

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2568**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.2021

**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX**

2568: DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:  
SHRI SUNIL DATTATRAY TATKARE:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE:  
SHRI KULDEEP RAI SHARMA:  
DR. DNV SENTHILKUMAR S.:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) makes any ranking of various countries on the count of Human Development Index and if so, the details of India's ranking in the UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI) for 2020;
- (b) the key features of the HDR, 2020 with respect to India and reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to improve the growth in terms of human development in the country and if so, the details thereof and the challenges faced by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to improve the human development status in the country?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
AND MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF  
STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

- (a) Yes Sir, United Nations development Programme (UNDP) makes ranking of various countries on the count of Human Development Index (HDI). As per the UNDP's Human Development Report 2020, India is ranked 131 out of 189 countries (Human Development Report 2020 is available at <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020.pdf>). (The ranking of the countries is available at page no. 351 of the Human Development Report 2020)
- (b) Human Development Index (HDI) ranks countries by HDI Values. The HDI has three domains, namely, Health (Life expectancy at birth), Education (Expected years of schooling, Mean years of schooling) and Finance [Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (PPP \$)]. Each of these three domains, namely, Health, Education and Finance has equal weightage of 33% in HDI. Therefore, overall performance of HDI depends on the performance of each of these three domains. Overall score of India in the HDI has improved over the years, which is summarised below:

<b>Component</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
HDI rank	134	130	131	130	129	131
HDI score	0.579	0.616	0.624	0.640	0.642	0.645
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.4	68.0	68.3	68.8	69.4	69.7
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.3	11.7	11.7	12.3	12.3	12.2
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.4	5.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (PPP \$)	3,468	5,497	5,663	6,353	6,829	6,681

To monitor the performance of selected Global Indices to drive reforms and growth with special reference to Human Development Index, Committee of Secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretariat is monitoring and reviewing the measures taken by all the line Ministries namely, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Women & Child Development and the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

- (c) & (d) To improve the growth in terms of human development in the country, Government has taken various steps. Actions initiated by the line Ministries are as follows:

### **Ministry of Education**

#### **Department of School Education and Literacy**

- i. Universalization of Pre-Primary Education by 2030
- ii. Improving enrolment in primary classes
- iii. Curtailing Dropout Rates and Ensuring Universal Access to Education at all Levels
- iv. Identifying gaps and bridging availability of teachers at school level
- v. Improving adult literacy
- vi. Increase internet access to schools and promote digital schools
- vii. The Samagra Shiksha Scheme has been aligned with the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 for further extension up to year 2025-26 and the reform agenda in the NEP and Samagra Shiksha has been discussed extensively with the States/UTs. PGI has been evolved with extensive discussion with the States/ UTs.

#### **Department of Higher Education**

- i. Half of eligible population attending higher education by 2035
- ii. Curtailing dropout rates in higher education and ensuring equity and equal access to Higher Education to all
- iii. Reforms in laws/ policies/ rules

#### **Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship**

- i. Amendment in Apprentices Act 1961 in 2014 and Apprenticeship Rules 1992 in 2015
- ii. Setting up of Unified Regulator of the Skilling ecosystem National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET)
- iii. Launch of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 1.0 and 2.0) and New PMKVY 3.0
- iv. Reforms in ITI eco-system
- v. Making Skill Aspirational

- vi. Rejuvenation and expansion of ITI eco-system through DAKSHATA (Deepening of Aptitude, Knowledge, Skill, Handiness & Ability of ITI Trainees)
- vii. PM Udyami Mitra for Excellence in Entrepreneurship Development (PM-UMEED)

**Ministry of Health & Family Welfare**

To have long and healthy life, to improve Life expectancy at Birth a targeted interventions have been taken up through the following measures in the National Health Programmes:

- i. Reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) the target is to bring it down from 113 per lakh in 2020-21 to 70 per lakh in 2030
- ii. Reduce Neonatal Mortality Rate from 23 per thousand in 2020-21 to 16 per thousand by 2025;
- iii. Reduce Under 5 Mortality Rate from 36 per thousand in 2020-21 to 23 per thousand by 2025;
- iv. Reduce Annual TB Incidence Rate from 199 per lakh in 2020-21 to 44 per lakh by 2025.

**Ministry of Finance**

To improve Gross National Income per capita the following reform actions have been taken :

- i. Increase in investment: Investment in National Infrastructure Pipeline-Outlay/ Spending in 8 Core Sectors viz; Energy, Railways, Roads, Ports, Airports, Urban, Digital Communication, Social Infrastructure-Higher Education
- ii. Ease of Doing Business (EODB): Improvement in Business Environment and Improvement in Ranking in State EODB Index
- iii. Land market: Computerization of Land records to improve the transparency and service delivery
- iv. Digital Services: Optical fiber connectivity to Gram Panchayats is being provided to improve income generation potential and bring a host of digital services to entire rural population.

Challenges identified along with proposed measures are as follows:

Sl. No.	Key challenges	Proposed measures
1.	<b>100% access to Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of 1 year of Balavatika in existing Primary schools under Samagra Shiksha</li> </ul>
2.	<b>High Drop out at Secondary Level at 18.1%</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening of new/upgraded secondary Schools</li> <li>• Separate toilets for boys, girls and Children With Special Needs (CWSN)</li> <li>• Financial assistance for children of age group 16-19 belong to Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) for enrolling in National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)</li> <li>• Residential Schools/Hostels</li> <li>• Transport/Escort Facilities</li> <li>• Vocational Education</li> </ul>
3.	<b>Low transition rate among Girls, SC, ST &amp; Minorities students at Secondary Level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs)</li> <li>• Separate Girls Toilets</li> <li>• Rani Laxmibai Atma Raksha Prashikshan (Self defence training)</li> <li>• Installation of sanitary pad vending machine and incinerators, etc.</li> <li>• Life skill and adolescent education programmes for emotional, mental and physical well being of children.</li> </ul>

\*\*\*\*\*