

1	2	3	4	5
28	West Bengal	971	1,555	1,894
	UTs			
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	23	27
2	Chandigarh	5	4	0
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
4	Daman and Diu	0	1	0
5	Delhi	N.R.	N.R.	8
6	Lakshadweep	0	0	1
7	Puducherry	1	4	8
	TOTAL	26,046	20,150	27,152

N.R. : Not reported

Position of India in Human Development Report

†* 142. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken note of the reference made about India's position in the Human Development Report prepared by the United Nations Development Programme for the year 2011;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that India holds 134th position in the complete list of 187 countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that despite Government claims of economic development in India, lives of humans could not be improved in the country; and

(e) if so, the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Human Development Report (HDR) 2011 titled "Sustainability and Equity : A

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Better Future for All”, released recently by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), places India at 134th rank among 187 countries in Human Development Index (HDI) for the year 2011.

The Human Development Reports released by the UNDP have been publishing country specific Human Development Index (HDI) annually since 1990. This report ranks the countries by the level of their human development. The HDI is a composite index that combines three dimensions of human development namely long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent living standard. Corresponding to these three dimensions three component indices such as life expectancy index reflecting life expectancy at birth, education index measured by a combination of mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling, and income index computed from Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (in Purchasing Power Parity in US \$) are computed and combined to estimate the country specific HDI.

(d) and (c) No, Sir. Economic development is accompanied with significant improvement in quality of life of people in the country. Better living standard and improvement in social well being is reflected by increase in Per Capita Income (PCI) by 49% during 2004-05 to 2010-11; increase in Literacy Rate from 65.2% in 2001 to 74% in 2011; reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 80/1000 live births in 1991 to 50/1000 live births in 2009; improvement in Life Expectancy Rate from 60.3 during 1991-95 to 63.5 during 2002-06 and reduction in Head Count Poverty Ratio from 45% in 1993-94 to 37.2% in 2004-05.

The UNDP HDR 2011 reveals that India has registered a consistent improvement in HDI value which increased from 0.410 in 1990 to 0.461 in 2000 and further to 0.547 in 2011. As recorded in the HDR 2011, the HDI growth estimated at 1.56% on average per year has been the fastest for India during the period 2000-2011 compared to that in the 1990s, which registered an annual average HDI growth of 1.38% during 1990-2000. This growth is also significant as compared to many other developing countries.

The Government's strategy of achieving high growth rate, generating more employment opportunities and strengthening of social infrastructure such as public health and education through implementation of flagship programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) and poverty alleviation by providing wage and self employment, safe drinking water and total sanitation campaign, etc. have impacted the human wellbeing positively and are expected to improve India's HDI ranking further.