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Human Development: Issues and Challenges in India

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Abstract

The human have been always in the centre for entire development of the society. Human beings working together not only increase material well being, they also accumulate a wide body of knowledge that is the basis for cultures and civilizations. When all this work is environmental friendly, the benefits extend across generations. Ultimately, work unleashes human potential, human creativity and the human spirit. India has achieved excellence in several key areas and is now considered as one of the fastest growing economies, despite India is still some of the lowest indicators of human development. It has attempted to understand human development in India and the roll of its components and compared the same with the other very high, high, medium, and low developed countries along with world for the year 2014. Mostly all the components such as human development index, inequality adjusted human development index, gender development index, population trends, health outcomes, education achievements, national income and composition of resources, environmental sustainability, work and employment, human security, international integration, supplementary indicators etc. have covered in this seminar paper. Ultimate, some important issues and challenges for human development have drawn for India.

Introduction

The human have been always in the centre for entire development of the society. The human development is all about enlarging human choices focusing on the richness of human lives rather than simply the richness of economies. Critical to this process is work, which engages people all over the world in different ways and takes up a major part of their lives. Out of total 7.3 billion people, about 3.2 billion are in jobs, and remaining people engage in care work, creative work, and unpaid work or prepare themselves as future workers. The links between work and human development are synergistic. Productive works enhance human development by providing incomes and livelihoods, by reducing poverty, and by ensuring equitable growth. And work that involves caring for others builds social cohesion and strengthens bonds within families and communities. Human beings working together not only increase material well being, they also accumulate a wide body of knowledge that is the basis for cultures and civilizations. When all this work is environmental friendly, the benefits extend across generations. Ultimately, work unleashes human potential, human creativity and the human spirit (Selim Jahan, 2015).

Methodology and objectives of paper

This paper basically prepared from the secondary information, references and data which have collected from various government and non-government published as well as non-published resources. In this paper it has been attempting to understand human development in India and the roll of various components and compared the same with the other very high human development countries, high human development countries, medium human development countries and low human development countries along with world also for the year 2014 . The author has try to cover mostly all the components as human development index, inequality adjusted human development index, gender development index, population trends, health outcomes, education achievements, national income and composition of resources, environmental sustainability, work and employment, human security, international integration, supplementary indicators. For the comparison, two top countries have selected in each group as Norway and Australia, Belarus and Russian Federation, Botswana and Moldova, Kenya and Nepal respectively. The objectives are such as:

- (i) to study the human development in India and the roll of various human development components;
- (ii) to compare various human development components with the selected very high, high, medium, low human development countries along with world, and;
- (iii) to find out the major issues and challenges for below human development in India.

Human development - a comprehensive approach

The human development is a comprehensive process of enlarging choices of people as they acquire more capabilities and enjoy more opportunities to use those capabilities. Human development implies that people must influence the process that shapes their lives. In all this, economic growth is an important means to human development, but not the goal. The development of human is of the people through building human all capabilities, for the people by improving their lives and by the people through active participation in the processes that make shape their lives.

The human development index (HDI) is a composite index focusing on three basic dimensions of human development such as (i) to lead a long and healthy life, measured by life expectancy at birth, (ii) the ability to acquire knowledge, measured by mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling; and (iii) the ability to achieve a decent standard of living, measured by gross national income per capita. The human development index has an upper limit of one.

Measurement of human development

United nations development program measures human development through the following indices: (1) Human development index : Human development index is a summary measure of human development that measures the average achievement in a country or a geographic entity in three basic dimensions of human development:

(i) a long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth; (ii) knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weight) and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross enrolment rate, and (iii) a decent standard of living as measured by gross domestic product per capita. (2) Gender related development index: Gender development index measures of inequality in achievement between men and women. Thus, gender development index is human development index adjusted for gender inequality. (3) Gender empowerment measure: Gender empowerment measure whether women and men are able to actively participate in economic and political life and in decision making. Gender empowerment measure captures gender inequality in three key areas (i) political participation and decision making power by women, (ii) economic participation and decision making power by women, (iii) power over economic resources as measured by women. (4) Human poverty index: Human poverty index measures deprivation in the three basic dimensions of human development captured in human development index (Hirway, 2004).

Human development in India

India has been experiencing a consistently high growth rate during the post liberalization period following the implementation of economic reforms in the early 1990s. India has achieved excellence in several key areas ranging from information technology and pharmaceuticals to automotive parts, and is now considered as one of the fastest growing economies of the world. Despite these positive developments, India is still among the countries with some of the lowest indicators of human development viz. levels of malnutrition, illiteracy and poverty etc. are unacceptably high today along with rise in income inequalities and regional disparities. In case of employment, it has grown but the jobs created are not of high quality. Although there has been an expansion in several social services like health, nutrition and education, the quality of most of these services remains poor in most of the rural areas. And above all, an overwhelming majority of the population is deprived of basic social protection. Policy makers are thus faced with a paradox the persistence of deprivations and increasing insecurities among a large section of the population amidst growing affluence and prosperity for some. The eleven five year plan has also reflected upon these concerns and has highlighted the need for balanced and 'inclusive growth' (Human Development in India, 2010).

