

Influence Indicators of the Inequality of Human Development to the Human Development Index (HDI) of the World Countries

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Abstract— In the article the problems with which human development faces on the way to generality are considered. The analysis of indicators of IHD of 2016 is carried out and also the comparative analysis of IHD, taking into account updating of the index of inequality of IHRI is carried out. The need of inclusion of indexes of inequality, such as, gender inequality, poverty level, level of availability of the person to progress products is proved. And also is revealed the need of the solution of problems of inequality of human development within the country and its regions. The influence of a factor of inequality is considered for the countries which have big territories and are multinational on the example of regions of the Russian Federation. Human development is considered from a stability position as a factor of distributive justice, both in generations, and between them. Inequality between the poor and the rich not only reduces social stability of society, but also slows down development of economy. And questions of gender inequality, today, concern not only experts, but also a half of female population of the world that in turn also affects on the development of these countries. If to speak about development, then it is obvious that society is healthier, stronger, more educated when all its members are socially integrated into all processes irrespective of the level of income, sex, skin color and many other factors.

Keywords— IDHP, IHD, IHDI, human development, equality of regions, gender barriers, poverty level, human potential.

I. INTRODUCTION

Human development has the most direct attitude towards human freedoms: to freedom to fully realize the potential of each person in each corner of our planet, not only today, but also in the future. Exactly this principle gives uniqueness to the concept of human development. However it is very difficult to realize the principle of generality in practice. The last 25 years are characterized by progress in many spheres of human development: life expectancy of people has increased, many of them have overcome the level of extreme poverty, and less people receive unsatisfactory food. Human development enriches life of people, in different degree, depending on sex, ethnic origin, income, etc.

For the solution of problems of inequality of human development, is necessary the working out of new perspective approach to structure and assessment of human development. For example, the key value for human development of deprived, have the rights and security of the person, a voice and autonomy, collective human potential and interdependence of alternatives of the choice.

In particular, such problems as inequality and haplessness, discrimination, social norms and values and also prejudices

and intolerance are keys on the way for development of people today.

2. ACTUALITY

The necessity of the scientific analysis of problems of human development is dictated also by that circumstance that dynamic development of society considerably depends on the system of the values which are the cornerstone not only of the state, economic entities and public organizations, but, first of all, at the basis of everyday life of each person. Are required the new approaches to management of development of society connected first of all with the mankind, to development of intellectual potential of the personality, ability to create new knowledge and to seize new technologies. The concept of human development considers expansion of freedoms for all and everyone, for the purpose of use of opportunities of the choice, being of value for the person. Thus the question of human development and improvement of approaches to calculation of the IHD indexes is relevant today.

3. PROBLEM DEFINITION

Development of the person assumes availability of each person to resources, freedom of choice. In our opinion, the country having a high rate of IDHP, entering in top-20 rating can't enter at the same time the rating of the countries with the highest gap between the rich and the poor. Also is inadmissible not to consider in the IHD a difference in availability of education on gender sign. These indicators contradict the basic principles of human development. The indicator of IHD levels influence of indicators of inequality on development of the person. Thus, it is necessary to reconsider approaches to calculations of the index of human development.

In the Report published for the Program of Development of the United Nations (PDUN) it is said that human development is a process of expansion of opportunities of the human choice. But human development is also the purpose that is at the same time both process, and result.

Human development is the development of people by means of formation of human potential which is carried out by people (by active participation in the processes forming their lives) and for people (by improvement of their lives). This concept is wider, than other approaches, such as approach from the point of view of human resources, basic needs and economic well-being of people.

The compound Index of Human Development (IHD) unites three basic dimensions of human development. The expected duration of life at the birth characterizes ability to conduct long and happy life. The average duration of training and the expected duration of training reflect ability to seize knowledge, and GNI per head reflects ability to reach the worthy standard of living.

For more complex measurement of IDHP in the Report on human development four more compound indexes are presented. IHD corrected with the accounting of inequality

makes the amendment to IHD taking into account inequality level. The index of gender development compares IHD values for men and women. The index of gender inequality shows the degree of expansion of the rights and opportunities of women, and the Index of multidimensional poverty reflects the poverty measurements which aren't connected with income. Nevertheless, in practice and in official data are still used the IHD with use of three basic dimensions of human development.

