union territories in medium category are in medium human development. Meaning a medium growth in human development states and union territories may be in low and high human development group. The following graph also exhibits the growth in human development among the medium growth category.

Graph 02: Medium Human Development States and Union Territories



Source: Institute of Management and Research, Radboud University

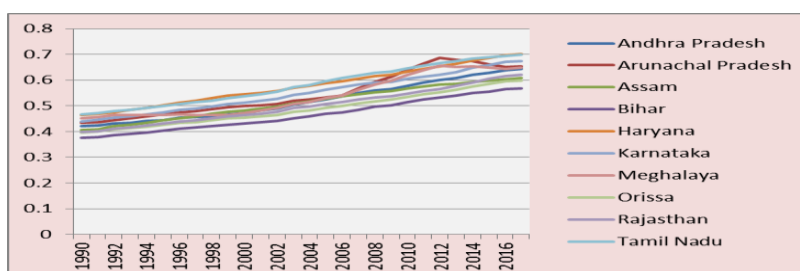
High Human Development States and Union Territories

States and Union Territories	CAGR	t-value	p-value
Assam	1.56	50.29	0.000
Orissa	1.562	80.58	0.000
Haryana	1.563	156.5	0.000
Bihar	1.6	83.83	0.000
Karnataka	1.618	134.4	0.000
Tamil Nadu	1.62	66.81	0.000
Rajasthan	1.654	117.1	0.000
Meghalaya	1.667	16.67	0.000
Andhra Pradesh	1.69	52	0.000
Arunachal Pradesh	1.83	21.34	0.000

Source: Results are computed by authors

The above table presents compose annual growth rate for the high human development growth states and union territories. Among the high category Assam has lowest growth in human development with annual growth of 1.56 percent. The highest growth in human development among the high category is registered by Arunachal Pradesh with annual growth of 1.83 percent. The high growth in human development does not mean that all the states and union territories in high category are in high human development. Meaning a high growth in human development states and union territories may be in medium and low human development group. The following graph also exhibits the growth in human development among the high growth category.

Graph 03: High Human Development States and Union Territories



Source: Institute of Management and Research, Radboud University

ANALYSIS

Low Human Development States and Union Territories

States	HDI91	HDI01	HDI11	HDI17	Change in HDI
Bihar	0.379	0.436	0.524	0.568	0.189
Uttar Pradesh	0.398	0.464	0.542	0.59	0.192
Orissa	0.4	0.458	0.546	0.599	0.199
Rajasthan	0.402	0.47	0.557	0.621	0.219
Madhya Pradesh	0.405	0.461	0.545	0.599	0.194
Assam	0.409	0.489	0.575	0.607	0.198
Andhra Pradesh	0.424	0.481	0.591	0.643	0.219
Arunachal Pradesh	0.437	0.502	0.665	0.653	0.216
West Bengal	0.441	0.506	0.579	0.633	0.192
Karnataka	0.446	0.52	0.613	0.675	0.229
Tripura	0.446	0.53	0.62	0.65	0.204
Meghalaya	0.456	0.481	0.639	0.648	0.192
Haryana	0.468	0.55	0.644	0.701	0.233
Average	0.424	0.488	0.588	0.630	0.206

Source: Results are computed by authors

The above table has prepared based on the human development index values during 1991 and the states and union territories which comes under the low human development category during 1991. Thirteen states have classified as low human development states. Out of the 13 states we have Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal have remained as low human development states even during 2017. Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura, and Meghalaya were in low human development category during 1991, and moved into medium human development category during 2001, and again moved into high human development category in 2017. Therefore, Haryana has remarkably achieved high human development during these periods.

The average human development value during 1991 was 0.424, and it has increased to 0.488 during 2001, and then increase to 0.588 during 2010, and in 2017 the average human development index value has increased to 0.630. On an average low human development states' human development has increased by 0.206.

Medium Human Development States and Union Territories

States	HDI91	HDI01	HDI11	HDI17	Change in HDI
Gujarat	0.471	0.53	0.612	0.665	0.194
Tamil Nadu	0.471	0.546	0.656	0.699	0.228
Himachal Pradesh	0.479	0.591	0.671	0.716	0.237
Jammu and Kashmir	0.493	0.533	0.653	0.679	0.186
Maharashtra	0.494	0.559	0.652	0.689	0.195
Manipur	0.494	0.559	0.7	0.688	0.194
Punjab	0.495	0.578	0.666	0.715	0.22
Mizoram	0.526	0.574	0.698	0.697	0.171
Nagaland	0.533	0.523	0.684	0.671	0.138
Sikkim	0.541	0.549	0.641	0.708	0.167
Kerala	0.544	0.606	0.721	0.77	0.226
Goa	0.551	0.617	0.75	0.753	0.202
Chhattisgarh	0.561	0.56	0.573	0.606	0.045
Jharkhand	0.561	0.561	0.572	0.591	0.03
Average	0.515	0.563	0.661	0.689071	0.174

