

# The Status Of Human Development

### I. Concept of Human Development

1. With the publication of the first Human Development Report in 1990 by the UNDP, a paradigm shift in the contemporary development discourse has taken place. The very meaning and purpose of development has been redefined to shift focus from merely material well being to broader aspects of human well-being. Development is analyzed and understood in terms of betterment of people's lives not just the expansion of production processes. The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change overtime. People often value achievements that do not show up at all, or immediately, in income growth figures; greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and a sense of participation in community activities. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. The defining difference between economic growth and human development paradigms is that the first focuses exclusively on the expansion of only one choice (i.e. income), while the second emphasizes the enlargement of all human choices- economic, social, cultural or political.

2. The enlargement of people's choices can be achieved by expanding human **functioning** and **capabilities**. The functioning of a person refer to the valuable things that the person can do or be such as being well fed, well clad, etc. The capability of a person stands for the different combinations of functioning the person can achieve. Capabilities thus reflect the freedom to achieve functioning. Human development has two sides. One is the formation of human capabilities - such as improved health, knowledge and skills. The other is the use people make of their acquired capabilities - for employment, productive activities, political affairs or leisure. A society needs to build up human capabilities as well as ensure equitable access to human opportunities. There has to be a fine balance between these two sides.

3. The concept of human development has four important components, namely, productivity, equity, sustainability and employment. It is concerned with the rate of economic growth as well with equitable

distribution of benefits from growth. It deals not only with the choice of the current generation but also with the sustainability of these choices for the future generations. Human development also seeks to empower people as both the means and the ends of development. In sum, human development is a holistic and an integrated concept.

4. Since 1990, the successive Human Development Reports (HDRs), being brought out by the UNDP, have identified three most critical and socially valuable choices, namely, the choice to lead a long and healthy life, the choice to acquire knowledge and be educated, and to have access to resource needed for a decent standard of living. The social outcomes in respect of these choices are captured through **indicators on longevity, educational attainment and income**. Over the years, the HDRs have also modified their methodology for construction of human development indices in certain respects. But the broad approach and the philosophy have remained the same.

5. After the publication of UNDP's HDRs, many countries have also brought out their National Human Development Reports. In India, the first National Human Development Report was brought out in 2001 by the Planning Commission, Government of India. Many State Governments have also brought out State Human Development Reports. In these efforts, Madhya Pradesh was a pioneer with its first HDR broughtout in 1995. After M.P., 16 more states have brought out their State HDRs.

6. The Human Development Reports aim to stimulate policy debates and discussions on critical issues of human development by providing data and analysis on various dimensions of human development. An important part of HDRs is the computation of various human development indices that assess progress in human development across countries/states/districts as the case may be. Human Development Indices can also be used for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

7. UNDP's HDRs have over the years developed four important indices to capture human development status of a country, namely, human development index, gender development index, gender empowerment index and human poverty index. These are, by now, well known in development literature. A brief description of these indices is given in Box 2.1.

## Box 2.1 Human Development Indices

### Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development - a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. A composite index of the HDI thus contains three variables - life expectancy at birth, educational attainment (adult literacy and the combined gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrollment ratio) and GDP per capita (PPP in US \$). Income enters the HDI as a proxy for a decent standard of living and as a surrogate for all human choices not reflected in the other two dimensions.

### Gender-related Development Index (GDI)

The GDI measures the achievements in the same dimensions and using the same variables as the HDI does, but takes into account inequality in achievement between women and men. The greater is the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower is a country's GDI compared with its HDI. The GDI is simply the HDI discounted, or adjusted downwards, for gender inequality.

### Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

The GEM indicates whether women are able to actively participate in economic and political life. It measures gender inequality in key areas of economic and political participation and decision-making. The GEM, focusing on women's opportunities in economic and political arenas, thus differs from the GDI, an indicator of gender inequality in basic capabilities.

### Human Poverty Index (HPI)

The HPI measures deprivations in human development. Thus, while the HDI measures the overall progress in a country in achieving human development, the HPI reflects the distribution of progress and measures the backlog of deprivations that still exists. The HPI is constructed for developing countries (HPI-1) and for industrialised countries (HPI-2). A separate index has been devised for industrialized countries because human deprivations varies with the social and economic conditions of a community, and so takes advantage of the greater availability of data for these countries.

#### HPI-1

The HPI-1 measures deprivation in the same basic dimensions of human development as the HDI. The variables used are the percentage of people born today expected to die before age 40, the percentage of adults who are illiterate and deprivation in overall economic provisioning - public and private - reflected by the percentage of people without access to health services and safe water and the percentage of underweight children.

#### HPI-2

The HPI-2 focuses on deprivation in the same three dimensions as the HPI-1 and an additional one, social exclusion. The variables are the percentage of people born today expected to die before age 60, the percentage of people whose ability to read and write is not adequate to be functional, the proportion of people who are income poor (with disposable incomes of less than 50% of the median disposable household income) and the proportion of the long-term unemployed (12 months or more).

8. This Report also uses a methodology similar to the UNDP in constructing the indices. But there are some differences both in the method used and in the indicators employed. This has been primarily dictated by the availability, rather lack of it, of appropriate data at the district level. We have tried to use data, which are available over time and are considered authentic. The gaps in the data were filled up by appropriate statistical techniques. The main purpose of this exercise is to present intra-state comparisons across districts and over time.

## II. Methodology and Indicators

9. Table 2.1 below summarizes the indicators used by the UNDP, National Human Development report and the present UPHDR. The detailed methodology of computation has been given in the Technical Appendix. It may be mentioned here, that the computation of GEM was not taken up for want of data on suitable indicators at the district level. Further, in place of HPI-1 of UNDP, we have computed the **Deprivation Index**, which is akin but not identical with the HPI. The Deprivation Index captures the deprivation in basic amenities in terms of the quality of habitat. The HDI for the State as well as its 70 districts has been computed for the years 1991, 2001 and 2005. The GDI has been computed for the years 2001 and 2005, as some crucial comparable data was not available for the year 1991. The Deprivation Index as stated above has been computed for the year 1991 and 2001. As the number of districts in 1991 is identical with 2001 due to the creation of many new districts by redrawing the existing district boundaries, appropriate adjustment in the data for new districts have been made. The data used in these computations for example literacy, per capita income, infant mortality rate and other relevant indicators have been taken from official sources.

## III. Inter-State Comparisons

10. To put the computations, worked out in this Report, in perspective, it would be instructive to compare the human development status of U.P. vis-à-vis other states of India. According to the National

**Table 2.1: Variables Used in Constructing Human Development Indices**

Dimensions	UP HDR II	NHDR	UNDP HDR (2006)
<b>1. Human Development Index (HDI)</b>			
a) Income	Adjusted Per Capita Income at constant prices in PPP in \$	Inflation and inequality adjusted per capita consumption expenditure	Per Capita Income at constant prices in PPP in \$
b) Education	Literacy (7+)	1. Literacy (7+) 2. Intensity of formal education	1. Literacy age 15 and above 2. Gross Enrolment Ratio - school education
c) Health	Infant Mortality Rate	2. Life expectancy at age 1 3. IMR	Life expectancy at age 0
<b>2. Human Poverty Index (HPI-1)/Deprivation Index (UPHDR II)</b>			
1. Health		Percent persons not expected to survive beyond age 40	Percentage persons not expected to survive to age 40.
2. Education		1. Illiterates (age 7+ years) 2. Percentage of 6-18 year old children not in school	Percentage of illiterates (age 15 years and above)
3. Economic Deprivation and Basic Provisioning	1. Deprivation in Quality of Housing 2. Deprivation in Access to Water 3. Deprivation in Good Sanitation 4. Deprivation in Electricity Lighting	1. Percent below poverty line 2. Percent not receiving medical attention at birth/children not fully vaccinated 3. Percent of population living in <i>kutcha</i> houses 4. Percent without access to basic amenities	i) Percentage of people without access to safe water ii) Percentage of people without access to health services iii) Percentage of moderately and severely underweight children under 5.
<b>3. Gender related Development Index/Gender Equality Index (GDI/GEI)</b>			
1. Economic Opportunity	Male and female wages and workforce participation rates in conjunction with per capita income (female and male earned income share)	Workforce Participation Rate	Male and female wages and workforce participation rates in conjunction with per capita income (female and male earned income share)
2. Education	As in HDI	As in HDI	As in HDI
3. Health	As in HDI	As in HDI	As in HDI

Sources: Annexure 1; Planning Commission, Government of India (2002) National Human Development Report 2001, New Delhi; UNDP, Human Development Report, 2006.