These demographic factors provide opportunities as well as challenges. Higher investment is crucial to educate. Major gaps exist in quality and availability of teachers, particularly in rural government schools. Encouraging internship opportunities for qualified young people to volunteer in village schools can benefit interns and children. Greater efforts for counseling students and teachers, involving parent teacher associations and NGOs are essential to enhance the performance of right to education across public and private schools across the country. Enhancing employability and employment through enabling opportunities in multiple sectors is essential to fulfill the aspirations of the country's youth. Technical and vocational

training programs; creating jobs; innovation and entrepreneurship opportunities have to be expanded for working age population. Reducing gender gaps in human development is required to ensure inclusion and equality; improve health of children and family; enable greater participation in labour force participation. Women and girls can be empowered only when they are safe and free to be able to participate equally in all activities in urban and rural areas. Large scale and community based programs to educate men, women and households are essential to improve awareness and change attitudes and behaviors (<http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/southasia/2015>).

Human development index

The human development index has an upper limit of one. The average annual growth rate of human development index has 0.73 percent for the world during 1990 to 2014. The country as a India have registered about 1.33 percent growth rate during this same period, which is relatively higher while other countries have registered this growth rate range 0.74 percent to 0.32 percent (table 1). The human development index value has 0.609, 0.711 for India and world respectively which indicate below the world level value. The other details of human development index have presented in the below table.

Table 1: Human development index and its components, 2014

Sr. No.	Particular	Very High HD		High HD		Medium HD		Low HD		India	World
		Norway	Australia	Belarus	Russian Federation	Botswana	Moldova	Kenya	Nepal		
1	HDI-Rank	1	2	50	50	106	130	145	145	130	---
2	HDI-Value	0.944	0.935	0.798	0.798	0.698	0.609	0.548	0.548	0.609	0.711
3	Life expectancy at birth-Years	81.6	82.4	71.3	70.1	64.5	68.0	61.6	69.6	68.0	71.5
4	Expected years of schooling-Years	17.5	20.2	15.7	14.7	12.5	11.7	11.0	12.4	11.7	12.2
5	Mean years of schooling -Years	12.6	13.0	12.0	12.0	8.9	5.4	6.3	6.3	5.4	7.9
6	Gross national income per capita (2011PPP \$)	64992	42261	16676	22352	16646	5497	2762	2311	5497	14301
	Percent change in per capita income competed to world	454.5	295.5	116.6	156.3	116.4	36.5	19.3	16.2	38.4	100.0
7	HDI - 1990	0.849	0.865	---	0.729	0.584	0.427	0.473	0.384	0.427	0.597
8	HDI - 2000	0.917	0.898	0.683	0.717	0.561	0.528	0.447	0.451	0.528	0.641
9	HDI - 2010	0.941	0.927	0.786	0.786	0.681	0.611	0.529	0.531	0.611	0.697
10	HDI - 2011	0.942	0.930	0.793	0.793	0.688	0.621	0.535	0.536	0.621	0.703
11	HDI - 2012	0.942	0.932	0.796	0.796	0.691	0.623	0.539	0.540	0.623	0.707
12	HDI - 2013	0.944	0.933	0.796	0.796	0.696	0.626	0.544	0.543	0.626	0.709
13	Average annual HDI growth (1990-2014)	0.440	0.320	---	0.380	0.740	1.330	0.620	0.620	1.330	0.730

Source: Human development report, 2015

The inequality adjusted human development index for 2014 are presented in table 2 for very high, high, medium and low developed countries including India and world. The percentage inequality in life expectancy, education and in income have found significantly higher for India not only compared to developed countries but also compared to the world. The coefficient of human inequality for the world has 22.7 percent while for India that has 27.7 percent which has significantly high compared to advance developed countries. The percentage of inequality in life expectancy for the world has 17.4 percent while for India that has 25 percent which has significantly high compared to other developed countries. The percentage of inequality in

education for the world has 26.8 percent while for India that has 42.1 percent which has significantly high. The percentage of inequality in income for the world has 24 percent while for India that has 16.1 percent which has significantly low.

Table 2: Inequality adjusted human development index, 2014

Sr. No.	Particular	Very High HD		High HD		Medium HD		Low HD		India	World
		Norway	Australia	Belarus	Russian Federation	Botswana	Moldova	Kenya	Nepal		
1	Inequality adjusted HDI-Value	0.893	0.741	0.714	0.798	0.431	0.618	0.377	0.401	0.435	0.548
2	Coefficient of human inequality	5.3	7.9	7.1	10.5	36.5	10.8	31.1	25.9	27.7	22.7
3	Inequality in life expectancy (percent) (2014-2015)	3.4	4.2	6.8	9.8	21.9	11	31.5	21.1	25	17.4
4	Inequality adjusted life expectancy index-Value	0.916	0.92	0.736	0.695	0.535	0.707	0.439	0.602	0.554	0.654
5	Inequality in education (percent-2014)	2.3	1.9	3.7	2.3	32.1	7.3	26	41.4	42.1	26.8
6	Inequality adjusted education index-Value	0.886	0.914	0.804	0.788	0.437	0.651	0.38	0.266	0.302	0.442
7	Inequality in income (percent-2014)	10.2	17.7	10.8	18.7	55.5	14.0	36.0	15.1	16.1	24.0
8	Inequality adjusted income index-Value	0.878	0.752	0.69	0.664	0.344	0.514	0.321	0.403	0.508	0.571

