

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PLANNING  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:453  
ANSWERED ON:24.04.2002  
REPORT ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT  
A. VENKATESH NAIK;RAMSHETH THAKUR

**Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Planning Commission has prepared a report on human development on the lines of UNDP's annual human development report;
- (b) if Section Officer, the details thereof;
- (c) the main features of the report; and
- (d) the extent to which it is different from the UNDP Report?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE)

(a) to (d) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.453 FOR ANSWER C 24.4.2002 REGARDING REPORT ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

(a) & (b): Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has prepared 'The National Human Development Report - 2001' for India along the lines of UNDP's annual Human Development Report. The Report was released by the hon'ble Prime Minister on April 23, 2002. The copies of the Report have already been placed in the Parliament House Library and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) & (d) The National Human Development Report maps the state of human development and the quality of life in terms of changes in a range of indicators that have been tracked across States at different points of time over the period 1980 to 2001. The choice of indicators is governed by the need to capture the state of development on three critical dimensions of well being, namely longevity, i.e. the ability to live long and healthy life; education, i.e. the ability to read, write and acquire knowledge; and command over resources, i.e. the ability to enjoy a decent standard of living and have a socially meaningful life, using indicators that are relevant for the Indian context. The analytical presentation of the development status has been done in two forms. In the first case, the growth and the gaps vis-à-vis desired normative levels of eight different indicators covering attainments on education, health, economic well being and access to selected amenities have been presented. Secondly, from among the available indicators, a core set of composite indices, namely the Human Development Index (HDI) - reflecting the state of human development for the society as a whole - and the Human Poverty Index (HPI) - capturing the state of the deprived in the society, have been estimated for the early eighties and the early nineties for all the State and the Union Territories. These indices have been estimated, separately for rural and urban areas, in order to reflect the considerable disparities in human development that exist between the two regions. For selected major States, for which the data is available, the HDI has also been estimated for 2001. In addition, a Gender Equality Index (GEI) has been estimated to reflect the relative attainments of women as against men for the early eighties and early nineties.

The National Report while considering the same three dimensions of well-being differs from the UNDP Report in identifying and using contextually relevant indicators that not only reflect the prevailing social values, but also the common development priorities of the States on each of these dimensions.