Human Development Report (Planning Commission 2001), U.P. ranked at 13<sup>th</sup> position in terms of HDI (see Ch. 1, Table 1.1). Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu are the three top ranking States in terms of HDI both in 1991 and 2001. Though Uttar Pradesh improved its rank to 13<sup>th</sup> position in 2001, it continues to languish at a low level of human development and is in the lowest cluster of States, along with Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa. The redeeming feature is that the value of HDI has increased from 0.314 in 1991 to 0.388 in 2001. The corresponding figures for India were 0.381 and 0.472 respectively.

11. For this report, HDI for seventeen major states have been computed for the year 2001 and 2005 using the three indicators of per capita income, infant mortality rate and literacy 7+. The results have been shown in Table 2.2. The low status of human development in U.P. is reflected by the fact that in 2001 U.P. was at 15<sup>th</sup> position among the 17 states for which HDI was computed, just ahead of Orissa and Bihar. By 2005 U.P. slipped to 16<sup>th</sup> position as the relative improvement in Orissa was faster. U.P.'s value of HDI in 2005 stood at 0.5709 as compared to the value of 0.8243 in Kerala, the best state in terms of HDI, and national average of 0.6639.

**Table 2.2: Human Development Index for Major States for 2001 and 2005  
Based on UPHDR II Methodology**

States	2001		2005	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.6220	9	0.6388	10
Assam	0.5831	12	0.6523	9
Bihar	0.5200	17	0.5538	17
Chhatisgarh	0.5976	11	0.6269	11
Gujarat	0.6663	6	0.7073	6
Haryana	0.6587	8	0.6875	7
Jharkhand	0.6005	10	0.6257	12
Karnataka	0.6646	7	0.6814	8
Kerala	0.8118	1	0.8243	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.5582	14	0.5902	14
Maharashtra	0.7241	2	0.7513	2
Orissa	0.5405	16	0.5863	15
Punjab	0.6943	4	0.7245	4
Rajasthan	0.5796	13	0.5957	13
Tamilnadu	0.6995	3	0.7348	3
Uttar Pradesh	0.5442	15	0.5709	16
West Bengal	0.6696	5	0.7109	5
<b>India</b>	<b>0.6281</b>		<b>0.6639</b>	

Source: Computed for the Report

12. The absolute value of HDI in U.P. has been improving over time (see Table 2.3). But, its relative performance leaves much to be desired. All the indices of human development (i.e. HDI, GDI and Deprivation Index) have shown an improvement over the years. The improvement during the period 1991-2001 has been at a higher rate. A sharper increase in literacy and a decline in IMR have contributed to these trends. In terms of UNDPs HDR criterion, U.P. can be said to have moved into the category of medium human development (HDI between 0.50 and 0.80) in 2001, from the category of low human development (HDI below 0.50). But the state has still a long way to go to achieve full human development. The GDI during 2001-2005 has also improved by 7.47 % and the Deprivation Index has declined by 16.26 per cent in the year 1991-2001.

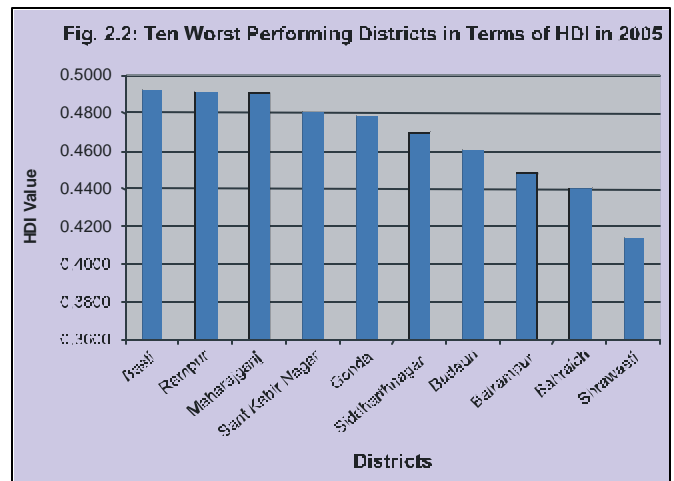
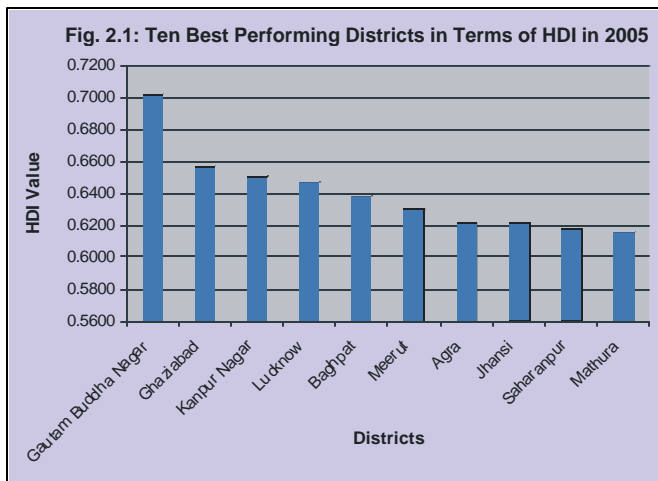
#### IV. Human Development Scenario at District Level

13. There is a considerable range of variation in HDI value at the district level (See Table 2.4). In 2005 the top ranked district is Gautam Buddha Nagar with a HDI value of 0.7017 while at the bottom lies district Shrawasti with a HDI value of 0.4132. In the top ten districts, presented in the Fig. 2.1 seven districts belong to the Western Region, the exceptions being Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow and Jhansi. For Kanpur Nagar and Lucknow, relatively high urbanisation seems to be a contributing factor for their higher ranks in HDI. To some extent, this is true for other top ranked districts also.

**Table 2.3: Progress of Human Development in U.P.**

Index	Year			Improvement in %	
	1991	2001	2005	1991-2001	2001-2005
HDI	0.4249	0.5442	0.5709	28.08	4.90
GDI	--	0.4910	0.5277	--	7.47
Deprivation Index	65.12	54.53	--	-16.26	--

Source: Computed for the Report



14. Among the bottom ten districts, 8 belong to the Eastern Region of state and two (Rampur and Budaun) belong to the Western region (Fig.2.2). The reason for Rampur and Budaun, the districts belonging to the relatively developed Western region is that these districts have low literacy rate and also high infant mortality rate. This again confirms that income alone cannot ensure human development. It is also brought out from the Table 2.4 that even in the Western region there are districts other than Rampur and Budaun that have low ranks in terms of HDI. For example, districts like Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, and Hardoi have much lower ranks in HDI. On the other hand, from the Eastern region

districts like Varanasi, Chandauli, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Mau have relatively higher ranks in HDI. From the Bundelkhand region, Jhansi is in the top ten districts, while Mahoba, Hamirpur and Banda occupy middle ranks. From the Central region, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Barabanki, Pratapgarh have low HDI rank, though Kanpur Nagar and Lucknow are in the top bracket. The upshot of this analysis is that there is considerable intra-regional variation in HDI. Although the dispersion for all the 70 districts appear low, the Coefficient of Variation in HDI being 9.87 per cent for 2005.