Source: As mentioned in table 1

Gender development index

Table 3: Gender development index, 2014

Sr. No.	Particular	Female/ Male	Very High HD		High HD		Medium HD		Low HD		India	World
			Norway	Australia	Belarus	Russian Federation	Botswana	Moldova	Kenya	Nepal		
1	Gender Development Index-Value	---	0.996	0.976	1.021	1.019	0.982	1.003	0.913	0.908	0.795	0.924
2	Human Development Index-Value	Female	0.940	0.922	0.806	0.804	0.691	0.694	0.527	0.521	0.525	0.670
		Male	0.944	0.945	0.789	0.789	0.704	0.692	0.577	0.574	0.660	0.725
3	Life expectancy at birth-Years	Female	83.6	84.5	77.2	75.8	66.8	75.7	63.4	71.1	69.5	73.7
		Male	79.5	80.3	65.5	64.4	62.1	67.4	59.9	68.2	66.6	69.5
4	Expected years of schooling-Years	Female	18.2	20.7	16.2	15.1	12.6	12.2	10.7	12.5	11.3	12.2
		Male	16.8	19.7	15.1	14.3	12.4	11.6	11.3	12.2	11.8	12.4
5	Mean years of schooling - Years	Female	12.7	13.1	11.9	11.9	8.7	11.1	5.9	2.3	3.6	6.2
		Male	12.5	12.9	12.1	12	9.1	11.3	7.3	4.5	7.2	7.9
6	Estimated GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$)	Female	57140	72825	12922	17269	15179	4599	2255	1956	2116	10296
		Male	72825	50914	21010	28287	18096	5915	3270	2690	8656	18373
7	Gender Inequality Index Rank - Value	2014	0.067	0.11	0.151	0.276	0.48	0.248	0.552	0.489	0.563	0.449
8	Gender Inequality Index Rank - Rank	2014	9	19	31	54	106	50	126	108	130	---

Source: As mentioned in table 1

The gender development index and its details are given in table 3. The major findings

has been discussed here as. The female human development index value has high compared to male for developed countries as Belaru and Rassuan Federation. The some extent variations have found in the human development index value between the female and male for all selected countries, India and world except high developed countries but this variation has found more in India compared to other countries. Maternal mortality ratio for India has found about 190 in 2014 which has comparatively very high. The estimated gross net income per capita found higher for all the selected countries except the Australia, but in case of India the per capita gross net income of male has more than three times high compared to the female income. Thus the high variation has found in per capita income for male and female. The remaining other gender related components' details are obtained from table 3.

Population trends in India

Table 4: Population trends

Sr. No.	Particular	Very High HD		High HD		Medium HD		Low HD		India	World
		Norway	Australia	Belarus	Russian Federation	Botswana	Moldova	Kenya	Nepal		
1	Total (Millions) - Year 2014	5.1	23.6	9.3	142.5	2.0	3.5	45.5	28.1	1,267.4	7,243.8
2	Total (Millions) - Year 2030	5.8	28.3	8.5	133.6	2.3	3.1	66.3	32.9	1,476.4	8,424.9
3	Average annual growth- Percent (2000/2005)	0.6	1.3	-0.6	-0.4	1.3	-1.7	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.2
4	Average annual growth- Percent (2010/2015)	1	1.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.9	-0.8	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.1
5	Urban - percent 2014	80.2	89.6	76.3	74.3	63.6	49.8	25.2	18.0	32.4	53.5
6	Under age 5 (millions) 2014	0.3	1.6	0.5	8.4	0.2	0.2	7.1	2.9	122	663.0
7	Ages 15-64 (millions) -2014	3.3	15.6	6.6	100.8	1.3	2.5	25.2	17.1	835.2	4,765.8
7	Ages 15-64 : percent to total population	64.7	66.1	71.0	70.7	65.0	71.4	55.4	60.9	65.9	65.8
8	Ages 65 and older (millions) 2014	0.8	3.5	1.3	18.6	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.5	67.9	586.3
9	Medium age - Years 2015	39.2	37.4	39.5	38.5	22.8	36.3	19	23.1	26.9	30.2
10	Dependence ratio (per 100 people ages 15-64)										
i	Young age (0-14) Year 2015	28.6	29.1	22.4	23.4	52.3	23.6	75.4	53.4	42.9	39.6
ii	Old age (65 and older) - 2015	25.2	22.7	19.7	18.8	6	16.4	5	8.6	8.3	12.5
11	Total fertility rate - births per woman (2000/2005)	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.3	3.2	1.5	5	3.7	3.0	2.6
12	Total fertility rate - births per woman (2010/2015)	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.6	1.5	4.4	2.3	2.5	2.5
13	Sex ratio at birth- male to female births (2010/2015)	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.06	1.03	1.07	1.11	1.05

Source: As mentioned in table 1

In 2011, the urbanization in India has about 31.16 percent (1210.2 million population) which in 2001, urban population was 27.81 percent as against 23.34 percent in 1981. Since 1951 urban population in India has steadily increased and as a consequence the proportion of urban population to total population has risen from 17.29 percent in 1951 to 31.16 percent in 2011 (Bhaiya, 2014). The average annual growth rates of population have 0.5 to 1.5 percent during 2000-05 and 2011-15 respectively for selected countries except Kenya (table 4). The urban population has found more than 50 percent of total population in very high developed countries to medium developed countries and its ranges between 89.6 (Australia) to 49.8 (Moldova) percent in 2014 while 32.4 percent urban population in India. The urban population has 53.5 percent

of total population in the world in 2014. The young population percentage has 65-70 percent of the total population for all sample countries including India and world except in low developed countries. The other important details of population trends have provided in table 4.

