

- IHDI combines a country's average achievement in health, education and income with how those achievements are distributed among the country's population by "discounting" each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality.
- Two countries with different levels of achievements can have the same average HDI value.
- Under perfect equality, the IHDI is equal to the HDI, but falls below the HDI when inequality rises.
- **Gender Development Index (GDI)**
 - The GDI measures gender gaps in human development achievements by accounting for disparities between women and men in three basic dimensions of human development—health, knowledge and living standards using the same component indicators as in the HDI.
 - It is a direct measure of gender gap showing the female HDI as a percentage of the male HDI.
 - The GDI value of 1 indicates perfect gender equality.
- **Gender Inequality Index (GII)**
 - The GII is an inequality index.
 - **Reproductive Health**, measured by the maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates.
 - **Empowerment**, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of Indian Economy adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education.
 - **Labour market participation**, measured by the labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older.
- **Multidimensional Poverty Index**
 - The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), published for the first time in the 2010 Report, complements monetary measures of poverty by considering overlapping deprivations suffered by individuals at the same time.
 - The index identifies deprivations across the same three dimensions as the HDI and shows the number of people who are multidimensionally poor (suffering deprivations in 33% or more of the weighted indicators) and the number of weighted deprivations with which poor households typically contend with.
- **Happiness Index as a Measure of Human Development**
 - The Happiness Index is brought by the World Happiness Report. It is a measure of happiness published by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network.
 - The World Happiness Report aims to draw global attention around the need to create a sound policy for what matters most to people - their well-being.
 - It maps happiness on the parameters of GDP per capita, social support, and healthy life expectancy, freedom to make life choices, generosity and perceptions of corruption.
 - All the top countries tend to have high values for all six of the key variables that have been found to support well-being: income, healthy life expectancy, social support, freedom, trust and generosity.

Human Development in India
- India's rank is 129 in the 2019 Human Development Index (HDI) out of the 189 countries.
- It is placed in the medium human development category.
- India's HDI has increased from 0.428 in 1990 to 0.647 in 2019.
- India's ranking remained low because of poor social indicators. Smaller SAARC countries like Sri Lanka (71) and Maldives (104) have surpassed India in the rankings.
- India has one of the lowest life expectancy (69.4 years) and the lowest mean years of schooling (6.5 years) in the region.
- 26.8% of India's HDI value is lost on account of inequalities - a greater loss than for most of its South Asian neighbours (the average loss for the region is 26.1).
- The trends of 20 years show that HDI of India has improved over time, but ranking has not improved much.
- The slow progress is due to a slowdown in the economy, slow growth in expected years of schooling and declining growth rates of life expectancy, particularly in Asia.
 - India also has the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) among all BRICS nations, with its life expectancy, higher only than South Africa.
 - Russia, Brazil and China are in the high HDI category with rankings of 49, 79 and 85 respectively.

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Poverty and Unemployment

Poverty

Poverty doesn't have a single or universal definition because it is multidimensional in nature.

However, the state of being under poverty is decided through determining whether a person is able to meet 'basic needs' or not. It is the multidimensional nature of 'basic needs' throughout the globe that gives poverty multiple definitions and indicators.

Types of Poverty

Poverty is complex, it does not mean the same thing for all people. We can identify six types of poverty: situational, generational, absolute, relative, urban, and rural.

- ❑ **Situational Poverty:** It is generally caused by a sudden crisis or loss and is often temporary. Events causing situational poverty include environmental disasters, divorce, or severe health problems.
- ❑ **Generational Poverty:** It occurs in families where at least two generations have been born into poverty. Families living in this type of poverty are not equipped with the tools to move out of their situations.
- ❑ **Absolute Poverty (Extreme Poverty, or Abject Poverty):** It is "a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services." It involves a scarcity of such necessities as shelter, running water, and food. Families who live in absolute poverty tend to focus on day-to-day survival.
- ❑ **Relative Poverty:** It refers to the economic status of a family whose income is insufficient to meet its society's average standard of living. Relatively poor at one place can be well-off at other.
- ❑ **Urban Poverty:** It generally occurs in metropolitan areas. The urban poor deal with a complex aggregate of chronic and acute stressors (including crowding,

violence, and noise) and are dependent on often-inadequate large-city services. As per Lakdawala Committee, the overflow of rural poor to urban region is the main cause of poverty growth with increased urbanization.

- ❑ **Rural Poverty:** It occurs in non-metropolitan areas (including census town). In rural areas, there are more single-guardian households, and families often have access to services, support for disabilities, and quality education opportunities. Programs to encourage transition from welfare to work are problematic in remote rural areas where job opportunities are few. The rural poverty rate is growing and has exceeded the urban rate every year since data collection began in the 1960s. The difference between the two poverty rates is about 14% as per Tendulkar panel.

Poverty Around the World

- ❑ As per the World Bank a person earning \$1.90 or less per day measured at 2005 international prices and adjusted to local currency using PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) is under poverty. The international poverty line is worked out as the average of national poverty lines in poorest fifteen countries (in terms of consumption per capita) by the World Bank through an 'International Comparison Program'.
- ❑ The World Bank in its most recent estimates in 2015 has found that "10% of the world's population lived on less than \$1.90 a day, down from nearly 36% in 1990. In 2015, 736 million people lived on less than \$1.90 a day, down from 1.85 billion in 1990."
- ❑ Asian Development Bank, too, has its own poverty line which is currently at \$1.51 per person per day.
- ❑ Moreover, there's also a Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) which ranks 101 countries on deprivations across ten indicators in health, education, and standard of living. It is developed by Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) with the UN Development Programme (UNDP).