15. Table 2.4 arranges districts in four groups according to the value of HDI. Seventeen districts fall in

Table 2.4: Districts Arranged According to Value of HDI, 2005

High (Above 0.60)		Medium (0.55 to 0.59)			Low (0.50 to 0.54)			Very Low (Below 0.50)			
Rank	District	HDI	Rank	District	HDI	Rank	District	HDI	Rank	District	HDI
1	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.7017	18	Muzaffarnagar	0.5937	41	Banda	0.5456	61	Basti	0.4921
2	Ghaziabad	0.6566	19	Mau	0.5910	42	Kheri	0.5426	62	Rampur	0.4915
3	Kanpur Nagar	0.6506	20	Chitrakoot	0.5907	43	Deoria	0.5418	63	Mahrajganj	0.4906
4	Lucknow	0.6477	21	Mainpuri	0.5891	44	Azamgarh	0.5414	64	Sant Kabir Nagar	0.4800
5	Baghpat	0.6392	22	Chandauli	0.5876	45	Unnao	0.5397	65	Gonda	0.4780
6	Meerut	0.6300	23	Firozabad	0.5876	46	Sultanpur	0.5388	66	Siddharth Nagar	0.4690
7	Agra	0.6215	24	Bijnor	0.5866	47	Pilibhit	0.5372	67	Budaun	0.4605
8	Jhansi	0.6214	25	Kannauj	0.5861	48	Etah	0.5361	68	Balrampur	0.4476
9	Saharanpur	0.6173	26	Ballia	0.5814	49	Lalitpur	0.5345	69	Bahraich	0.4404
10	Mathura	0.6163	27	Farrukhabad	0.5773	50	Fatehpur	0.5334	70	Shravasti	0.4132
11	Hathras	0.6159	28	Gorakhpur	0.5759	51	Bareilly	0.5332			
12	Etawah	0.6090	29	Allahabad	0.5739	52	Barabanki	0.5297			
13	Kanpur Dehat	0.6077	30	Aligarh	0.5738	53	Pratapgarh	0.5284			
14	Auraiya	0.6074	31	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.5722	54	Moradabad	0.5266			
15	Varanasi	0.6068	32	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0.5706	55	Rae Bareli	0.5230			
16	Jalaun	0.6059	33	Ghazipur	0.5702	56	Kaushambi	0.5212			
17	Bulandshahar	0.6017	34	Mahoba	0.5690	57	Sitapur	0.5143			
			35	Hamirpur	0.5678	58	Shahjahanpur	0.5133			
			36	Sonbhadra	0.5619	59	Hardoi	0.5103			
			37	Ambedkar Nagar	0.5580	60	Kushinagar	0.5049			
			38	Jaunpur	0.5546						
			39	Faizabad	0.5544						
			40	Mirzapur	0.5534						



the high value category (HDI above 0.60). Ten out of these districts fall in the Western Region, while only one belongs to Eastern Region. The all 70 districts of U.P. with the sole exception of Gautam budhha Nagar have lower HDI levels as compared to the national average (0.6639). One can observe a distinct spatial clustering of districts according to level of HDI (Map 2.1). The districts on the western fringe mostly belonging to Western region have highest value of HDI. Districts belonging to eastern plans fall in the medium category. Most of the districts of central region have low HDI value, while the *tarai* districts have the lowest HDI.

## V. Progress of Human Development Across Districts

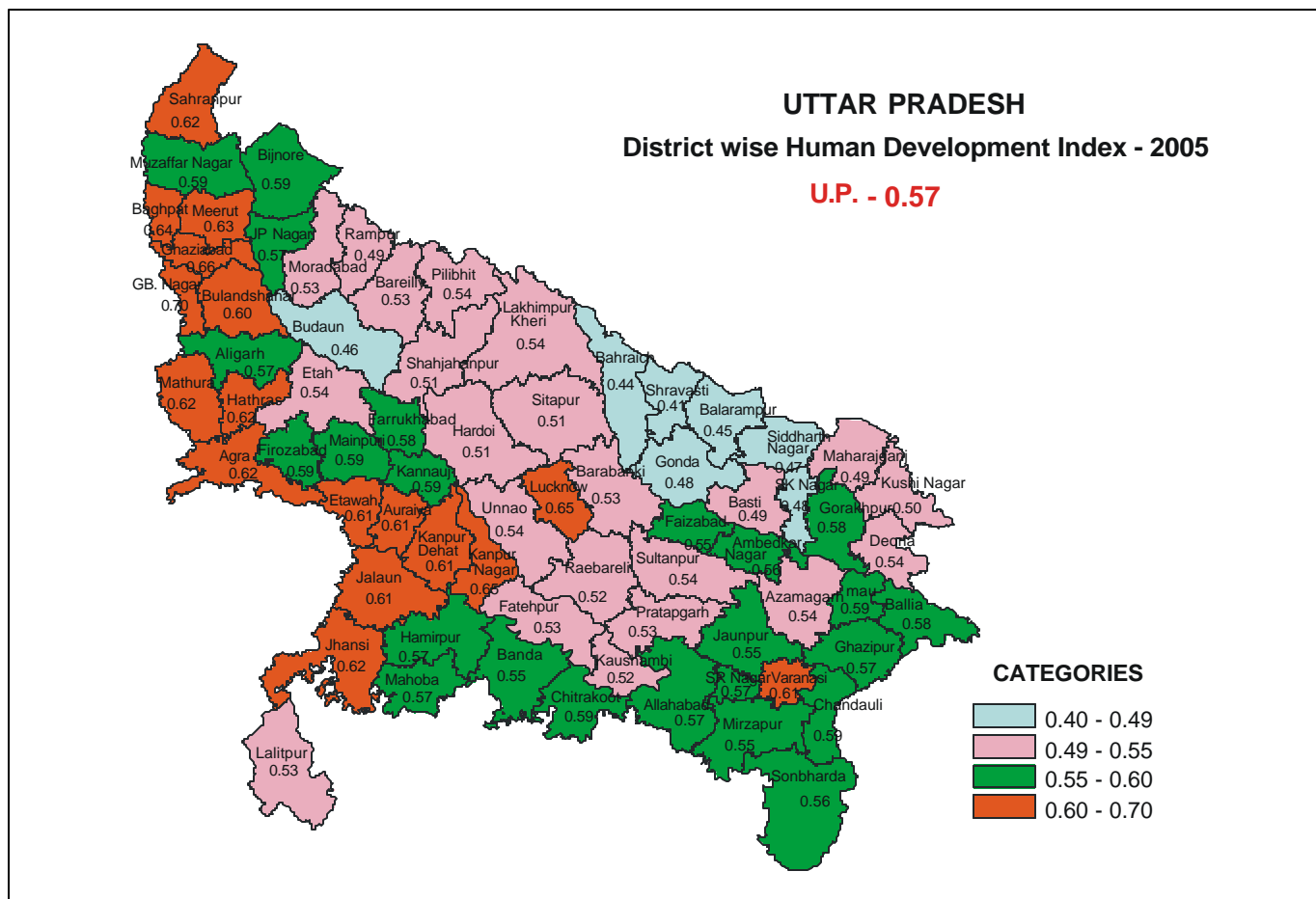
16. We have also calculated the HDI for 70 districts, as they exist now for the years 1991 and 2001. For new districts, some data for the year 1991 have been statistically interpolated. This would help us to know the progress the districts have made over the years in HDI as also the change in their relative rankings in terms of HDI. The HDI values for all the 70 districts for 1991, 2001 and 2005 are presented in Appendix Table 2.1. The

first inference that can be drawn is that all the districts have marked an increase in their HDI values over the period 1991-2005. However, the improvement in HDI values has not been uniform across the districts.