Human health

The table 5 shows the details of infants exclusively breastfed, infants lacking immunization, infants lacking immunization, mortality rates - infant, mortality rates - under five, child in malnutrition under age 5 for the year 2013. The different indicated health outcomes for India show that it has some extent higher as compared to the world level indicators and that has not only the world but also then the low developed country as Nepal and Kenya. The number of physician per ten thousand has also less for Indian and that has only seven, which has been adverse impact on the outcomes of public health. It is interesting to note here that the percentage human health expenditure of gross domestic product has near 10 to 5 percent in all the selected countries and 9.9 percent for the world, while for India it has only 4 percent.

Education achievements

Table 6: Education achievements

Sr. No.	Particular	Very High HD		High HD		Medium HD		Low HD		India	World
		Norway	Australia	Belarus	Russian Federation	Botswana	Moldova	Kenya	Nepal		
A	Literacy rate										
1	Adult (percent ages 15 and older) - 2005-13	—	—	99.6	99.7	86.7	99.1	72.2	57.4	62.8	81.2
2	Youth (percent ages 15-24) - 2005-13										
	Female Youth	—	—	99.8	99.8	97.9	100	81.6	77.5	74.4	84.7
	Male Youth	—	—	99.8	99.7	94.2	100	83.2	89.2	88.4	90.8
2	Population with at least some secondary education (percent ages 25 and elder) - 2005-13	97.1	94.4	89.3	90.9	75.7h	95	28.6	27.4	42.1	59.7
3	Gross enrollment ratio: Pre-primary (percent of preschool age children) 2008-14	99	108	104	91	18	82	60	87	58	54
4	Gross enrollment ratio: Primary (percent of primary school age population) 2008-14	99	105	98	101	106	94	114	133	113	109
5	Gross enrollment ratio: Secondary (percent of secondary school age population) 2008-14	111	136	105	95	82	88	67	67	69	74
6	Gross enrollment ratio: Tertiary (percent of tertiary school age population) 2008-14	74	86	93	76	18	41	4	14	25	32
7	Primary school dropout rate - percent of primary school cohort - 2008-14	1.5	—	1.3	3.4	7.0	5.4	22.4	39.6	—	17.6
8	Education quality										
1	Performance of 15 year old students - Reading	504	512	—	475	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Performance of 15 year old students - Mathematics	489	504	—	482	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Performance of 15 year old students - Science	495	521	—	486	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Primary school teachers trained to teach - percent - 2008-14	—	—	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
5	Pupil-teacher ratio primary school (No. of pupils per teacher) - 2008-14	—	—	15	20	25	16	57	24	35	25
6	Public expenditure on education - percent of GDP - 2005-14	6.6	5.1	5.1	4.1	9.5	8.3	6.6	4.7	3.8	5.0

Source: As mentioned in table 1

The adult literacy rates have 62.8 percent for India and 81.2 percent for the world as a whole during 2005-13 (table 6). The youth female and male literacy rates have 74.4 percent and 88.4 percent in India during same period. The other parameters of

literacy rates as percentage as population with at least some secondary education, gross enrollment ratio in pre-primary, gross enrollment ratio in primary, gross enrollment ratio in secondary, gross enrollment ratio in tertiary and primary school dropout rate have also high or very high in India compared to the world percentage during 2008-14. The pupil-teachers ratio in primary school (number of pupils per teacher) has 35 in the same period which has also more than near doubles. In case of public expenditure of gross domestic product, this share of percentage for India has 3.8 percent while this share has above 4 to 8.5 percent in the high and medium developed countries during 2005-14.

National income

Table 7: National income and composition of resources

Sr. No.	Particular	Very High HD		High HD		Medium HD		Low HD		India	World
		Norway	Australia	Belarus	Russian Federation	Botswana	Moldova	Kenya	Nepal		
A	National income										
1	Total gross domestic product - 2011 PPP \$ billions - 2013	317.5	990.7	161.4	3,381.5	30.8	16.1	120	60.4	6,558.7	97,140.4
2	Per capita gross domestic product (2011 PPP \$) - 2013	62,448	42,831	17,055	23,564	15,247	4,521	2,705	2,173	5,238	13,964
3	Gross fixed capital formation (percent of GDP) : 2005-13	22.6	28.3	36.9	21.5	33.9	22.9	20.4	22.6	28.3	24.3
4	Total general govt. final expenditure (percent of GDP) - 2005-13	21.9	17.7	14.2	19.5	19.7	20.3	14.0	9.9	11.8	17.0
5	Average annual growth of general govt. final expenditure : (percent) - 2005-13	1.8	---	-2.6	0.5	4.3	-2.0	1.1	-6.9	3.8	3.6
6	Total tax revenue (percent of GDP) - 2005-13	27.3	21.4	15.1	15.1	27.1	18.6	15.9	15.3	10.7	13.9
7	Taxes on income, profit and capital gain (percent of total tax revenue) - 2005-13	31.8	65.3	3.5	1.9	23.9	2.7	40.9	18.7	44.8	33.7
8	Research and development expenditure (percent of GDP)	1.7	2.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.8	2.0
B	Dept										
1	Domestic credit provided by financial sector (percent of GDP) - 2013	87.0	158.8	39.9	48.3	13.6	44.0	42.8	69.1	77.1	164.0
2	External dept stock (percent of GNI) - 2005-13	---	---	56.7	---	16.6	75.0	30.8	19.7	23.0	23.6
3	Total debt service (percent of GNI) - 2013	---	---	6.7	---	1.3	7.6	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.9
C	Price										
1	Consumer price index (2010=100) - 2013	104	108	289	122	123	118	132	130	132	---
2	Domestic food price level - Index : 2009-14	1.5	1.4	5.3	4.3	2.9	4.8	5.8	9.5	4.7	---
3	Domestic food price level - Volatility index : 2009-14	11.3	..	6.0	5.2	3.6	5.7	6.0	10.2	8.4	---

