

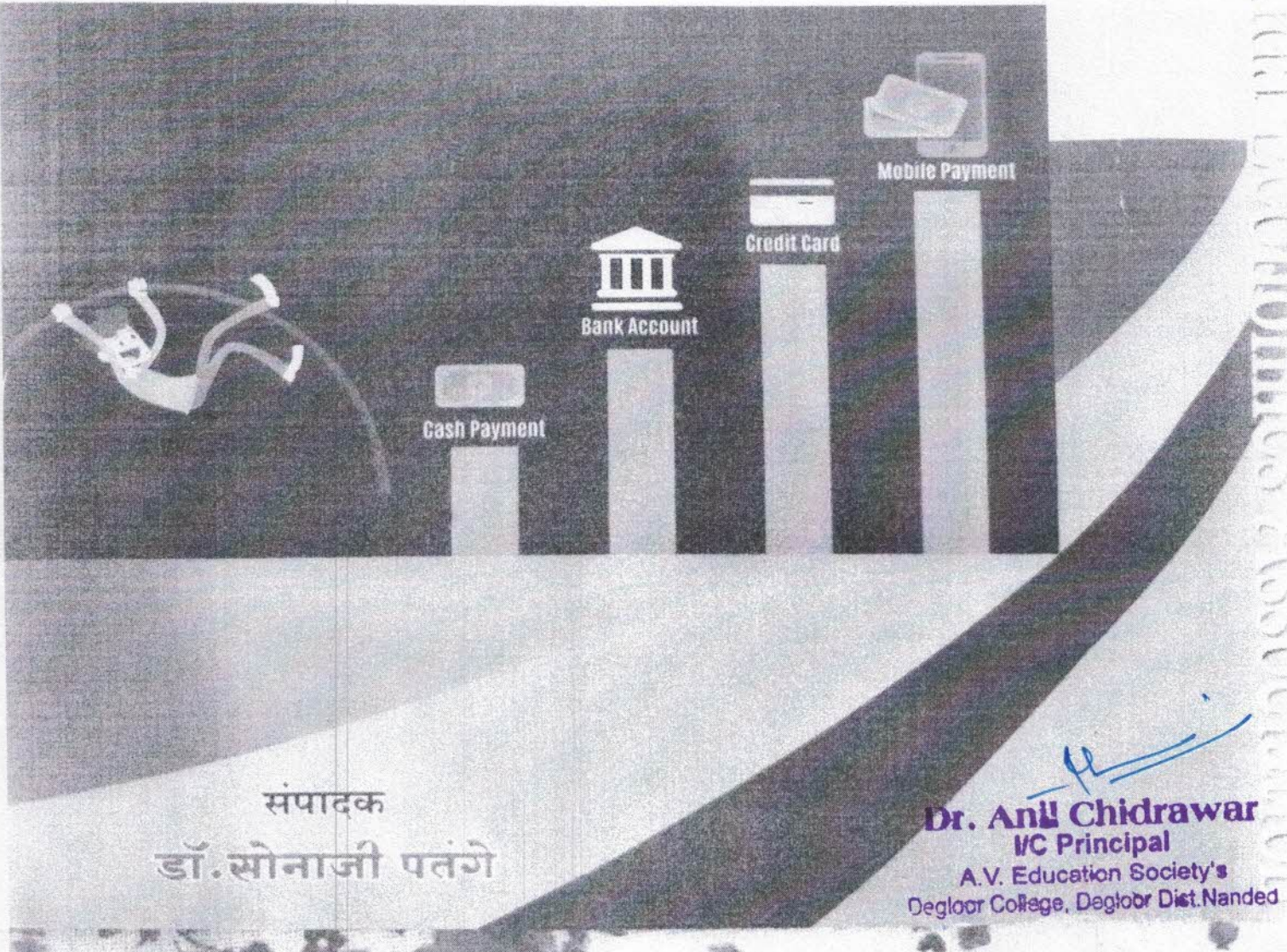
ISSN - 2248 - 9681  
RNI : MAHUL2010/34828