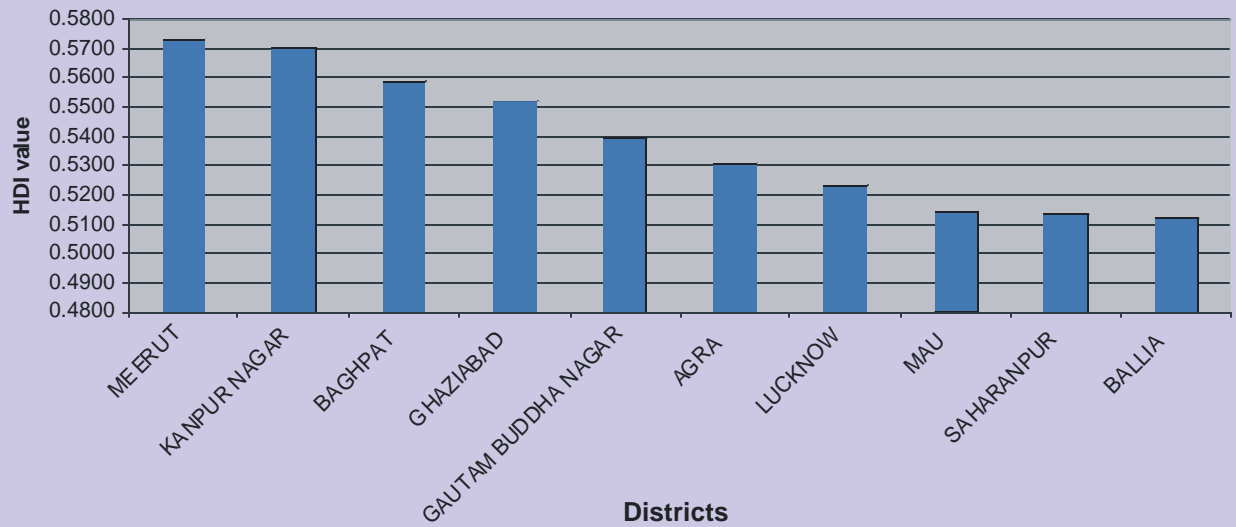
17. In 1991, the highest ranked district happened to be Meerut with HDI value of 0.5735. At the bottom was Bahraich with an HDI of 0.2671. Budaun with an HDI of 0.2752 was second from the bottom In the top ten districts 6 were from the Western region, Kanpur Nagar and Lucknow from the Central region and Mau and Ballia from the Eastern region (Fig. 2.3). Among the bottom ten districts 8 districts were from the Eastern region (Fig. 2.4). Shahjahanpur and Buduan district of West U.P. was also in this category.

18. The situation did not change much in the year 2001. Gautam Buddha Nagar district with a HDI value of 0.6740 occupied the top rank, while Shrawasti with a HDI value of 0.4042 was at the bottom. Interestingly, Mau and Ballia districts that were among top ten slipped to lower position and were replaced by Auraiya and Jhansi (Fig. 2.5). Among the bottom ten districts, except Rampur and Mahoba, all other districts continued to be from the Eastern region (Fig. 2.6).

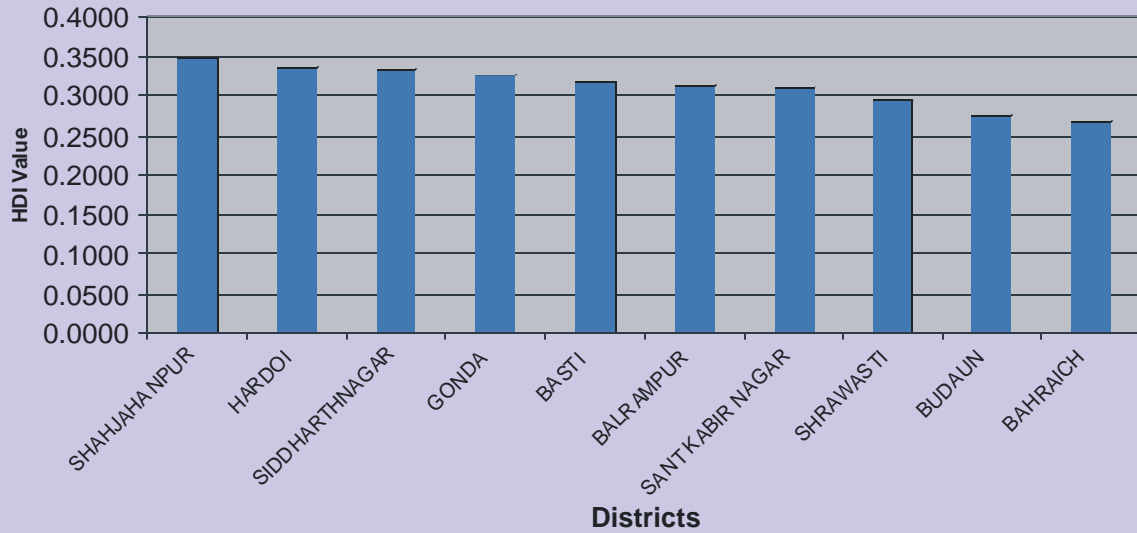
Map 2.1



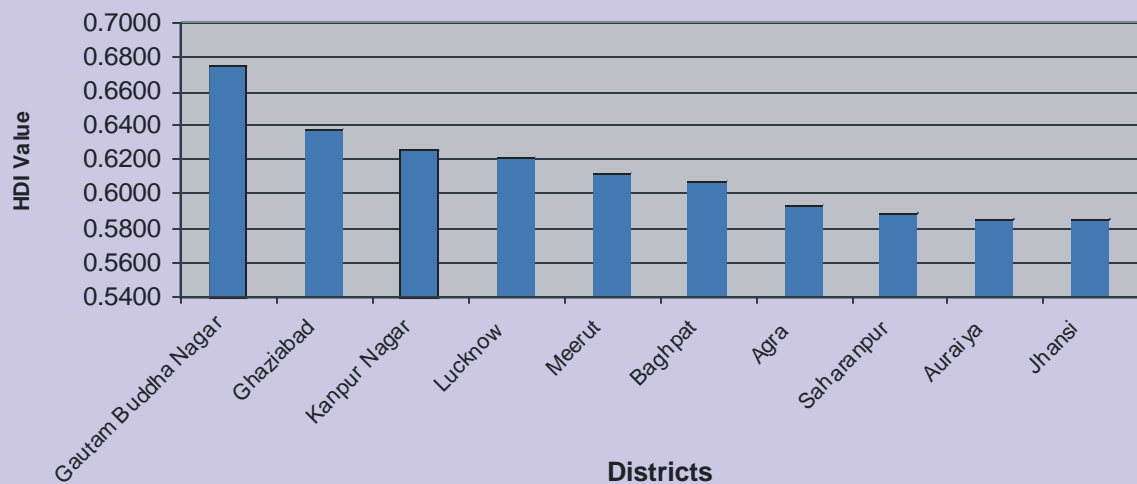
**Fig. 2.3 Ten Best performing Districts in terms of HDI in 1991**



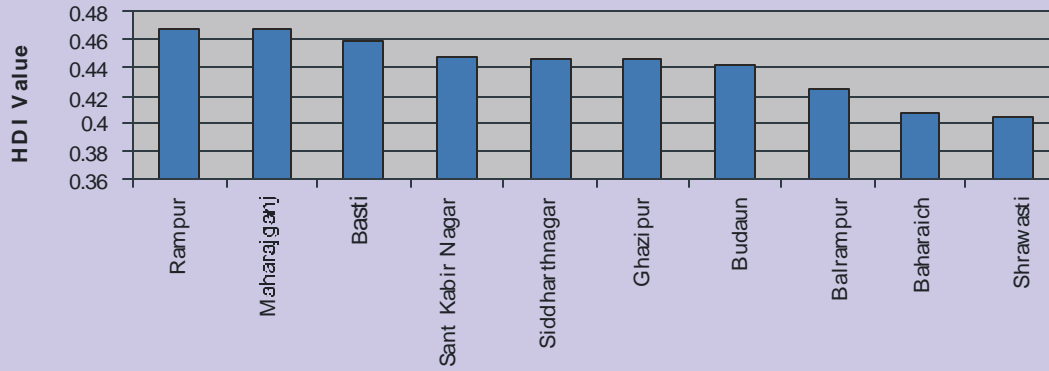
**Fig.2.4 Ten Worst performing districts in term of HDI in 1991**