Source: As mentioned in table 1

The national income, per capita gross domestic product, total tax revenue, research and development, dept, price index etc. for the selected countries have presented in table 7. The percentage shares of tax revenue in the gross domestic product have above 15 percent for medium and above developed countries during 2005-13. This share for in the India has only 10.7 percent during same period which indicates the less revenue would not efficiently allocate for the human development and for economic development which adverse affect the overall development. The

expenditure on research and development has one of the important component for the human development and therefore enough expenditure is must requires. In India this expenditure has only 0.8 percent of gross domestic product during 2005-13, while this expenditure has near and above 2 percent in the other countries during same period. The other important details of national income and compositions of resources trends have extended in the table 7.

Environmental sustainability

The environmental related details have been displayed in table 8. This table shows that among the primary energy supply the percentage of fossil fuels in total has 27.6 percent in India in 2012 while that have for high developed country as Australia and high developed country as Belarus and Russian Federation have above 90 percent in the same year. The percentage of electrification rate into total population in rural area has far below in India (69.7 percent in 2012) compared to other well developed to medium developed countries in the world. The forest area has been also gradually declined in most of the countries during 1990-12 including India. In case of withdrawals of water resources as fresh water, about 34 percent of total renewable water resources found in India during 2005-14 which has very high compared to medium and low developed countries.

Table 8: Environmental sustainability

Sr. No.	Particular	Very High HD		High HD		Medium HD		Low HD		India	World
		Norway	Australia	Belarus	Russian Federation	Botswana	Moldova	Kenya	Nepal		
A	Primary energy supply										
1	Fossil fuels (percent of total) - 2012	57.3	95.4	90.4	91	65.4	94.9	19.7	12.5	72.3	81.2
2	Renewable sources (percent of total) - 2012	47.8	4.6	5.9	9.2	22.3	3.4	80.3	86.9	27.6	18.6
3	Electrification rate (percent of population) - 2012										
	Total	100	100	100	100	53.2	100	23	76.3	78.7	84.5
	Rural	100	100	100	100	23.9	100	6.7	71.6	69.7	70.9
4	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita - tonnes - 2011	9.2	16.5	6.7	12.6	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.2	1.7	4.6
5	Average annual growth in percent (1970-2011)	0.8	1.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	7	5.2	-0.9
B	Natural resources										
1	Natural resources depletion - percent of GNI - 2008-13	9.0	3.8	1.5	11.8	1.6	0.2	3.3	4.2	3.6	4.0
2	Forest area - percent of total land area - 2012	28.0	19.2	42.9	49.4	19.6	12.0	6.1	25.4	23.1	30.9
3	Forest area - percent change - 1990-2012	11.9	-4.6	11.9	0.1	-19.0	23.9	-7.1	-24.7	7.5	-3.7
4	Fresh water withdrawals (percent of total renewable water resources) - 2005-14	0.8	3.9	—	—	—	9.1	..	4.5	33.9	—
C	Effects of environmental threats										
1	Details of children under age 5 due to (per lakh children under age 5) : Outdoor air pollution - 2008	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	1	5	5
2	Details of children under age 5 due to (per lakh children under age 5) : Indoor air pollution - 2008	—	—	—	—	210	13	217	139	131	144
3	Details of children under age 5 due to (per lakh children under age 5) : Poor water sanitation or hygiene - 2004	—	—	1	5	341	15	362	337	316	263
4	Population living on degraded land - percent - 2010	0.2	9.0	4.7	3.1	22.0	21.8	31.0	2.3	9.6	10.2
5	Natural disasters ; Population affected (average annual per million people) 0-2005/2012	12	1,337	472	161	1,610	6,840	46,271	8,366	11,986	—
Source: As mentioned in table 1											

Source: As mentioned in table 1

Work and employment

In India, economic opportunities in the non-farm sector have also been increasing. A comparative account of the non-farm sector in the rural vis-à-vis in the urban sector

however, shows significant disparity in terms of its size and growth. The lopsided nature of growth of the non-farm sector is causing a problem of rural - urban migration for labour. The utilization of labour force mainly depends on the supply and demand behavior of the better half group particularly women (Kumar 2013). The share of total non-farm workforce in the rural workforce in India was 14.3 percent in 1961 and it rose to 18.6 percent in 1983. At the all India level and in Gujarat the share of the rural non-farm sector in the total rural labour force has increased during the last two decades. The rural non-farm sector has led to an increase in the share of casual labour in the non-farm sector. Lower labour supply has raising the price of non-agricultural activities (Bhaiya 15).

