

Chapter-22

Human Development

1. To judge the overall well being of a country or State, mere estimation of the production of goods and services is not enough. Other aspects affecting human development such as long and healthy life, knowledge and the standard of living of people needs to be quantified and included for estimating various dimensions of human development. The idea to cover the above aspects of human and social development led to the first Human Development Report of UNDP brought out in 1990. With the passage of time, the coverage and contents has improved considerably and the current Human Development Report of UNDP contains many different statistical indicators like Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), Human Poverty Index (HPI), Technology Achievement Index (TAI) etc. For the sake of comparability, we have adopted the concepts and methodology of Human Development Report 2001 of UNDP to compute the Human Development Index of Delhi.
2. For the purpose of macro economic indicators and other statistics, Delhi has been treated as a State with a single district. However, for administrative purposes, nine newly created districts are functioning. Given the geographical cohesion and components of Delhi, it has been decided to estimate the Human Development Index for Delhi as a whole unlike other major States where indices are computed and compared for various districts and regions as well as the whole State. Further, once a single HDI is computed for Delhi, it can be compared with that of other countries i.e. it is possible to get an idea of global standing.

CONCEPT AND DEFINITION

3. The HDI is a summary measure of human development. It measures average achievements of a State on the following three basic dimensions of human development:

a) Long and Healthy Life

4. This is measured by life expectancy at birth. Maximum and minimum value of life expectancy are considered to be 85 years and 25 years respectively. The Life expectancy index is calculated by applying the following general formula.

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

The value of the index calculated using this formula will lie between 0 and 1. Delhi is not covered by the RGI in their SRS- based abridged life tables for India and bigger States. However, an alternative statistics has to be used. For Delhi, expectation of life at birth is proxied using Haryana Urban. Given the quality of health infrastructures in the capital, it is why that the actual life expectancy at birth in Delhi may be higher than that of Haryana Urban.

b) Knowledge

5. It is measured as a weighted average of the adult literacy rate index and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrollment ratio index with two-thirds and one-third weights respectively. The maximum value and minimum value for the adult literacy rate and the combined gross enrolment ratios are 100% and 0%. First, the index for the adult literacy rate and the combined gross enrolment ratios are calculated with the help of a general index formula. The weighted index is calculated thereafter. Data available in selected educational statistics 1999-2000, published by Ministry of HRD has been adopted for calculation of the adult literacy rate index and the gross enrolment rate index of Delhi, as the same is comparable with all India figures published in the Human Development Report 2001.

c) Decent Standard of Living

6. It is measured by Gross Domestic Product Per Capita calculated on purchasing power parity basis in US \$ for the sake of international comparison. Maximum and minimum values of GDP per capita (PPP US \$) are taken as 4000 and 100 respectively as adopted in the Human Development Report 2001 of UNDP. While calculating the GDP index, the logarithm of income is used in the general index formula. For the sake of comparability, Human Development Index of Delhi is calculated using the same data sources, which were used for all- India level estimates.
7. Comparable values of the human development index and constituents indices for India and Delhi for 1999 are given as under:

Statement 22.1

Human Development Index and Constituents indices

S.No.	Index	Delhi	India
1.	Life expectancy at birth	69.6	62.9
2.	Adult literacy rate (% 15 years and above)	86	56.5
3.	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%)	73.7	56
4.	GDP per capita (PPP US \$)	4876	2248
5.	Life expectancy index	0.743	0.63
6.	Education index	0.819	0.56
7.	GDP index	0.649	0.52
8.	Human development index (HDI)	0.737	0.571

Data Sources:

- a. Human Development Report 2001, UNDP
 - b. SRS Analytical Studies Report no. 1 of 2000, Registrar General of India
 - c. Selected Educational Statistics as on 30th September 1999, Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India
 - d. National Accounts Statistics 2001, Central Statistical Organisation, Govt. of India
 - e. Estimates of State Domestic Product 1998-99, Dte. of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Delhi
9. It may be seen from the Human Development Indices of 162 countries for 1999, available in Human Development Report 2001, India ranks 115th position in the medium human development category. If Delhi is considered for global comparison, it would rank 81st position just above Sri Lanka. Human development indices for 1999 as available in Human Development Report 2001 of UNDP are reproduced in Table 22.1.

TABLES