**Fig. 2.5 Ten Best Performing Districts in Terms of HDI in 2001**



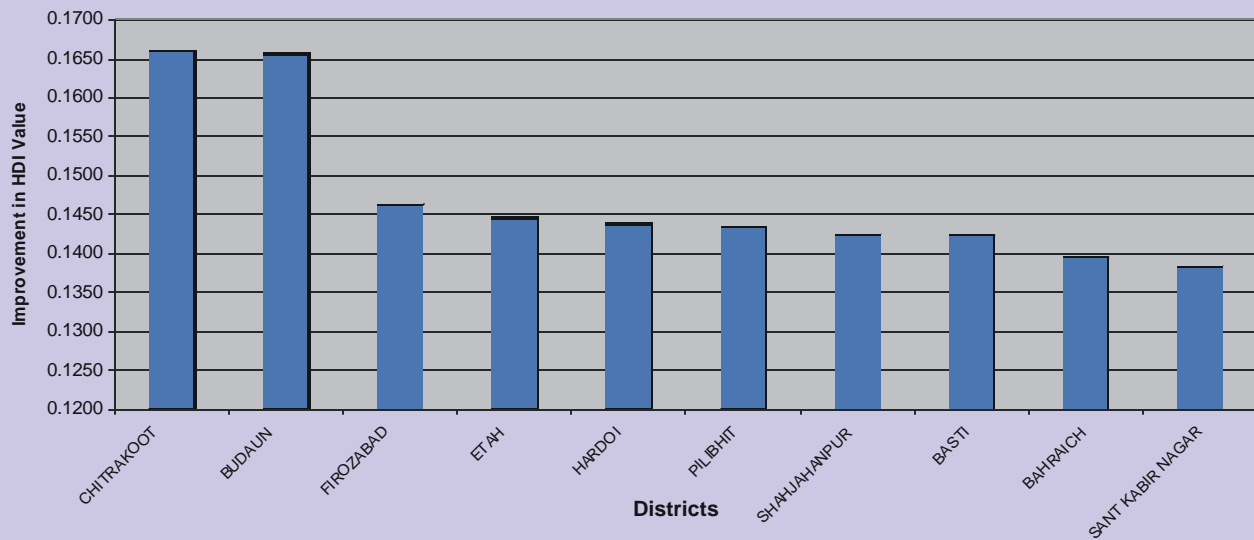
**Fig.2.6 Ten Worst Performing districts in terms of HDI in 2001**



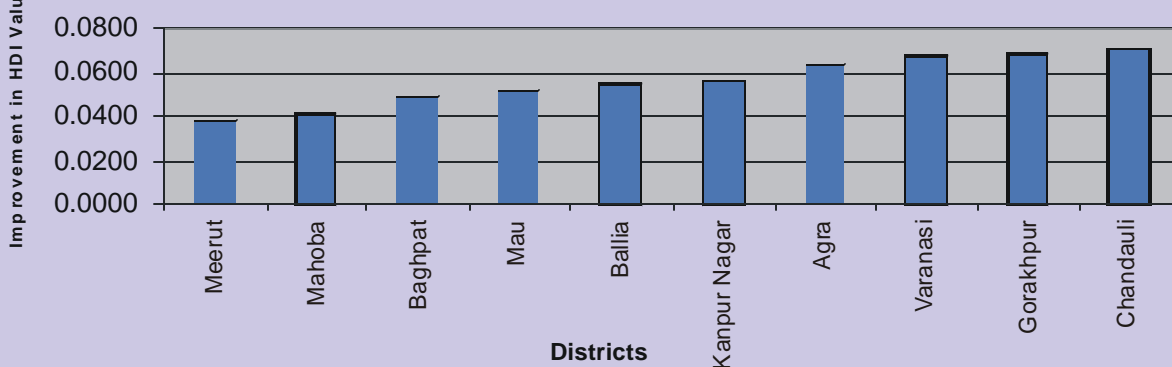
19. There were changes also in the relative rankings of the districts between 1991-2001 and to a lesser degree during 2001-2005 due to the differential improvement recorded in HDI by the districts. Chitrakoot district recorded the highest absolute increment in its HDI in the period 1991-2001. The least absolute

increment was recorded by district Meerut. The top ten districts recording highest improvement in HDI were relatively backward districts and at the same time, least improvement in HDI took place among the relatively developed districts (see Fig. 2.7 and Fig. 2.8).

**Fig. 2.7 Top Ten Districts with Highest Improvement in HDI 1991-2001**

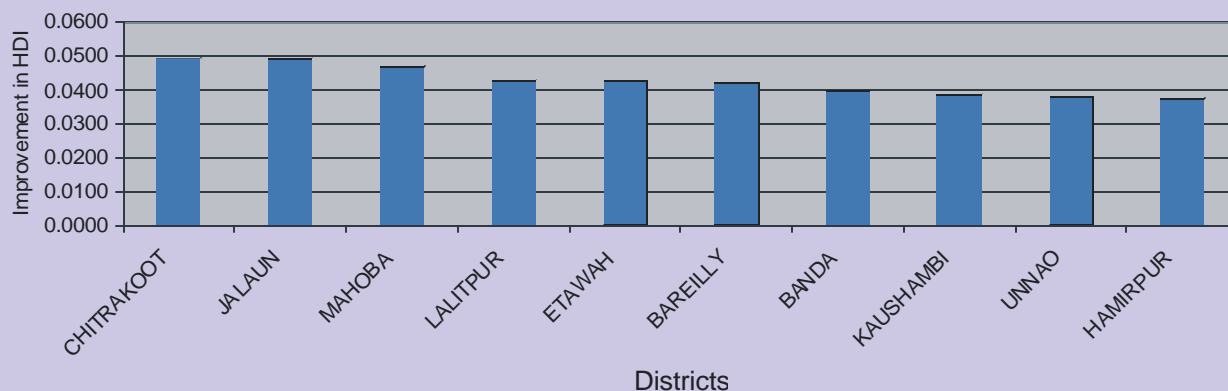


**Fig. 2. 8: Bottom Ten Districts with Least Improvement in HDI: 1991-2001**

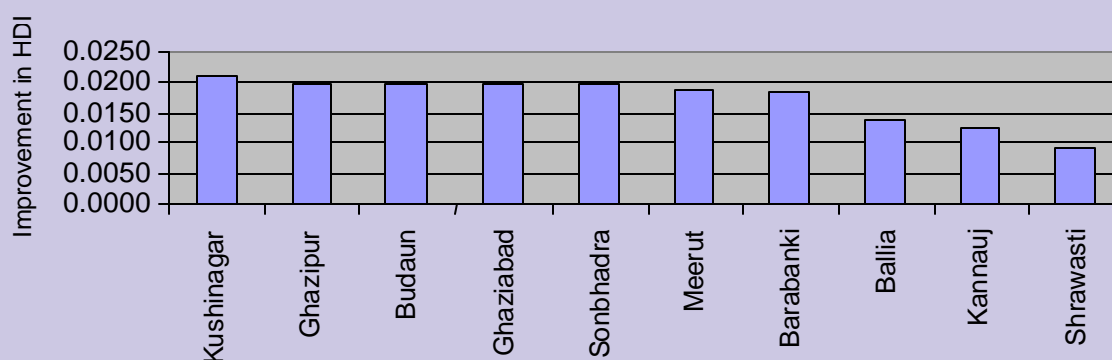




**Fig. 2.9: Top Ten Districts with Highest Improvement in HDI ( 2001-2005)**



**Fig. 2.10: Bottom Ten Districts with Least Improvement in HDI (2001-05)**



20. In the period 2001-2005 also Chitrakoot recorded the highest increment (0.0496) in HDI while Shrawasti recorded the least increment (0.00910) in HDI. Further, the districts recording the higher increase in HDI belonged to the category of backward districts; while some of the districts recording lower increment in HDI are developed ones (see Fig.2.9 and Fig.2.10). Thus, there is a tendency of convergence in terms of HDI among the districts of U.P. This is reflected in the fact that the *Coefficient of Variation in HDI*, declined from 17.07% in 1991 to 10.33% in 2001 and further to 9.87% in 2005.