The table 9 reveals regarding work and employment such as employment to population ratio, labour participation rate, employment agriculture, employment in service, labour force with tertiary education, vulnerable employment, unemployment and labour productivity etc. for selected countries. The employment in agriculture has found near half of the total working population in India which has very high compared other developed countries, on the other side, very low employment in the service sector in India. The situation of unemployment among youth ages 15-24 has also much in India during 2008-14 compared other remaining countries. The labour productivity as output per worker relatively low in India during 2008-14. The other important details of work and employment have sown in below table.

Table 9: Work and employment

Sr. No.	Particular	Very High HD		High HD		Medium HD		Low HD		India	World
		Norway	Australia	Belarus	Russian Federation	Botswana	Moldova	Kenya	Nepal		
A	Employment										
1	Employment to population ratio (percent ages 15 and elder) - 2013	62.6	61.5	52.7	60.1	62.6	38.6	61.1	81.1	52.2	59.7
2	Labour participation rate (percent ages 15 and elder) - 2013	64.9	65.2	56	63.7	76.7	40.7	67.3	83.3	54.2	63.5
3	Employment to population ratio (percent ages 15 and elder) - 2013	6.4	5.6	21.6	13.9	—	33.8	—	—	—	—
4	Employment in agriculture (percent of total employment) - 1990	2.2	3.3	10.5	9.7	29.9	26.4	61.1	..	47.2	30.3
5	Employment in agriculture (percent of total employment) - 2012	69.2	69.3	36.1	45.6	31.4	33.9	—	—	—	—
6	Employment in service (percent of total employment) - 1990	77.4	75.5	49.9	62.3	54.9	54.3	32.2	..	28.1	46
7	Employment in service (percent of total employment) - 2012	41.9	37.3	—	54.9	—	25.3	—	—	—	—
8	Labour force with tertiary education - percent : 2007-12	5.1	9	2.1	5.7	12.9	30.5	—	—	80.8	47.6
9	Vulnerable employment (percent of total employment) : 2008-13	3.5	5.2	6.1	5.5	17.9	5.6	—	2.7	3.6	6.1
B	Un-employment										
1	Total (percent of labour force): 2008-13	0.7	1.1	—	1.7	10.4 e	1.7	—	1	1.4	..
2	Youth (percent ages 15-24): 2008-14	9.2	12.2	12.5	13.8	36	12.2	—	3.5	10.7	15.1
3	Youth not in school or employment (percent ages 15-24): 2008-14	5.6	4.7	12.1	12	—	28.6	—	—	—	—
C	Labour productivity										
1	Output per worker (2005 PPP \$) : 2005-12	92,694	69,987	—	29,974	33,651	11,587	—	2,448	8,821	24280
2	Hours worked per week (per employed person) : 2003-12	27.3	33.2	—	38.1	—	—	—	37.6	—	—

Source: As mentioned in table 1

Human security

The human security related details as birth registration, refugees by country of origin, internally displaced persons, homeless people due to natural disaster, orphaned children, prison population, homicide rate, suicide rate of female and male, depth

of food deficit, violence against women etc. has been reveals from the table 10. The human security related indicators as refugees by country of origin, internally displaced persons, homeless people due to natural disaster, suicide rate of female, violence against women etc. found in India comparatively high during the mentioned period. The remaining other details of human security for the selected countries have presented in the table.

Sr. No.	Particular	Very High HD		High HD		Medium HD		Low HD		India	World
		Norway	Australia	Belarus	Russian Federation	Botswana	Moldova	Kenya	Nepal		
1	Birth registration (percent under age 5): 2005-13	100	100	100	100	72	100	60	42	84	71
2	Refugees by country of origin ('000) : 2014	---	---	4.4	75.0	0.2	2.2	8.6	8.1	11.2	17474.2
3	Internally displaced persons ('000) : 2014	---	---	---	25.4	---	---	309.2	50.0	853.9	38170.2
4	Homeless people due to natural disaster (average annual per million people) : 2005/2014	0	33	0	10	0	0	12	316	743	---
5	Orphaned children ('000): 2013	---	---	---	---	130	---	2500	---	---	---
6	Prison population (per lakh people) : 2002-13	72	130	335	475	205	188	121	48	30	144
7	Homicide rate (per lakh people) : 2008-12	2.2	1.1	5.1	9.2	18.4	6.5	6.4	2.9	3.5	6.2
8	Suicide rate (per lakh people): 2012										
	Female	5.2	52.0	6.4	6.2	2.0	4.8	8.4	20	16.4	7.8
	Male	13.0	16.1	32.7	35.1	5.7	24.1	24.4	30.1	25.8	14.7
9	Depth of food deficit (kilocalories/person/day): 2012/2014	---	---	---	---	191	..	140	50	110	93
10	Violence against women (intimate or non-intimate partner violence ever experienced) : Percent : 2001-11	26.8	39.9	---	---	---	24.6	45.1	26.0	35.4	---

Source: As mentioned in table 1

International integration

The international indicators as exports and import, financial flows as foreign direct investment and net inflows, Remittances, inflows; human mobility as net migration rate, stock of immigrants, international student mobility, international inbound tourists; communication as internet users, mobile phone subscriptions etc of the selected countries of respective period have providing in the table 11. This table shows that percentage of private capital flow has negative in 2013 in India. Not only that in the human mobility as per thousand the net migration rate during 2010 to 2015 and percent of total tertiary enrolment of international student mobility in 2013 have found -0.4 and -0.6 percent in India. When we talk about digital India, per hundred mobile phone subscriptions have about 74.5 during 2014 in India. This kind of indicators of components of human development to put any country remains in the world scenarios.