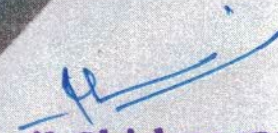
खंड - १ : अंक ६  
१ ऑक्टोबर २०१६ ते ३० सप्टेंबर २०१७

NATIONAL REGISTERED AND REFERRED RESEARCH JOURNAL

# अर्थविचार *Arthvichar*



संपादक  
डॉ. सोनाजी पतंगे

  
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# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

## *A Study of Marathwada Region*

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### ABSTRACT :

If analyze the Human Development Index (HDI) of the India and Compare with the other main countries. It also highlights the Status of the HDI of the Maharashtra and compare with the other states of the India. The HDI of the different districts of the Maharashtra is also analyzed. The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices to create an enabling environment of people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. There are three major dimensions viz. Health, Education and Income which play an important role in human development, However, high level of income as well as the growth in health and education index do not implicate the human development. It is important to bring the poor, underprivileged and marginalized groups in the mainstream of development process. In 1990 two economists – Prof. Mehbub Ul Haque and Prof. Amartya Sen introduced the concept of Human Development. From 1990 onwards, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), each year calculate Human Development Index (HDI) and publish as a report which is known as Human Development Report (HDR).

### INTRODUCTION

It analyzes the Human Development Index (HDI) of the India and Compare with the other main countries. It also highlights the Status of the HDI of the Maharashtra and compare with the other states of the India. The HDI of the different districts of the Maharashtra is also analyzed.

The HDI of the different districts of the Marathwada region are also analyses in this paper. The different dimensions of the HDI are compared to amount of the different districts and interpreted. Thus it gives the complete information about the status of HDI at India Level, Maharashtra Level and at the level of the Marathwada region.

### OBJECTIVES :

- define the term human development;
- explain the term human development index;
- describe the regional patterns of human development index in the states of India;
- and highlight the need for the need for improvement in human development index



Comparison of Human Development Index of India with other countries in the world (in the context of)

Human Development Index (HDI) is the normalized measure of longevity (life expectancy), knowledge (education and enrolment) and standard of living (GDP) per capita in terms of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). This index makes an effort to use three indicators. This different international Human Development Report argues that interventions in human capital and expansion of human functioning are key requirements for economic growth to be more successful in reducing poverty.

Table 1 compares the HDI value of the 20 countries. The countries from all continents are represented in the table. This is prepared on the basis of the report published by UNDP in year 2015.

Table 1. Comparison of the HDI of India with other countries and world average for year 2015.

S. No.	HDI rank	Country Name	HDI	Value 2015
		World Average	0.711	
		South Asia	0.607	
1	1	Norway	0.944	Very High H.D.
2	8	United States	0.915 -	
3	11	Singapore	0.912 -	
4	14	United Kingdom	0.907 -	
5	20	Japan	0.891 -	
6	22	France	0.888 -	
7	39	Saudi Arabia	0.837	High H.D.
8	50	Russia	0.798 -	
9	73	Sri Lanka	0.757 -	
10	69	Iran	0.766 -	
11	75	Brazil	0.755 -	
12	64	Thailand	0.772 -	
13	90	China	0.727 -	
14	116	Vietnam	0.666	Medium H.D.
15	130	India	0.609 -	
16	142	Bangladesh	0.570 -	
17	147	Pakistan	0.538	Low H.D.
18	145	Nepal	0.548 -	
19	145	Kenya	0.548 -	

Source: Human Development Report, year 2015 by UNDP



**Present Scenario:** A United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report on Human Development Index (HDI) released in Ethiopia revealed that none of the BRICS countries were in the high human development category and India remained at the bottom with lowest HDI value among them. As per the report, HDI remained unchanged for India in 2015 and positioned India at 130 out of 188 countries. "India's HDI value for 2015 is 0.609 which falls in the medium human development category – positioning the country at 130 out of 188 countries.

