## **De Facto IAS**

# **GS Notes for Judiciary**

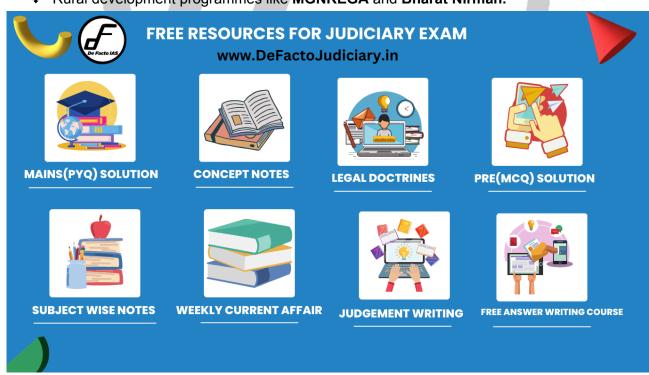
#### **Inclusive Development**

## **Human Development Index (HDI)**

- HDI measure was given by Pakistani Nobel Prize Winner, Mehbub-ul-Haq.
- Level of Human development is measured by Human Development Index (HDI), published by UNDP since, 1990.
- Three dimensions
  - > Life expectancy at birth;
  - Education Index comprising means year of schooling and expected year of schooling;
  - ➤ GNI per capita (PPP US \$) Index
- ❖ India has been ranked 131 out 189 countries on 2020's HDI.

### Programmes/Measures

- ❖ NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) was launched on 2nd April, 2005 to reduce Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate.
- ❖ **NUHM** (National Urban Health Mission) launched on 2013. Education programmes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meal Scheme etc were launched.
- Rural development programmes like MGNREGA and Bharat Nirman.



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#### **POVERTY**

- ❖ The erstwhile Planning Commission estimated the poverty rate based on data collected by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).
- Main Reasons for Rural Poverty Rapid population growth, lack of capital, lack of alternate employment other than poor agriculture, illiteracy and lack of proper implementation of PDS.
- Main Reasons for Urban Poverty Migration from rural areas, lack of skilled labour, lack of housing facilities, limited job opportunities in cities.
- ❖ Based on 2400 calories (rural) and 2100 calories (urban) and monthly per capita consumption expenditure of 454 (rural) and `540 (urban), Planning Commission (Now NITI Aayog) estimated poverty ratio in India in 2004-05 was 27.5% and according to the Suresh Tendulkar Committee was 37.2%.
- ❖ The Tendulkar Committee stipulated a benchmark of daily per capita expenditure of 27 and 33 in rural and urban areas, respectively