Supplementary indicators for human development

The status of supplementary indicators for the human development for the year 2014 has also covered under the present study. Under the perceptions of individual well being the education quality, healthcare quality, standard of living, feeling safe, Freedom choice for female and male; perceptions of work and labour market as

ideal job, feeling active and productive, volunteered time, local labour market; perceptions of government as trust in national government, actions to preserve the environment, confidence in judicial system etc. The table 12 shows these indicators for the selected countries including India. The mentioned various indicators of India have found satisfied, however, compared to very high developed and high developed countries there have below or less (table 12).

Sr. No.	Particular	Very High HD		High HD		Medium HD		Low HD		India	World
		Norway	Australia	Belarus	Russian Federation	Botswana	Moldova	Kenya	Nepal		
1	Birth registration (percent under age 5): 2005-13	100	100	100	100	72	100	60	42	84	71
2	Refugees by country of origin ('000): 2014	---	---	4.4	75.0	0.2	2.2	8.6	8.1	11.2	17474.2
3	Internally displaced persons ('000): 2014	---	---	---	25.4	---	---	309.2	50.0	853.9	38170.2
4	Homeless people due to natural disaster (average annual per million people): 2005/2014	0	33	0	10	0	0	12	316	743	---
5	Orphaned children ('000): 2013	---	---	---	---	130	---	2500	---	---	---
6	Prison population (per lakh people): 2002-13	72	130	335	475	205	188	121	48	30	144
7	Homicide rate (per lakh people): 2008-12	2.2	1.1	5.1	9.2	18.4	6.5	6.4	2.9	3.5	6.2
8	Suicide rate (per lakh people): 2012										
	Female	5.2	52.0	6.4	6.2	2.0	4.8	8.4	20	16.4	7.8
	Male	13.0	16.1	32.7	35.1	5.7	24.1	24.4	30.1	25.8	14.7
9	Depth of food deficit (kilocalories/person/day): 2012/2014	---	---	---	---	191	..	140	50	110	93
10	Violence against women (intimate or non-intimate partner violence ever experienced): Percent: 2001-11	26.8	39.9	---	---	---	24.6	45.1	26.0	35.4	---

Source: As mentioned in table 1

Supplementary indicators for human development

Table 12: Supplementary indicators: perceptions of well-being - 2014

Sr. No.	Particular	Very High HD		High HD		Medium HD		Low HD		India	World
		Norway	Australia	Belarus	Russian Federation	Botswana	Moldova	Kenya	Nepal		
A Perceptions of individual well-being											
1	Education quality (percent satisfied)	82	67	48	48	56	49	68	83	69	63
2	Healthcare quality (percent satisfied)	82	82	37	18	52	42	53	60	58	58
3	Standard of living (percent satisfied)	95	83	49	55	32	46	45	73	58	64
4	Feeling safe (percent answering yes)	86	62	62	51	35	41	52	59	51	62
B Freedom of choice (percent satisfied)											
5	Female	95	91	56	65	78	57	82	62	78	—
	Male	96	93	58	66	79	56	81	71	79	—
6	Overall life satisfaction index (0, least satisfied, to 10 most satisfied)	7.4	7.3	5.8	6.0	4.0	5.9	4.9	5.0	4.4	5.3
B Perceptions of work and labour market											
1	Ideal job (percent answering yes): 2013	85	70	46	48	48	32	63	87	80	71
2	Feeling active and productive (percent answering agree or strongly agree)	—	60	43	56	42	50	46	37	47	52
3	Volunteered time (percent answering yes)	32	40	16	19	26	14	43	27	17	18
4	Local labour market (percent answering good)	52	25	31	31	27	7	44	50	24	37
C Perceptions of government											
1	Trust in national government (percent answering yes)	70	46	51	64	71	18	64	59	73	54
2	Actions to preserve the environment (percent satisfied)	56	58	44	28	71	23	60	60	54	54
3	Confidence in judicial system (percent answering yes)	83	60	43	36	72	19	51	63	67	54

Source: As mentioned in table 1

Dynamics of development in Gujarat

Human development cannot be reviewed independently of economic growth, since economic growth is a means of achieving sustainable human development. Today it is one of the prosperous states of India with about 50 million population (in 2001) spread over 196,000 sq. km. Though the state has less than 5 per cent of the population, it contributes about 7 per cent of the production and about 13 per cent of the industrial output. Gujarat is one of the developed states in India. State's

per capita income in 2000-01 was Rs. 12,975 (at 1993-94 prices), which was about 27 per cent higher than the national per capita income of Rs. 10,254 in the same year. The per capita monthly consumption expenditure in the state was Rs. 678.27 (in 1999-00), which was 25.4 per cent higher than the national average. The state economy has diversified sources of income, with about 84.5 per cent of it coming from non-primary sources and a diversified workforce, about 47.8 per cent of whom are engaged in non-primary sectors. The state is also relatively more urbanized than others with about 38 per cent of population living in urban areas as against 27 per cent for the country. The state has well developed capital and money markets (Hirway and Mahdevia, (2004).