Between 1980 to 2015 India's HDI value increased from 0.369 to 0.609" said the UNDP report, India is the lowest performing country among the BRICS nations in all categories. Among the BRICS countries, Russia, Brazil and China are in the high HDI category with Russia securing the highest rank at 50, followed by Brazil at 75 and China at 90 As per the report South Africa and India rank in the middle category, securing 118<sup>th</sup> and 135<sup>th</sup> position respectively. India's 2015 HDI of 0.609 was below the average of 0.614 for countries

Human Development Index of different states in India :

In the state-wise analysis of human development scenarios in year 2011, we can observed that there's region disparities in our country.

The Table 2 depicted the HDI of the different states of the India. The table is useful for us comparing the HDI values of the states. Maharashtra is reported as having a higher HDI (0.572) than that of the country (0.467) Ranking Maharashtra seventh in terms of its HDI, it cautions to interpret such ranking with care given the presence of wide regional disparities in the state.

**Table 2 HDI value of the different states of India**

State	HDI	Values
Kerala	0.790	
Delhi	0.75	
Himachal Pradesh	0.662	
Goa	0.617	
Punjab	0.605	
North-Eastern States (Excluding Assam)	0.573	
Maharashtra	0.572	
Tamilnadu	0.570	
Haryana	0.552	
Jammu and Kashmir	0.529	
Gujrat	0.527	
Karnataka	0.519	
West Bengal	0.492	
Uttarakhand	0.490	
Andhra Pradesh	0.473	
Assam	0.444	
Rajasthan	0.434	
Uttar Pradesh	0.380	
Jharkhand	0.376	
Madhya Pradesh	0.375	
Bihar	0.367	
Odisha	0.362	
Chhattisgarh	0.358	
India	0.457	
Source : IHDR (2011)	-	



**PRESENT SCENARIO**

Kerala, Punjab, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, finds a place in the medium category based on the international classification of countries, while Maharashtra finds place in low category.

The high priority assigned to investments in human capital by way of education and health, which have been instrumental in facilitating exports of labour to Arab countries and international remittances accounting for about a quarter of the total revenue of the state. Second, the relatively limited imbalances in regional development as reflected in limited dispersion in per capita income generated across districts. Such a finding for Kerala brings forth an important policy message for Maharashtra, which is characterized by regional and sectoral imbalances in growth and development. Human Development Index of Maharashtra

Table 4 depicts the HDI of the different districts of Maharashtra in year 2001 and 2011. In the table the districts are categorized in low, Medium, high and very high (HDI) districts.

**Table 4 Relative Human Development statues of District : 2001 and 2011**

District	HDI2001	NetiveCategory	District	HDI2011	Netive Category
Nandurbar	0.510	Low	Nandurbar	0.604	Low
Gadchiroli	0.538	Gadchiroli		0.608	
Jalana	0.554	Washim		0.646	
Washim	0.554	Hingoli		0.648	
Nanded	0.558	Osmanabad		0.649	
Hingoli	0.561	Nanded		0.657	
Buldhana	0.567	Jalana		0.663	
Parbhani	0.578	Latur		0.663	
Dhule	0.579	Dhule		0.671	
Osmanabad	0.588	Medium			
Beed	0.678	Medium			
Yavatmal	0.592	Parbhani		0.683	
Latur	0.595	Buldhana		0.784	
Beed	0.606	Yavatmal		0.700	
Gondiya	0.617	Gondiya		0.701	



Bhandara	0.623	Amaravati	0.701	
Jalgaon	0.624	Bhandara	0.718	
Solapur	0.624	Chandrapur	0.718	
Ahmednagar	0.626	High		
Ahmednagar	0.720	High		
Ratnagiri	0.629	Akola	0.722	
Akola	0.631	Wardha	0.723	
Amravati	0.633	Jalgaon	0.725	
Wardha	0.634	Aurangabad	0.727	
Chandrapur	0.637	Solapur	0.728	
Aurangabad	0.650	Ratnagiri	0.732	
Nashik	0.652	Satara	0.742	
Satara	0.661	Very High	Sangli	0.742 Very High
Sindhudurg	0.667	Nashik	0.746	
Sangli	0.670	Sindhudurg	0.753	
Kolhapur	0.678	Raigadh	0.759	
Nagpur	0.691	Kolhapur	0.770	
Raygad	0.717	Nagpur	0.786	
Thane	0.721	Thane	0.800	
Pune	0.722	Pune	0.814	
Mumbai	0.756	Mumbai	0.841	
Maharashtra	0.666	Maharashtra	0.752	

