1. Details of Module and its structure

Module Detail	
Subject Name	Geography
Course Name	Geography 04 (Class XII, Semester - 2)
Module Name/Title	Human Development in India – Part 2
Module Id	legy_20302
Pre-requisites	Meaning of development and human development, Indicators of human development, pillars of human development, role of UNDP.
Objectives	After reading this lesson, learners will be able to: • Know the indicators of a healthy life required as an indicator of human development. • Examine the role of Swachh Bharat Mission. • Understand the indicators of social empowerment. • Analyse the Human development index in India • Understand the relationship between Population, Environment and Development.
Keywords	Birth rate, Death rate, Infant mortality rate, Life expectancy, sex ratio, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Poverty, Literacy.

2. Development Team

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In the previous module of this chapter Human development in India – part 1, you have read about the meaning of development and human development, the pillars and approaches of human development, role of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), planning commission of India and the indicators of economic attainments. In this module we will discuss about indicators of a healthy life, indicators of social empowerment, Human Development Index in India and Population, Environment and Development.

We all know the meaning of the proverb "Health is wealth" that health is the greatest wealth in one's life. It talks about the physical, mental, emotional and social well-being of a person. A healthy person can become an asset for the family and the country too, unhealthy people become a liability. Therefore, health status of a country is also considered as a barometer for measuring the country's development. So, let's talk about the role of health in the development process.

Indicators of a Healthy Life

Population becomes human capital when there is investment made in the form of education, training and medical care. Investment in human resource (via education and medical care) can give high rates of return in future. This investment on people is the same as investment in land and capital. Do you think any firm would be eager to employ people who might not work efficiently as healthy workers because of ill health?

The health of a person helps him to realise his/her potential and the ability to fight illness. He/She will not be able to maximise his/her output to the overall growth of the organisation. Indeed; health is an indispensable basis for realising one's well-being. Hence, improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the country.

Source: https://pxhere.com/en/photo/1576251

Our national policy, too, aims at improving the accessibility of healthcare, family welfare and nutritional service with a special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population. Over the last five decades, India has built a vast health infrastructure and has also developed the country's human resource required at primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in government, as well as, in the private sector.

Life free from illness and ailment and living a reasonably long life span are indicative of a healthy life. Availability of pre and post-natal healthcare facilities in order to reduce infant mortality, maternal mortality and post-delivery deaths among mothers, old age health care, adequate nutrition and safety of individuals are some important measures are essential for a healthy and reasonably long life.

Let us now look at some indicators related to population change in a region.

a. **Death rate:** It is the number of deaths per thousand people in a year. India has done reasonably well in some of the health indicators and decline in death rate is one of those. The death rate has declined from 25.1 per thousand in 1951 to 6.5 per thousand in 2015. It shows that India has been able to control the death rate by making critical medical facilities available to people.

b. **Infant mortality rate:** or IMR is defined as the number of infants dying between the ages of 0 to 1 year per thousand live births in a year. India has done reasonably well in reducing the infant mortality rate from 148 per thousand to 37 from 1951 to 2015.

c. **Life expectancy:** It can be defined as the average number of years a person is expected to live. India has also succeeded in increasing life expectancy at birth from 37.1 years to 66.9 years for males and 36.2 to 70 years for females from 1951 to 2015.

d. **Birth rate:** It can be defined as the total number of live birth per thousand population in a year. India has also done reasonably well in bringing down birth rate from 40.8 to 20.8 from 1951 to 2015, but it still is much higher than many developed countries. The declining trend of the growth rate is indeed a positive indicator of the efforts of birth control. Despite that, the total additions to the population base continue to grow, and India may overtake China in 2045 to become the most populous country in the world. Though, these are great achievements, a lot needs to be done.

e. **Sex ratio:** It is defined as the total number of female per thousand male. This information is an important social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males and females in a society at a given time.

Table: India : Sex Ratio 1951-2011

Census year	Sex ratio
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	934
1991	929
2001	933
2011	943

According to Census of India, 2011, Kerala has a sex ratio of 1084 females per 1000 males, Puducherry has 1038 females for every 1000 males, while Delhi has only 866 females per 1000 males and Haryana has just 877. The situation is more alarming when seen in the context of gender specific and rural and urban health indicators. India has recorded declining female sex ratio.