## VI. Trends in Gender Development Index

21. As stated above GDI was calculated for the years 2001 and 2005 only. For 1991, this could not be done, as male, female wage rates for all the districts were not available. The GDI values for the districts for the year 2001 and 2005 are given in the Appendix Table 2.5. For the state, GDI value in 2001 was 0.4910, which improved to 0.5277 in 2005, indicating a decline in gender disparities in the state.

22. There are marked differences in the GDI across districts ranging from a low of 0.3620 in Budaun to 0.6018

in Gautambudh Nagar districts. Table 2.5 classifies districts according to the range of GDI values. Seventeen districts fall in high GDI category (GDI above 0.55), 31 districts in middle category (GDI between 0.50 and 0.55) and 22 districts in the low category (GDI below 0.50). The high value districts are scattered across the state. Seven of these are in Western Region, 3 in Central Region, 3 in Bundelkhand and 4 in Eastern Region. In the bottom category also 7 districts are from Western Region, 9 from Eastern Region, 5 from Central Region and 1 belong to Bundelkhand. The districts on the northern tarai belt of the state from Rampur in the west to Kushinagar in the east have the lowest level of GDI (see Map 2.2).

23. Table 2.6 shows the change in GDI between 2001 and 2005. All districts show an improvement in GDI over the period indicating a decline in gender disparity across the state. It is observed that the district Budaun has the lowest value of GDI and this district has also shown the lowest improvement in its GDI value during the period 2001-2005. Vigorous efforts are needed to improve the literacy and health condition of women in this district. The rate of improvement has differed over the districts. The best performing district was Bareilly showing an improvement of 0.0702 in the index. The

Map 2.2

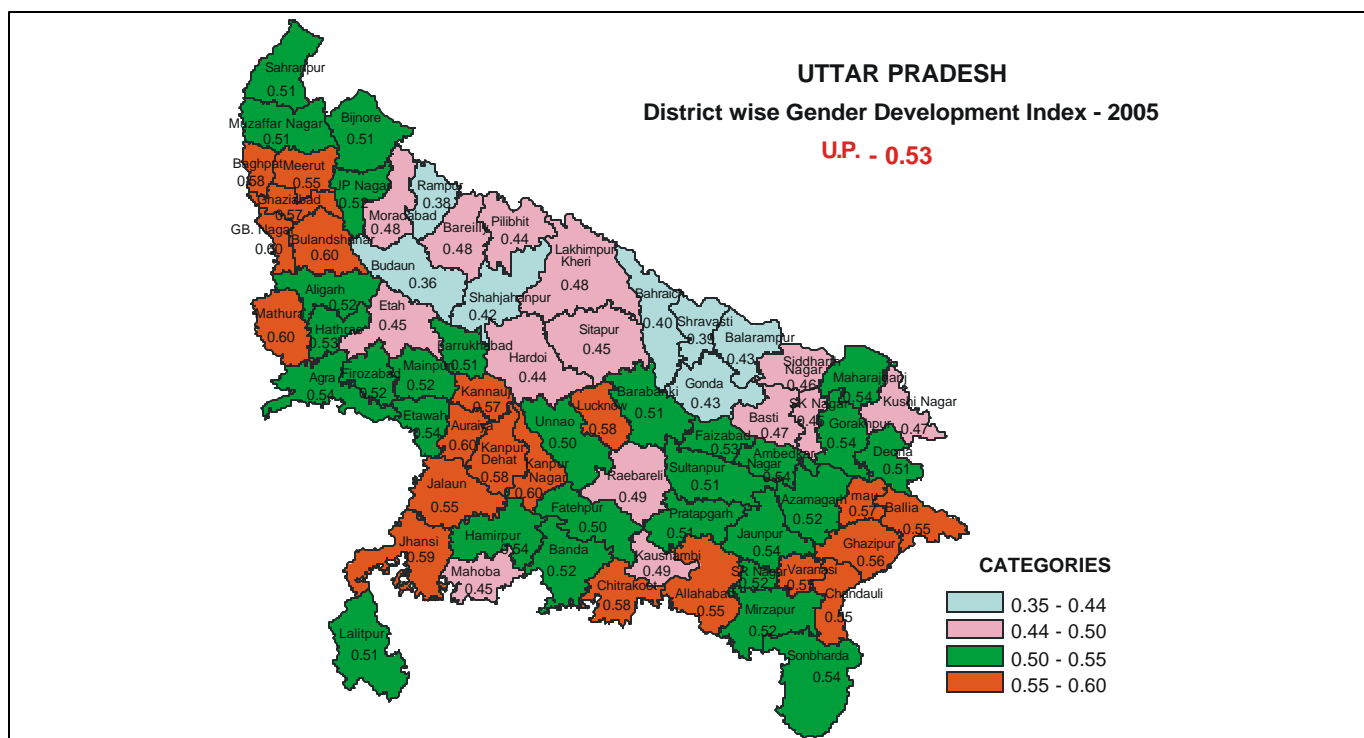


Table 2.5: Districts Arranged According to the Value of GDI, 2005

High (0.55 & above)		Medium (0.50 to 0.55)			Low (Below 0.50)			
Rank	District	GDI	Rank	District	GDI	Rank	District	GDI
1	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.6018	18	Allahabad	0.5493	49	Fatehpur	0.4992
2	Kanpur Nagar	0.6006	19	Ballia	0.5479	50	Kaushambi	0.4939
3	Auraiya	0.5998	20	Meerut	0.5476	51	Rae Bareli	0.4899
4	Bulandshahr	0.5992	21	Etawah	0.5450	52	Bareilly	0.4836
5	Mathura	0.5959	22	Gorakhpur	0.5441	53	Kheri	0.4829
6	Jhansi	0.5858	23	Mahrajganj	0.5399	54	Moradabad	0.4756
7	Baghpat	0.5823	24	Ambedkar Nagar	0.5389	55	Kushinagar	0.4742
8	Kanpur Dehat	0.5787	25	Jaunpur	0.5383	56	Basti	0.4663
9	Lucknow	0.5770	26	Hamirpur	0.5363	57	Siddharthnagar	0.4638
10	Chitrakoot	0.5763	27	Sonbhadra	0.5351	58	Etah	0.4531
11	Mau	0.5701	28	Agra	0.5350	59	Sant Kabir Nagar	0.4521
12	Kannauj	0.5681	29	Faizabad	0.5328	60	Sitapur	0.4495
13	Varanasi	0.5674	30	Hathras	0.5323	61	Mahoba	0.4454
14	Ghaziabad	0.5652	31	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.5241	62	Hardoi	0.4450
15	Ghazipur	0.5607	32	Azamgarh	0.5211	63	Pilibhit	0.4368
16	Chandauli	0.5549	33	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0.5211	64	Balampur	0.4307
17	Jalaun	0.5507	34	Aligarh	0.5208	65	Gonda	0.4274
			35	Mirzapur	0.5202	66	Shahjahanpur	0.4210
			36	Mainpuri	0.5200	67	Bahraich	0.3997
			37	Firozabad	0.5191	68	Shrawasti	0.3925
			38	Banda	0.5176	69	Rampur	0.3849
			39	Saharanpur	0.5131	70	Budaun	0.3620
			40	Lalitpur	0.5103			
			41	Sultanpur	0.5096			
			42	Deoria	0.5085			
			43	Farrukhabad	0.5077			
			44	Bijnor	0.5068			
			45	Muzaffarnagar	0.5067			
			46	Barabanki	0.5057			
			47	Pratapgarh	0.5051			
			48	Unnao	0.5035			