### Sources : Maharashtra Human Development Report 2012

#### PRESENT SCENARIO :

Human Development in Maharashtra has improved over time. Between 2001 and 2011, the aggregate HDIs show an improvement across districts.

The range between the extreme HDI values has not changed much. Thus the disparity in HDI among the progressive and backward districts persists.

Progress in general seems to have been greater at the lower end than at the higher end of districts when ranked by the HDI. Thus the districts of Nandurbar, Gadchiroli, Jalana, Hingoli and Washim show greater improvement in the HDI values than progressive districts such as Pune, Mumbai, Thane and Kolhapur. Arranged in terms of the HDI, Gadchiroli and Nandurbar maintain the lowest HDI values in both 2001 and 2011.

The districts of Nandurbar, Gadchiroli, Jalana, Hingoli, Nanded, Washim and Dhule remain in the low human development quartile in both the years, despite showing improvements in HDI values over 2001-11. At the other extreme, Mumbai, followed by Pune, Thane, Nagpur, Kolhapur, Raigarh, Sindhudurg and Sangali showcase very high HDI values for both years, staying in the very high human development quartile.

Human Development Index of the Marathwada region :

The Marathwada region has eight districts. The table 5 indicates the HDI of all districts of the Marathwada. The table also shows the increase in HDI of all districts from year 2001 to year 2012.

The table compares the HDI of the Marathwada region with the Maharashtra. In this we studied how Maharashtra fared in terms of HDI as well as its individual dimensions at the state level and disaggregated by districts. The estimation of district-level HDIs for the current study and analysis bristled with problems due to non-availability of data on two indicators for more recent years. For instance, as a measure of income, only estimates of income generated at the district level and not income net of transfers across district or state borders, were available. To facilitate the comparison of HDI at two points of time (2001 and 2011) the PCDDP at constant price (1999-2000) of 2001 and 2008-09 are taken. Similarly, estimates of life expectancy at the district level for the relevant years were not available and thus estimates of the IMR were utilized to estimate component is concerned, data for the total literacy rate was available, while Gross.

Enrolment Ratios (GERs) for primary, upper primary and secondary levels of schooling were calculated by using data available for the period from 2001 to 2011. The HDIs for the state as well as the districts of the Marathwada were computed for two points of time, namely, 2001 and 2011, and have been presented in the table 5.6

**Table 5 Human Development Index of the different districts of the MARATHWADA YEAR 2012**

District	HDI		Increase in HDI%	Relative Category
	Year 2001	Year 2012		
Aurangabad	0.650	0.728	12	High
Nanded	0.558	0.657	18	Low
Parbhani	0.578	0.683	18	Medium
Latur	0.595	0.663	11	Low
Beed	0.606	0.678	12	Medium
Hingoli	0.561	0.648	16	Low
Jalana	0.554	0.663	20	Low
Osmanabad	0.588	0.649	14	Low
Marathwada Average	0.586	0.6711	14	
Maharashtra Average	0.666	0.752	12	

(Source : Human Development Report 2012 of the Maharashtra)





## PRESENT SCENARIO :

If we compare the HDI of the different districts of the Marathwada for the year 2001 and 2012. Human development in Marathwada has improved over time. Between 2001 and 2012, the aggregate HDIs show an improvement across districts. District Like Jalana shown the great improvement compare to other distircts.

Even the Region shown the improvement in HDI, five districts of the region cones under the low HDI, two districts in medium category and only one districts under high category of the HDI. Even Aurangabad comes in high HDI cagegory, shown the marginal improvement in the HDI.

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