The findings of 2011 Census of India are very disturbing particularly in case of child sex ratio which pertains to the age group of 0-6 years. The other significant features of the report are, with the exception of Kerala, the child sex ratio has declined in all the states and the decline is very alarming in the developed states of Haryana and Punjab where it the Child Sex Ratio has been recorded below 850 female children per thousand male children. In India, data pertaining to sex ratio has always been negative indicating that male population outnumber female population in the entire country.

Some of the important reasons behind unfavourable sex ratio recorded in India are – people's desire to have a male child, female foeticide, female infanticide, death of the girl child due to neglect etc.

Try to find out some more factors responsible for it. Do you think that is it the social attitude that is responsible for this phenomenon or do you feel that scientific methods of sex determination also have a role to play?

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM): Swachh Bharat Mission or Clean India Mission initiated by the Government of India aimed to achieve an "Open Defecation Free" India by 2019. It was launched on 2nd October 2014 to mark the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi who was a strong supporter of cleanliness. It is another significant step taken by the Prime minister of India for ensuring healthy life of the people in the country. This scheme was launched to accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage.

The first phase of this mission commenced from 2014 till October 2019 with the objectives like creating generating awareness and bring out behavioural change in sanitation practices, eradication of manual scavenging etc. In the second phase which is marked from 2020 to 2025, the aim is to sustain the open defecation free status and managing solid and liquid waste management.

Source: https://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/major_initiatives/swachh-bharat-abhiyan/
https://www.flickr.com/photos/belurmath/29114308580/

The release of toxic and non-biodegradable wastes from industries and urban sewerages, and open defecation, etc., have created many health hazards. The Government of India has initiated many steps to address these problems and the Swachh Bharat Mission is one of these. A healthy mind lives in a healthy body and for a healthy body, clean environment, particularly, clean air, water, noise-free ambience and hygienic surrounding are pre-requisites.

Municipal waste, industrial effluents and pollutants generated by transport, etc., are major sources of pollution in urban India. Open defecation in rural areas and in urban slums are a major source of pollution. The Government of India under its flagship programme 'Swachh Bharat Mission' (SBM) aims at a pollution-free environment. The objectives of the scheme are:

a. Making India open defecation-free and achieving 100 per cent scientific management of Municipal solid waste, construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), Community Toilet (CT) seats and Public Toilet (PT) seats.
b. Making provisions for the supply of clean energy fuel in the form of LPG to all households in rural India and thereby reduce domestic pollution.
c. Providing potable drinking water to every household to control the spread of water-borne diseases.
d. Promoting the use of non-convention energy resources, like wind and solar energy.

Now let us discuss the Indicators of Social Empowerment that act as deciding factors in the well-being of the human beings.

Indicators of Social Empowerment

"Development is Freedom". Freedom from hunger, poverty, servitude, bondage, ignorance, illiteracy and any other forms of domination is the key to human development. Freedom in real sense of the term is possible only with the empowerment and participation of the people in the exercise of their capabilities and choices in the society. Access to knowledge about the society

and environment are fundamental to freedom. Literacy is the beginning of access to such a world of knowledge and freedom.

Source: https://pixabay.com/illustrations/books-reading-girl-reader-icon-5583300/

Let us begin with analysing the Literacy rates achieved in the various states.