Source: Results are computed by authors

The above table has prepared based on the human development index values during 1991 and the states and union territories which comes under the medium human development category during 1991. Thirteen states and one union territory have classified as medium human development states and union territory. Among the states and union territory which are in medium human development category Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir, and Maharashtra were in medium human development category during 1991, and remained in medium human development category even during 2017. Manipur and Mizoram were in medium human development category during 1991, and moved into high human development category during 2011, and again moved into medium human development category during 2017. Nagaland was in medium human development category during 1991, and moved into low human development category during 2001, and moved into high human development category during 2011, and again moved into medium human development category during 2017. Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Kerala and Goa were in medium human development category during 1991, and moved into high human development category in India. Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand were in medium human development category during 1991, and moved into low human development category. Therefore, human development process is very high in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Kerala and Goa.

The human development process is very low in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. The human development process is moderate in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir, and Maharashtra. The human development process is abrupt in Manipur Mizoram and Nagaland.

The average human development value during 1991 was 0.515, and it has increased to 0.563 during 2001, and then increase to 0.661 during 2010, and in 2017 the average human development index value has increased to 0.690. On an average medium human development states' human development has increased by 0.174.

High Human Development States and Union Territories

States	HDI91	HDI01	HDI11	HDI17	Change in HDI
New Delhi	0.579	0.663	0.712	0.737	0.737
Telangana	0.622	0.625	0.635	0.661	0.661
Uttaranchal	0.628	0.627	0.638	0.676	0.676
Chandigarh	0.633	0.636	0.646	0.766	0.766
Daman and Diu	0.652	0.661	0.675	0.699	0.699
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.673	0.68	0.692	0.656	0.656
Andaman and Nicobar	0.684	0.691	0.704	0.731	0.731
Lakshadweep	0.694	0.702	0.713	0.742	0.742
Puducherry	0.718	0.727	0.741	0.73	0.73
Average	0.653	0.670	0.684	0.710	0.057

Source: Results are computed by authors

The above table has prepared based on the human development index values during 1991 and the states and union territories which comes under the high human development category during 1991. Four states and five union territories have classified as high human development states and union territories. Among the states and union territory which are in medium human development category New Delhi, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep and Puducherry were in high human development category during 1991, and remained in high human development category during 2017. Telangana, Uttaranchal, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli were in human development category during 1991, and moved into medium human development category. These states have failed to remained their high human development states in India. Therefore, human development process is very high in New

Delhi, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. The human development process is very slow in Telangana, Uttaranchal, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

The average human development value during 1991 was 0.653, and it has increased to 0.670 during 2001, and then increase to 0.684 during 2010, and in 2017 the average human development index value has increased to 0.710. On an average high human development states' human development has increased by 0.057.

ANALYSIS OF INEQUALITY

The inequality exists among the Indian states and union territories have estimated for 1991, 2001, 2011 and 2017. By using standard deviation, co-efficient of variance and gini co-efficient the following table presents the inequality in human development process.

Description	HDI 1991	HDI 2001	HDI 2011	HDI 2017
Average	0.516889	0.562389	0.640139	0.673111
Standard Dev	0.095416	0.076377	0.060568	0.053372
CV	18.45962	13.58088	9.461675	7.929215
Gini Co-Efficient	0.090976	0.06567	0.033133	0.026403

Source: Results are computed by authors.

It has found from the above table that, the average human development value has increased from 0.517 to 0.673. The standard deviation which represents the absolute dispersion has decreased from 0.095 to 0.053. The co-efficient of variation reveals that, the dispersion in average human development has reduced from 18.46 percent to 7.93 percent. The gini co-efficient has also reduced from 0.091 to 0.026. Accordingly, in India the average human development has increased and the inequality in human development among the Indian states and union territories has been reduced. Therefore, the Indian human development process is converging.

CONCLUSION

The present study analyzes the growth and inequality in human development process. The study analyzed the structural change in human development process. It has found from the study, the states like Haryana has remarkably achieved high human development during these periods. The human development process is very high in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Kerala and Goa. The human development process is very slow in Telangana, Uttaranchal, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The average human development value has increased from 0.517 to 0.673. The standard deviation, co-efficient of variance, and gini co-efficient have been reduced. Accordingly, in India the average human development has increased and the inequality in human development among the Indian states and union territories has been reduced. Therefore, the Indian human development process is converging.

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