A Comprehensive Study of Human Development Index in Haryana: 2014 – 19

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Abstract:

In post – Cold War era, human development started to gain similar attention along with economic development. In 1990, United Nations Development Programme first introduced the process of calculating Human Development Index (HDI), including three most important components of human life – viz. health, education and income. Thus the sole thrust over Per Capita Income was lessened. After calculating HDI, world population astonishingly came to know that some countries of high economic development are having very low rank in Human Development Report. Moreover, we can underline a strong regional as well as sub-regional disparity in HDI. Thus, it becomes a tool for identifying and analyze of health and education scenario of different areas.

In India also, we can identify strong disparity both state-wise and region-wise. As an expert on Haryana, which is also my native state, I will do a comparative and comprehensive study of Human Development condition of Haryana vis – a – vis India.

Both State and Central Government of Haryana is BJP-led. The main slogan of BJP is 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'. For inclusive development, NDA Government took many measures in the first five years (2014 – 19) in both State and Central level. With the comprehensive analysis of different elements of Human Development Index in Haryana, we can be able to underline the effect of these policies in state-level.

Key Words: Human Development Index (HDI), population, Haryana, gender, life expectancy ratio, BJP government

Introduction

In post – Cold War era, human development started to gain similar attention along with economic development. Wherein Per Capita Income and Purchasing Power Parity can depict only a cumulative picture of well-being, but fail to underline individual condition. That's why, some countries which are rising high in economic development parameters, there also a large chunk of poor remains in danger. After 1980s, when threat of external war reduced, then both national and international politics started fight against two most powerful threats for internal human security – viz. health and hunger. Therefore people felt the need of having a comprehensive way of calculating condition of human development. In 1990, United Nations Development Programme first introduced the process of calculating Human Development Index (HDI), including three most important components of human life – viz. health, education and income. Thus the sole thrust over Per Capita Income was lessened. After calculating HDI, world population astonishingly came to know that some countries of high economic development are having very low rank in Human Development Report. Moreover, we can underline a strong regional as well as sub-regional disparity in HDI. Thus, it becomes a tool for identifying and analyze of health and education scenario of different areas worldwide.

In India also, we can identify strong disparity both state-wise and region-wise. As an expert on Haryana, which is also my native state, I will do a comparative and comprehensive study of Human Development condition of Haryana vis – a – vis India.

Both State and Central Government of Haryana is BJP-led. The main slogan of BJP is *'SabkaSaath, SabkaVikas'*. For inclusive development, NDA Government took many measures in the first five years (2014 – 19) in both State and Central level. With the comprehensive analysis of different elements of Human Development Index in Haryana, we can be able to underline the effect of these policies in state-level.
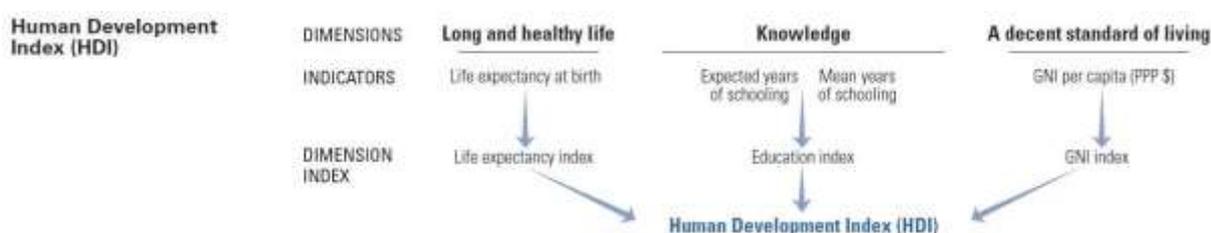
What is Human Development

The United Nations Development Programme defines human development as *"the process of enlarging people's choices"*. These choices will allow them to *"lead a long and healthy life, to be educated, to enjoy a decent standard of living"* as well as *"political freedom, other guaranteed human rights and various ingredients of self-respect"*(Human Development Report 1997, p 15*).*

Mainly two arguments are instrumental in formulating Human Development concept –

➢ One is the argument of famous economist MahbubulHaq – viz. existing measures of human progress (like Gross Domestic Product) failed to account for the true purpose of development - to improve people's lives or well-being (MahbubulHaq, 1995).

➢ Second is the Capability Approach of Nobel Laureate AmartyaSen and Martha Nussbaum, which says that 'Capabilities' - what people can do and what they can become - are the equipment one has to pursue a life of value. Basic capabilities for well–being are good health, access to knowledge, and a decent material standard of living (For details see WiebkeKuklys, 2006 and Martha C. Nussbaum, 2011).