Table: India Literacy Rates, 2011		
State	**Total literacy**	**Female literacy**
India	**74.04%**	**65.46%**
Jammu and Kashmir	68.74	58.01
Himachal Pradesh	83.78	76.60
Punjab	76.68	71.34
Chandigarh	86.43	81.38
Uttarakhand	79.63	70.70
Haryana	76.64	66.77
NCT of Delhi	86.34	80.93
Rajasthan	67.06	52.66
Uttar Pradesh	69.72	59.26
Bihar	63.82	53.33
Sikkim	82.20	76.43
Arunachal Pradesh	66.95	59.57
Nagaland	80.11	76.69
Manipur	79.85	73.17
Mizoram	91.58	89.40
Tripura	87.75	83.15
Meghalaya	75.48	73.78
Assam	73.18	67.27
West Bengal	77.08	71.16
Jharkhand	67.63	56.21
Orissa	73.45	64.36
Chhattisgarh	71.04	60.59
Madhya Pradesh	70.63	60.02
Gujarat	79.31	70.73
Daman & Diu	87.07	79.59
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	77.65	65.93
Maharashtra	82.91	75.48

Andhra Pradesh	67.66	59.74
Karnataka	75.60	68.13
Goa	87.40	81.84
Lakshadweep Is.	92.28	88.25
Kerala	93.91	91.98
Tamil Nadu	80.33	73.86
Puduchhery	86.55	81.22
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	86.27	81.84

The above table shows the percentage of literates in India and reveals some interesting features:

- Overall literacy in India is approximately 74.04 per cent in 2011, while female literacy is 65.46 per cent.
- Total literacy as well as female literacy is higher than the national average in most of the states of south India.
- There are wide regional disparities in literacy rate across the states of India. Bihar continues to record very low (63.82 per cent) literacy while states like Kerala and Mizoram have achieved literacy rates of 93.91 and 91.58 per cent respectively.

Apart from the spatial variations, percentage of literates in the rural areas and among the marginalised sections of our society such as females, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, agricultural labourers, etc. is very low. It is worth mentioning here that though, there has been improvement in the percentage of literates among the marginalised section yet the gap between the richest and the marginalised sections of the population has increased over the years.

Let us now discuss the levels of Human Development Index across the states.

Human Development Index in India

According to the UNDP report national average HDI for India is 0.647. Among all the states and union territories Kerala ranks first whereas Bihar is at the bottom in the list. Kerala, Chandigarh, Goa, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Puducherry, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Daman and Diu, Haryana, Tamilnadu and Mizoram are having high human development index.

Rank	State/Union Territory	HDI (2018)
1	Kerala	0.779
2	Chandigarh	0.775
3	Goa	0.761
4	Lakshadweep	0.750
5	Delhi	0.746

6	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.739
7	Puducherry	0.738
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.725
9	Punjab	0.723
10	Sikkim	0.716
11	Daman and Diu	0.708
	Haryana	
	Tamil Nadu	
14	Mizoram	0.705
15	Maharashtra	0.696
	Manipur	
17	Jammu and Kashmir	0.688
18	Uttarakhand	0.684
19	Karnataka	0.682
20	Nagaland	0.679
21	Gujarat	0.672
22	Telangana	0.669
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.663
24	Tripura	0.663
25	Arunachal Pradesh	0.660
26	Meghalaya	0.656
27	Andhra Pradesh	0.650
28	West Bengal	0.641
29	Rajasthan	0.629
30	Assam	0.614
31	Chhattisgarh	0.613
32	Odisha	0.606
33	Madhya Pradesh	0.606
34	Jharkhand	0.599
35	Uttar Pradesh	0.596
36	Bihar	0.576

There are several socio-political, economic and historical reasons for such a state of affairs. Kerala is able to record the highest value in the HDI largely due to its impressive performance in achieving near hundred per cent literacy. In a different scenario the states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Assam and Uttar Pradesh have very low literacy. States that have higher total literacy rates also have lower gap between the male and female literacy rates.

Apart from educational attainment, the levels of economic development too play a significant role on HDI of that region. Economically developed states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Punjab and Haryana have higher value of HDI as compared to states like Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, etc.

Regional and social disparities which developed during the colonial period continue to play an important role in the Indian economy, polity and society. The Government of India has made concerted efforts to institutionalise a balanced approach for development with its main focus on social and distributive justice through planned development. Significant achievements have been registered in several aspects, but, these are still below the desired level.

Population, Environment and Development

Development in general and human development in particular is a complex concept used in social sciences. It is complex because for ages it was thought that development is a substantive concept and once it is achieved it will address all the socio-cultural and environmental ills of the society. Though, development has brought in significant improvement in the quality of life in more than one way but increasing regional disparities, social inequalities, discriminations, deprivations, displacement of people, abuse of human rights and undermining human values and environmental degradation have also increased.