In our opinion such approach, distorts objective real positions of the countries entering rating today, thereby contradicts the principles of freedom of well-being, presented by set of functions and potential opportunities, and freedoms of the subjectivity presented by voice and autonomy. Thus, for assessment of human development and providing that everyone could use its fruits, it is necessary to consider quality of results of human development, and not just their quantity, to be beyond average values and to carry out disaggregation of statistical data (in particular, on gender sign).

Among world's population every ninth suffers from hunger, and every third – from unsatisfactory food. About 15 million girls marry aged younger than 18 years. In the countries of the world daily 18 million people die of air pollution and annually 2 million people catch HIV infection. On average every minute 24 people are exposed to compulsory movement from the residence. These main types of haplessness are spread among various groups of the population. Women and girls, representatives of ethnic minorities and indigenous people, disabled people, migrants – all of them are the disadvantaged on the main measurements of human development. In all regions women have higher expected duration of life at the birth, than men, and in the majority of regions the expected training duration is identical for girls and boys. Nevertheless, in all regions women have the value of the Index of Human Development (IHD) on average lower, than men. The greatest difference is observed in the Southern Asia where female IHD is 20% lower than men's.

Lag on main indicators of human development among various groups of the population remains also in connection with discrimination. Women are exposed to special discrimination against opportunities that leads in the results of putting them in unequal position. And the female part of the world population makes 50%. In many societies the rights of women for possession of the earth and property are violated. As a result in developing countries only 10-20% of owners of property – women. Ethnic minorities and other groups of the population have no free access to education, employment and occupation of administrative and political posts that result in poverty and higher risk to become the victims of crimes, including human trade.

4. LITERARY REVIEW

We have carried out the analysis of the last publications connected with problems of inequality of human development. In the materials of Abadeer A., are given the researches on

questions of gender discrimination in the Arab world where it is told that gender discrimination is norm in these countries [1]. Milanović B. in the researches considers new approaches to global inequality during an era of globalization and considers that the matter requires general attention and detailed studying of sources and methods of fight against this phenomenon [16]. From the researches of Barro, R.J., and J.-W. Lee we have studied data on education level and a possibility of access to it of certain groups of people [2]. From the political researches of Demirgüç-Kunt, A., L. F. Klapper, and D. Singer and P. Van Oudheusden are obtained data from "The global Findex 2014: Measurement of financial availability around the world" (World Bank, Washington) [6]. Is considered the experience and examples of developed and developing countries on introduction of actions and state programs of support of the socially unprotected segments of the population. All the authors agree in opinion that global inequality is the prime cause for successful and effective human development, and it is necessary to continue search of the sources of global human inequality which are shown in different degree and different aspects of human life. As a result of it there is a question of revision of calculation of the IHD as indicator of development of the person in the concrete country [3,4,7].

5. RESULTS

We have carried out the Analysis of the Index of Human Development (IHD) for 2016 of the countries with very high index which have taken the first twenty places in rating, are presented in Table 1. The analysis of indexes is carried out without correction of IHDI (indexes of inequality) [19, 20, 21].

Table 1. The rating of the countries on IHD with very high level of human development without updating of the index of inequality of IHDI (1-20 positions in rating)

Position in rating	Country	Value of coefficient without correction of IHDI	Position in rating	Country	Value of coefficient without correction of IHDI
1	Norway	0,949	10	USA	0,92
2	Australia	0,939	12	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0,917
2	Switzerland	0,939	13	New Zealand	0,915
4	Germany	0,926	14	Sweden	0,913
5	Denmark	0,925	15	Liechtenstein	0,912
5	Singapore	0,925	16	United Kingdom	0,909
7	Netherlands	0,924	17	Japan	0,903
8	Ireland	0,923	18	Korea (Republic)	0,901
9	Iceland	0,921	19	Israel	0,899
10	Canada	0,92	20	Luxembourg	0,898

Table 2. The rating of the countries on IHD with very high level of human development taking into account updating of the index of inequality of IHDI **