Comprehending all of the above points, economist MahbubulHaq along with other development economists including Paul Streeten, Frances Stewart, Gustav Ranis, Keith Griffin, SudhirAnand, and Meghnad Desai developed Human Development Index to count four tiers of human development - viz. life expectancy, education, and per capita income. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

Table 1: A Composite Picture of a Country's Level of Human Development

Source: Human Development Index (HDI), United Nations Development Programme

❖ **How We can Calculate Human Development Index**

Up to 2009, UNDP followed a different method for calculating HDI. But, seeing the changing scenario, it started a new formula to calculate HDI from 2010. As this paper will focus the period of 2014 -19, I am illustrating the new method of HDI.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is an index that measures four key metrics of human development –

1. Life Expectancy at Birth – to assess a long and healthy life
2. Expected Years' of Schooling – to assess access to knowledge of the young generation
3. Average Years' of Schooling – to assess access to knowledge of the older generation
4. Gross National Income (GNI) per capita – to assess the standard of living

There are two steps to calculating the HDI:

1. Forming indices for each of the four metrics

Values of each of the four metrics are first normalized to an index value of 0 to 1. To do this, "goalposts" of the maximum and minimum limits on each metrics are set by the UNDP, as shown in the table.

Table 2: Maximum and Minimum Limits on Each Metrics of HDI

Dimension	Indicator	Minimum	Maximum
Health	Life expectancy (years)	20	85
Education	Expected years of schooling (years)	0	18
	Mean years of schooling (years)	0	15
Standard of living	Gross national income per capita (2011 PPP $)	100	75,000

Source: Max Roser (November 2018), Human Development Index (HDI), Our World in Data

With the actual value for a given country, and the global maximum and minimum, the dimension (indices) value for each metric is calculated as:

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

The dimension index is therefore 1 in a country that achieves the maximum value and it is 0 for a country that is at the minimum value.

2. **Aggregating the four metrics to produce the HDI**

The HDI is calculated as the geometric mean (equally-weighted) of life expectancy, education, and GNI per capita, as follows:

1. **Life Expectancy Index (LEI)** $= \dfrac{LE - 20}{85 - 20}$

LEI are 1 when Life expectancy at birth is 85 and 0 when Life expectancy at birth is 20.

2. **Education Index (EI)** $= \dfrac{MYSI + EYSI}{2}$

2.1 Mean Years of Schooling Index (MYSI) $= \dfrac{MYS}{15}$

Fifteen is the projected maximum of this indicator for 2025.

2.2 Expected Years of Schooling Index (EYSI) $= \dfrac{EYS}{18}$

Eighteen is equivalent to achieving a master's degree in most countries.

3. **Income Index (II)** $= \dfrac{\ln(GNIpc) - \ln(100)}{\ln(75{,}000) - \ln(100)}$

II is 1 when GNI per capita is \$75,000 and 0 when GNI per capita is \$100.

Finally, the HDI is the geometric mean of the previous three normalized indices:

4. **Human Development Index (HDI)** $= \sqrt[3]{LEI \cdot EI \cdot II}$

❖ **Condition of Haryana in Human Development Scenario**

A recent Study by State Bank of India (SBI) on "Human development index across Indian states: Is the glass still half empty?" says "Haryana has made an improvement of 52.2 per cent in the Human Development Index (HDI) in 27 years (1990 to 2017) due to the highest compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of social sector expenditure in the country", which they defined as "Quantum Jump" (The Tribune, March 12, 2017). Where Haryana used to be ranked 13 in 1990 (HDI 0.46), in 2017, it is ranked sixth with HDI at 0.7. These become possible for special emphasis on health and education. An eminent scholar from Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, Prof Aswini Kumar Nanda remarked, *"Haryana is earning a lot. So, it is able to allocate a larger share for social sectors like health and education."* (ibid.) If we study the Manifesto of BJP both in 2014 and 2018 election, then we can easily underline how much they are giving thrust on three most important components of HDI - viz. health, education and income.

❖ **'Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas'**

The Manifesto promise of BJP towards health Services are *"Increase the Access, Improve the Quality, Lower the Cost"*. It promises to give *"Health Assurance to all Indians and to reduce the out of pocket spends on health care"* with the help of state governments. Just after taking oath on 26ᵗʰ May 2014, and also on 15ᵗʰ July 2014, NDA Government *"Rolling out of National Health Assurance Mission"* (which was a Manifesto promise) and declared that

> *"financial support is being provided to States/UTs for strengthening their health care systems including support for provision of the following services free of cost to all those who access these services in public health facilities: (i) Universal Immunization of children against 7 diseases, (ii) Pulse Polio Immunization; (iii) Family Planning services, (iv) Maternal and Reproductive Health Services; (v) Child Health services that include both Home Based and*

facility based New born Care, (vi) Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) services, (vii) Investigation and treatment for Malaria, Kalaazar, Filaria, Dengue, JE and Chikungunya, (viii) Detection and treatment for Tuberculosis including MDR-TB, (ix) Detection and treatment for Leprosy, (x) Detection, treatment and counseling for HIV/AIDs. (xi) Non-Communicable diseases services (xii) Cataract surgery for Blindness control- over 6 million free cataract surgeries done every year, Cornea transplant, Glaucoma/ Diabetic Retinopathy, Spectacles to poor children." (Press Information Bureau, 15 July 2014)