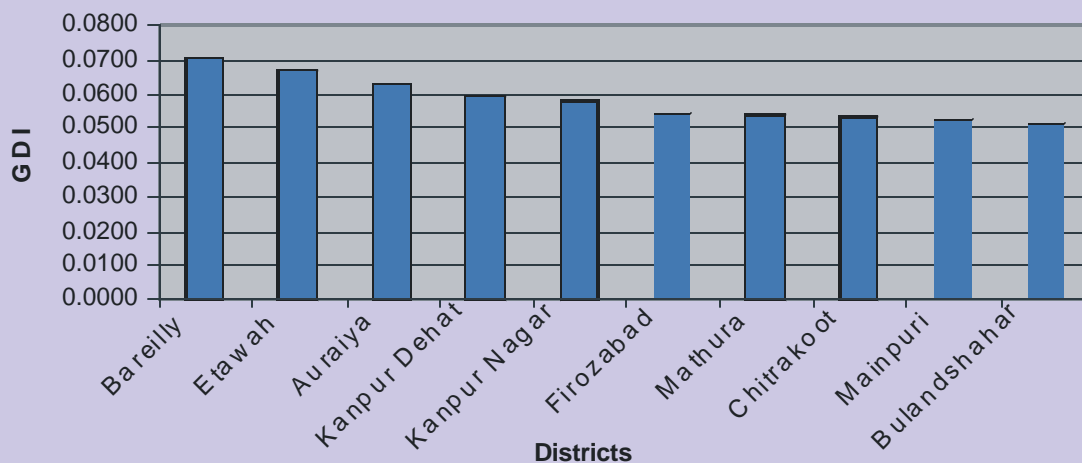
ten best performing district in this respect are Bareilly, Etawah, Auraiya, Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Firozabad, Mathura, Chitrakoot, Mainpuri and Bulandshahar. (Fig. 2.11). It may be noted that the western districts show a better performance in this respect in general. On the other hand, as many as 15 districts show a slow improvement of less than 0.03 in GDI over the period.

Ten of these districts belong to Eastern Region, 4 to Western Region, and 1 to Central Region. The ten districts showing poorest performance in improvement in GDI are: Faizabad, Mirzapur, Siddharthnagar, Hathras, Fatehpur, Shrawasti, Ballia, Meerut, Sonbhadra and Budaun. (Fig. 2.12). Special efforts are needed in these districts for improvement in the condition of women.

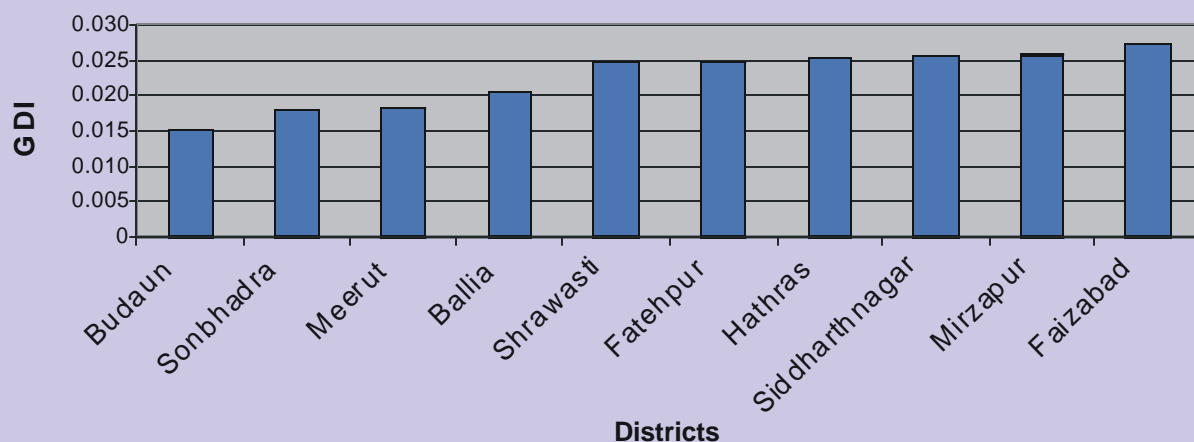
**Table 2.6: Districts Arranged According to Improvement in GDI Between 2001 and 2005**

High (Above 0.045)		Medium (0.035 to 0.045)		Low (Below 0.035)	
District	Change	District	Change	District	Change
Bareilly	0.0702	Aligarh	0.0449	Hamirpur	0.0345
Etawah	0.0670	Sitapur	0.0447	Ghazipur	0.0344
Auraiya	0.0625	Sultanpur	0.0446	Jaunpur	0.0342
Kanpur Dehat	0.0592	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.0440	Bahraich	0.0339
Kanpur Nagar	0.0578	Jhansi	0.0430	Deoria	0.0337
Firozabad	0.0542	Barabanki	0.0420	Bijnor	0.0336
Mathura	0.0538	Ambedkar Nagar	0.0420	Pratapgarh	0.0333
Chitrakoot	0.0529	Kaushambi	0.0415	Mahoba	0.0323
Mainpuri	0.0527	Farrukhabad	0.0413	Baghpat	0.0316
Bulandshahar	0.0514	Hardoi	0.0413	Azamgarh	0.0315
Kheri	0.0498	Chandauli	0.0412	Kushinagar	0.0304
Moradabad	0.0493	Rae Bareli	0.0409	Muzaffarnagar	0.0301
Shahjahanpur	0.0493	Sant Kabir Nagar	0.0402	Balrampur	0.0299
Unnao	0.0489	Saharanpur	0.0395	Varanasi	0.0287
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.0488	Jalaun	0.0387	Mau	0.0284
Mahrajanj	0.0465	Allahabad	0.0385	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0.0277
Basti	0.0462	Banda	0.0381	Pilibhit	0.0276
Lalitpur	0.0460	Lucknow	0.0372	Faizabad	0.0273
Kannauj	0.0456	Ghaziabad	0.0368	Mirzapur	0.0257
Agra	0.0453	Etah	0.0366	Siddharthnagar	0.0254
		Rampur	0.0366	Hathras	0.0253
		Gonda	0.0353	Fatehpur	0.0246
		Gorakhpur	0.0350	Shrawasti	0.0245
				Ballia	0.0204
				Meerut	0.0182
				Sonbhadra	0.0177
				Budaun	0.0150

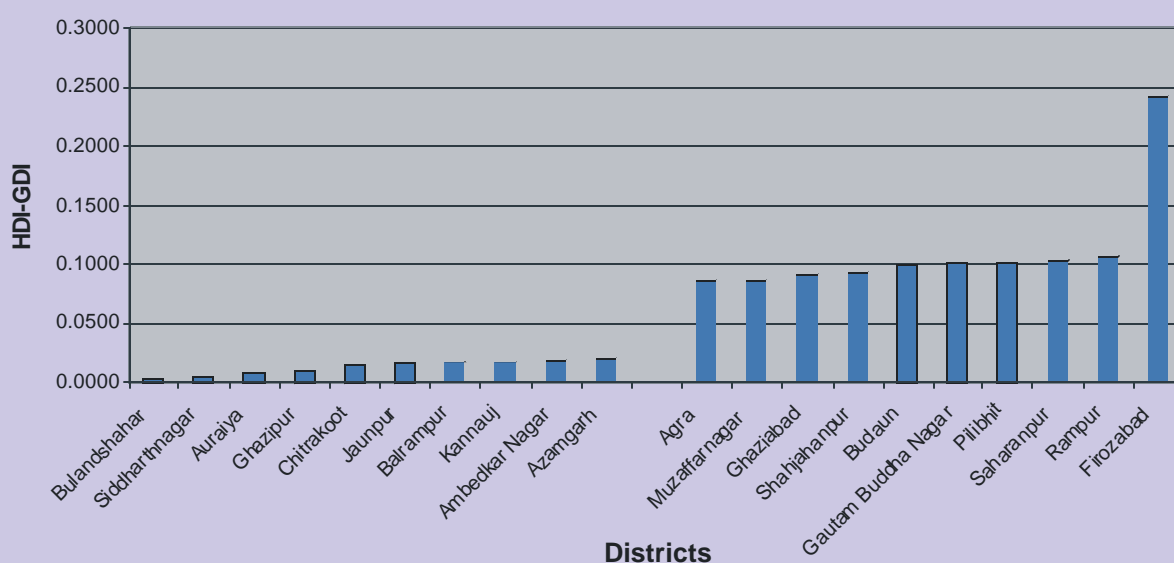
**Fig. 2.11 Districts showing Highest Improvement in GDI during 2001-2005**