Gujarat: Human development

Gujarat has been ranked third in the country in terms of growth during the ten five year plan (2002-2007). The state has registered an overall Gujarat state domestic product growth rate of 12.99 percent and aims at around 15 percent of industrial growth in the current plan. However, in terms of human development ranking it slipped to sixth position in 2001 in spite of improvement in terms of value of human development index. Also around 14 percent of the population lives below the poverty line according to the Census 2001. It is realized that economic and fiscal measures alone would not result in addressing the millennium development goals of poverty alleviation. Hence the Government of Gujarat initiated preparation District human development reports in 2008 (Padia, 2010).

Issues and challenges for human development in India

The following some issues and challenges for the humane development have drown which are given as follows:

1. The urban population has found more than 70 percent of total population in very high developed countries to medium developed and therefore, they have getting good quality of healthcare service. Whereas 53.5 percent urban population in India even today, thus, near 50 percent population have living in the rural area where no good quality of healthcare and medical service, which effect the human development.
2. The number of physician per ten thousand has also less in Indian and that has only seven physicians, which has been adverse impact on the outcomes of public health and services.
3. The percentage human health expenditure of gross domestic product has near above 5 percent in all most developed countries including the world. If to consider the population of the country the only 4 percent of gross domestic product expenditure toward the public health. That is a challenge for India as well as for human health and development.
4. The pupil-teachers ratio in primary school (number of pupils per teacher) has 35 in the 2014 which has also more than near doubles compared to other countries. In case of public expenditure of gross domestic product, this share of percentage for India has only 3.8 percent while this share has above 4 percent in medium and high

developed countries during 2005-14. These kinds of challenges have also facing India.

5. The percentage shares of tax revenue in the gross domestic product has only 10.7 percent during 2005-13 which indicates the less revenue would not efficiently allocate for the human development and for economic development which adverse affect the overall development.
6. The expenditure on research and development has one of the important components for the human development but in India this expenditure has only 0.8 percent of gross domestic product during 2005-13, thus for quality research work it would increase in the expenditure.
7. The percentage of electrification rate in the rural areas of India has far below (69.7 percent in 2012) compared to other well developed to medium developed countries so rural people always in the dark and unknown. This is also one challenge before the country.
8. Some geographical area of the world have require for the forest for maintaining the environment sustainability but the forest area has always been gradually declined in most of the countries including India. This has big challenge toward not only India but for all the countries.
9. In case of withdrawals of water resources as fresh water, about 34 percent of total renewable water resources found in India during 2005-14 which has very high compared countries in the world which have require to decline and available resource should sustained for future use and to keep for future generation.
10. Even today the employment in agriculture has found near half of the total working population in India which has very high and other side, very less employments in the service sector in India. The situation of unemployment among youth ages 15-24 has also much in India. The labour productivity as output per worker relatively low in India during 2008-14. These kinds of problems have facing the India which has been directly affecting the human development.
11. The human security related indicators as refugees by country of origin, internally displaced persons, homeless people due to natural disaster, suicide rate of female, violence against women etc. have found relatively more in India, which require to proper implementation of policy for settled down these kinds of issues.
12. When India has been talking about digitalization, the 18 percent internet user of total population in India in 2014 and per hundred mobile phone subscriptions have about 74.5 during 2014 in India. These indicators of human development components would put any country remains in the world particularly for human development.

Major conclusion

The human development is all about enlarging human choices focusing on the richness of human lives rather than simply the richness of economies. The human development is a comprehensive process of enlarging choices of people as they acquire more capabilities and enjoy more opportunities to use those capabilities. India

growing economies of the world. Despite these positive developments, India is still among the countries with some of the lowest indicators of human development. The average annual growth rate of human development index has 0.73 percent for the world during 1990 to 2014. The female human development index value has high compared to male for developed countries and some extent variations have found in the human development index value between the female and male including India. The different indicated health outcomes for India show that it has some extent higher as compared to the world level indicators and that has not only the world but also then the low developed country as Nepal and Kenya. Some challenges and issues such as high pupil-teachers ratio, low shares of tax revenue, less expenditure on research and development, issues of electrification rate in rural areas, maintaining the environment sustainability and problem of sustain the forest area, much withdrawals of water resources as fresh water, high pressure of employment in agriculture, serious situation of unemployment and safe employment among youth, low labour productivity, human security etc. has been the major in India which has directly and indirectly to lay down the human sustainable development, which have require long term appropriate policy.

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has achieved excellence in several key areas ranging from information technology and pharmaceuticals to automotive parts, and is now considered as one of the fastest growing economies of the world. Despite these positive developments, India is still among the countries with some of the lowest indicators of human development. The average annual growth rate of human development index has 0.73 percent for the world during 1990 to 2014. The female human development index value has high compared to male for developed countries and some extent variations have found in the human development index value between the female and male including India. The different indicated health outcomes for India show that it has some extent higher as compared to the world level indicators and that has not only the world but also then the low developed country as Nepal and Kenya. Some challenges and issues such as high pupil-teachers ratio, low shares of tax revenue, less expenditure on research and development, issues of electrification rate in rural areas, maintaining the environment sustainability and problem of sustain the forest area, much withdrawals of water resources as fresh water, high pressure of employment in agriculture, serious situation of unemployment and safe employment among youth, low labour productivity, human security etc. has been the major in India which has directly and indirectly to lay down the human sustainable development, which have require long term appropriate policy.

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