In education sector, BJP Manifesto of 2014 mainly focused on three issues:

1. **For Students** - Every effort shall be made to ensure *"equality of opportunity in access and success"* to all learners;

2. **For Teachers –** Special care will be taken to fill acute shortage of teachers and researchers in academic institutions and generous fund to improve quality of education and research;

3. **For Capability** - Greater emphasis will be given to vocational training, enhance soft skills like learning foreign languages, digital empowerment, practical and research training through internships and apprenticeships, and Skill Mapping to provide industry responsive manpower.

HDI of Haryana (2014 – 2018)

By the detailed analysis of four years HDI of Haryana (2014 – 2018), we can be able to understand how much policies of NDA Government are successful in applicability.

Table 3: Life Expectancy of India vis-à-vis Haryana (2014 – 2018)

Region	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
India	68.29	68.61	68.9	69.17	69.42
Haryana	70.32	70.49	70.63	70.91	71.16

Source: Global Data Lab, Institute for Management Research, Radboud University

In this above table, we can see a gradual growth of Life Expectancy of Haryana from 2014 (70.32) to 2018 (71.16) and it is always remained higher than the life expectancy of India. That is obviously showing a shining picture of Haryana in the first five years BJP rule in Haryana.

Table 4: Expected Years' Schooling of India vis-à-vis Haryana (2014 – 2018)

Region	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
India	11.9	12	12.4	12.4	12.4
Haryana	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.1

Source: Global Data Lab, Institute for Management Research, Radboud University

In this above table, we can see a gradual growth of Expected Years' Schooling of Haryana from 2014 (12.8) to 2018 (13.1) and it is always remained higher than the Expected Years' Schooling of India. That is obviously showing a shining picture of Haryana in the first five years BJP rule in Haryana.

Table 5: Mean Years' Schooling of India vis-à-vis Haryana (2014 – 2018)

Region	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
India	6.01	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.45
Haryana	6.77	7.11	7.3	7.42	7.42

Source: Global Data Lab, Institute for Management Research, Radboud University

In this above table, we can see a gradual growth of Mean Years' Schooling of Haryana from 2014 (6.77) to 2018 (7.42) and it is always remained higher than the Mean Years' Schooling of India. That is obviously showing a shining picture of Haryana in the first five years BJP rule in Haryana.

Table 6: GNI-per-capita-in-thousands-of-US$-(2011-PPP) of India vis-à-vis Haryana (2014 – 2018)

Region	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
India	5.315	5.674	6.075	6.446	6.829
Haryana	9.408	10.44	11.61	12.37	13.17

Source: Global Data Lab, Institute for Management Research, Radboud University

In this above table, we can see a gradual growth of GNI-per-capita-in-thousands of Haryana from 2014 (9.408) to 2018 (13.17) and it is always remained almost double of the GNI-per-capita-in-thousands of India. That is obviously showing a shining picture of Haryana in the first five years BJP rule in Haryana.

Table 7: Human Development Index of India vis-à-vis Haryana (2014 – 2018)

Region	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	0.618	0.627	0.637	0.643	0.647
Haryana	0.675	0.686	0.698	0.704	0.708

Source: Global Data Lab, Institute for Management Research, Radboud University

In this above table, we can see a gradual growth of HDI of Haryana from 2014 (0.675) to 2018 (0.708) and it is always remained higher than the HDI of India. That is obviously showing a shining picture of Haryana in the first five years BJP rule in Haryana.

Table 8: Indicators of HDI of India vis-à-vis Haryana in 2018

Region	Life expectancy	Expected years schooling	Mean years schooling	GNI per capita in thousands of US$ (2011 PPP)	HDI
India	69.42	12.4	6.45	6.829	0.647
Haryana	71.16	13.1	7.42	13.17	0.708

Source: Global Data Lab, Institute for Management Research, Radboud University

In this above table, we can see that all indicators of HDI of Haryana, along with HDI are much higher than Indian average. That is obviously showing a shining picture of Haryana in the first five years BJP rule in Haryana.

Conclusion

So, in conclusion, it can be said that the above data is obviously showing a shining picture of Haryana. Haryana always remained high-income country and had good record of composite health index and high urban HDI score. But, the Study of Shiva Kumar (1996) revealed that it is facing the problem of serious gender inequality in basic capabilities. But, as we know, for overall economic or human development, we cannot keep our half population backward and incapable. That's why BJP Government is giving full thrust in Women Education and Empowerment through its *beti Bachao beti padhao*Yojana.

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