Considering the gravity and sensitivity of the issues involved, the UNDP in its Human Development Report 1993, tried to amend some of the implicit biases and prejudices which were entrenched in the concept of development. People's participation and their security were the major issues in the Human Development Report of 1993. It also emphasised on progressive democratisation and increasing empowerment of people as minimum conditions for human development. The report recognised greater constructive role of 'Civil Societies' in bringing about peace and human development. Civil society should work for building up opinion among people for reduction in the military expenditure, de-mobilization of armed forces, transition from defence to production of basic goods and services and particularly disarmament and also gradual reduction in the development and procurement of nuclear warheads by the developed countries. In a nuclearized world, peace and well-being are major global concerns.

At the other extreme of this approach lie the views expressed by the Neo-Malthusians, environmentalists and radical ecologists. They believe that for a happy and peaceful social life proper balance between population and resources is a necessary condition. According to these thinkers, the gap between the resources and population has widened after eighteenth century. There have been marginal expansion in the resources of the world in the last three hundred years but the growth of human population has been phenomenal. Development has only contributed in increasing the multiple uses of the limited resources of the world while there has been enormous increase in the demand for these resources. Therefore, the prime task before any development activity is to maintain parity between population and resources.

Pic: Sir Robert Malthus

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Robert_Malthus#/media/File:Thomas_Robert_Malthus_Wellcome_L0069037_-crop.jpg

Scholar like Sir Robert Malthus was the first one to voice his concern about the growing scarcity of resources as compared to the human population. Apparently this argument might look logical and convincing, but a critical look will reveal certain intrinsic flaws such as the manner in which resources have been defined, not revealing that resources are not a neutral category. It is not the availability of resources that is as important as their social distribution. Resources everywhere are unevenly distributed. Rich countries and people have access to large resource baskets while the poor find their resources shrinking. Moreover, unending pursuit for the control of more and more resources by the powerful and use of the same for exhibiting one's prowess is the prime cause of conflicts as well as the apparent contradictions between population resource and development.

Indian culture and civilisation have been very sensitive to the issues of population, resource and development for a long time. It would not be incorrect to say that the ancient scriptures were essentially concerned about the balance and harmony among the elements of nature. Mahatma Gandhi in the recent times advocated the reinforcement of the harmony and balance between the two. He was quite apprehensive about the on-going development particularly the way industrialization has institutionalized the loss of morality, spirituality, self-reliance, nonviolence and mutual co-operation and environment. In his opinion, austerity for individual, trusteeship of social wealth and nonviolence are the key to attain higher goals in the life of an individual as well as that of a nation. His views were also re-echoed in the Club of Rome Report "Limits to Growth" (1972), Schumacher's book "Small is Beautiful" (1974), Brundtland Commission's Report "Our Common Future" (1987) and finally in the "Agenda-21 Report of the Rio Conference" (1993).

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Our_Common_Future_-_b%C3%B3k.png

Development of a country is shaped by the demographic trend there. The effect of population growth on development may be positive or negative. A country with a large population size have the full potential to propel the country towards economic development with the concept of "more earning hands" but in most of the cases it has been observed that population growth decelerates the level of human development. In countries with large population size people are not able to get the benefits like education, health and other basic facilities. This may occur due to the unequal distribution of resources in the society or pressure of population on the available resources.

The meaning of development has been different in different times. At present the thrust is towards attaining sustainable development that means development at the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations. We have to develop without harming the environment and also preserve the available for the future generations.

Conclusion

In the end of this module it can be concluded that the different indicators of a healthy life and social empowerment makes the concept of Human Development more persuasive and impressive. Steps like Swachh Bharat Mission by the government of our country also empowers this concept. India has succeeded in achieving the goals of Human Development to a large extent by focusing on the health, education and sanitation of the people but a lot more is needed to be done. We will be able to reach our target if the citizens of the country contribute in this regard thereby supporting the government's endeavors for achieving the same.