**Fig. 2.12 Districts showing Least Improvement in GDI 2001-2005**



**Fig. 2.13 Difference between HDI & GDI Highest and Lowest in 2005**



24. At the state level the GDI value (0.5277) is lower than HDI values (0.5709), showing the marked gender gap in terms of human development. This is true for the districts also. A comparison of HDI ranks and GDI ranks across districts shows that in general the districts in the Western region have better ranks in HDI as compared to GDI in the year 2005. However, the district Bulandshahar from the Western region is an exception in this respect; it has the lowest difference in its HDI and GDI values (.0025). On the other hand, districts from Eastern region and Bundelkhand region are relatively better on the GDI front. The difference between the HDI value and the GDI value depicts the extent of gender disparities. (Fig. 2.13). This contrast in HDI and GDI ranks can be attributed largely to the higher work participation rate of women in backward regions.

25. Thus, a higher HDI value is not necessarily accompanied by a higher GDI value, as a number of socio-cultural factors affect the latter. It can be said that the development of a region (especially in terms of per capita income) does not necessarily mean empowerment and human development of women. *Development, therefore, needs to be consciously engendered.*

## VII. Deprivation in Basic Amenities

26. As stated earlier in place of HPI, we have calculated the Deprivation Index for the years 1991 and 2001 based on the Census data. This has been done because the data on the health deprivation indicator, namely, percentage of people not expected to survive to age 40 was not available for the year 2001 at the district level. Kerala's State Human Development Report

also uses a similar Deprivation Index for the districts. As indicated in Table 2.1 the Deprivation Index measures deprivation in quality of housing (% of households living in kuccha houses), deprivation in access to water (% of households without drinking water sources in or near the house), deprivation in good sanitation (% of households living in houses without toilet facility and deprivation in electricity lighting (% of households living in houses without electricity facility).

27. The Deprivation Index for all the districts in 1991 and 2001 is presented in the Appendix Tables 2.8 and 2.9. The Deprivation Index for U.P. was 65.12 in 1991, which declined to 54.53 in 2001. Though there has been noticeable improvement in the situation, the Deprivation Index is still very high in the state as more than half of the population is deprived of the basic amenities.

28. Table 2.7 arranges districts according to the Deprivation Index in 2001. There were only 16 districts where deprivation level is less than 50 per cent, in 17 districts Deprivation Index is between 0.50 and 0.60. In another 18 districts the Deprivation Index is between 0.60 and 0.65 and in the remaining 19 districts it is above 0.65. The Deprivation Index seems linked to the degree of urbanization of the district. Overall deprivation is more in Eastern, Bundelkhand and Central regions of the State. Districts in the Western region have lesser degree of deprivation (see Map 2.3 and Fig. 2.14).

## VIII. Conclusion

29. The above analysis reveals that in terms of human development U. P. continues to be far behind not only the high performing state of Kerala, but also behind the other backward states like Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The analysis also reveals very high inter-regional and inter district disparities in human development and its various dimensions in the state. However, in the recent years there is a trend towards convergence between backward and developed districts. Many districts that had low HDI values initially made large improvement in their HDI values subsequently due to the special efforts made under government programmes like *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*. This shows that despite their many inadequacies, the state directed developmental policies had some impact in raising the level of human development in backward districts.

30. The gender gap in human development is quite evident in the state. In all districts, the GDI values are less than the corresponding HDI values. However, the degree of gender disparities varies considerably across the districts. Many developed districts, having a higher rank in HDI, happen to have lower ranks in the GDI. On the other hand, many of the relatively backward districts which ranked lower on HDI have much better rank in regard to GDI. There are many socio-economic reasons impacting upon the status of women in different regions, which have to be addressed squarely.

**Table 2.7: Districts Arranged According to Deprivation Index, 2001**

Table 2.7: Districts Arranged According to Deprivation Index, 2001											
Low (Below 0.50)			Medium (0.50 to 0.60)			High (0.60 to 0.65)			Very High (0.65 & above)		
Rank	District	Index	Rank	District	Index	Rank	District	Index	Rank	District	Index
1	Ghaziabad	22.63	17	Allahabad	50.58	34	Sonbhadra	60.56	52	Kannauj	65.07
2	Meerut	29.82	18	Aligarh	51.09	35	Chandauli	60.75	53	Banda	65.49
3	Kanpur Nagar	30.81	19	Bulandshahar	51.95	36	Jaunpur	61.28	54	Kheri	65.75
4	Lucknow	31.39	20	Firozabad	53.15	37	Ballia	61.29	55	Balrampur	65.99
5	Gautam Buddha Nagar	34.04	21	Pilibhit	53.66	38	Deoria	61.72	56	Gonda	66.24
6	Varanasi	36.46	22	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	54.29	39	Azamgarh	62.43	57	Fatehpur	66.71
7	Saharanpur	37.77	23	Gorakhpur	54.71	40	Etah	62.48	58	Kanpur Dehat	66.73
8	Muzaffarnagar	39.61	24	Sant Ravidas Nagar	55.06	41	Ambedkar Nagar	62.62	59	Barabanki	66.74
9	Agra	41.83	25	Jalaun	55.20	42	Hamirpur	63.13	60	Kaushambi	66.77
10	Bijnor	42.12	26	Mau	55.27	43	Sultanpur	63.46	61	Mahrajganj	67.25
11	Rampur	42.27	27	Farrukhabad	55.94	44	Sant Kabir Nagar	63.80	62	Siddharth Nagar	67.29
12	Bareilly	43.53	28	Hathras	56.52	45	Basti	64.02	63	Kushinagar	67.49
13	Moradabad	43.77	29	Etawah	57.45	46	Pratapgarh	64.04	64	Unnao	67.52
14	Baghpat	45.31	30	Shahjahanpur	58.52	47	Ghazipur	64.17	65	Bahraich	67.67
15	Mathura	47.43	31	Budaun	59.36	48	Mainpuri	64.46	66	Chitrakoot	67.84
16	Jhansi	48.72	32	Mirzapur	59.43	49	Auraiya	64.67	67	Rae Bareli	68.06
			33	Faizabad	59.71	50	Lalitpur	64.90	68	Hardoi	69.20
						51	Mahoba	64.91	69	Sitapur	70.55
									70	Shrawasti	70.92





31. There are aspects of deprivations afflicting the state, which are not fully reflected in the HDI. The deprivation Index calculated for this report paints a grim picture. The large majority of households in the state still lack adequate basic amenities like safe drinking water, sanitation, housing and electricity for lighting. Although some improvement in the provision of amenities is evident much work remains to be done in this regard. This task should be taken up on a priority basis in the development plans of the state.

32. One needs to be careful in interpreting the HDI and other indices. Their limitations should also be kept in mind. These indices are helpful in providing a broad view of development in a region. In a diverse and a big state like U. P. the micro-level aspects of

development should not be lost sight of. At the state and district level, quality and availability of data also impose a serious constraint in the computation of human development indices. There is an urgent need to standardize the relevant indicators and ensure their availability at regular intervals.

33. Finally, it may be observed that there has been a distinct progress in the recent past in all dimensions of human development in the state as well as in its various districts. However, the situation remains far from satisfactory both in absolute and relative sense. This reflects the poor economic conditions of the state and its people. Very bold and determined efforts are needed to boost the economic growth in the state and bring about an improvement in the human development status of the people.