Position in rating	Country	Value of coefficient with correction of IHDI	Position in rating	Country	Value of coefficient with correction of IHDI
	Singapore	*	7	Denmark	0,858
	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	*	8	Sweden	0,851
	New Zealand	*	9	Ireland	0,85
	Liechtenstein	*	10	Canada	0,839
1	Norway	0,898	11	United Kingdom	0,836
2	Iceland	0,868	12	Luxembourg	0,827
3	Australia	0,861	13	USA	0,796
3	Netherlands	0,861	14	Japan	0,791
5	Switzerland	0,859	15	Israel	0,778
5	Germany	0,859	16	Korea (Republic)	0,753

* There is no information about the indicators

** It is made by authors on the results of the research

From the carried-out analysis of Table 1 and Table 2 follows that in top-20 of the countries on the corrected index of inequality we have made the summary Table 3 ratings of the countries which would include such countries as Finland with the index 0,843 and would take the 10th place of rating, having shifted Canada on the 11th place. Slovenia with the index 0,838 would be located on the 12th place. Also this list would include such countries as the Czech Republic and Belgium having occupied 14 and 16 positions in rating respectively. The place of the USA taking into account adjustment would change on – 7 points, and on condition of availability of these all indicators to calculation of the countries which have left a research, the country could leave the twenty of leaders. Proceeding from it, the rating of the countries on IHD with very high level of human development taking into account updating of the index of inequality of IHDI without the countries with insufficient data is presented in Table 3.

The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has ranged the members on gap level between the poor and the rich. The authors of the research consider that inequality between the poor and the rich not only reduces social stability of society, but also slows down development of economy. Also attracts attention the fact that inequality tends to increase [8,10,11].

In the eighties of the last century the gap in income between 10% of the richest and 10% of the poorest citizens on OECD equaled 7, and in two-thousand – 9. Now it has grown up to 9,6. In America the gap is twice more – 18,8. For comparison: in France this indicator – 7,4; in Germany – 6,6,

and in Sweden – 5,8. We have no Russia in rating (it isn't included into OECD), however the level of inequality of incomes approximately is the same, as in the United States [24, 26, 30].

Table 3. The rating of the countries on IHD with very high level of human development taking into account updating of the index of inequality of IHDI without the countries with insufficient data.

Position in rating	Country	Value of coefficient with correction of IHDI	Position in rating	Country	Value of coefficient with correction of IHDI
1	Norway	0,898	11	Canada	0,839
2	Iceland	0,868	12	Slovenia	0,838
3	Australia	0,861	13	United Kingdom	0,836
3	Netherlands	0,861	14	Czech Republic	0,83
5	Switzerland	0,859	15	Luxembourg	0,827
5	Germany	0,859	16	Belgium	0,821
7	Denmark	0,858	17	USA	0,796
8	Sweden	0,851	18	Japan	0,791
9	Ireland	0,85	19	Israel	0,778
10	Finland	0,843	20	Korea (Republic)	0,753

For the proof of the made hypotheses of need of more detailed and careful analysis of inequality, we have carried out the analysis of average per head monetary income of rub (in a month) the Russian Federation, in the North Caucasian and Central Federal districts for 2016. (Figure 1, Figure 2).

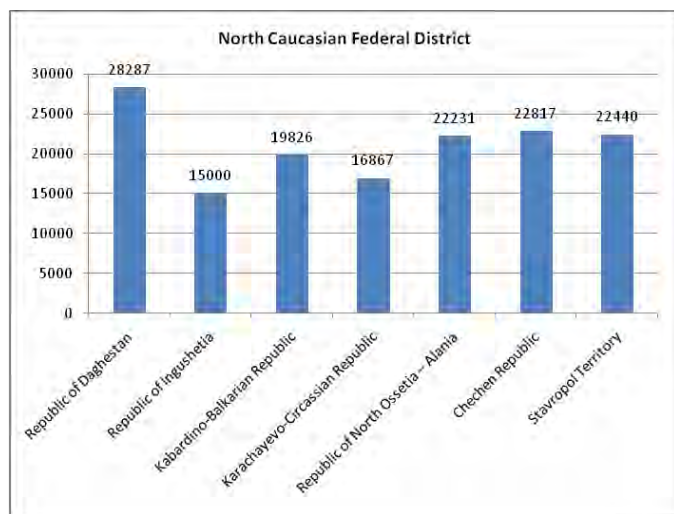


Fig.1. Average per head monetary income (in a month, RUR) in the North Caucasian Federal District for 2016.

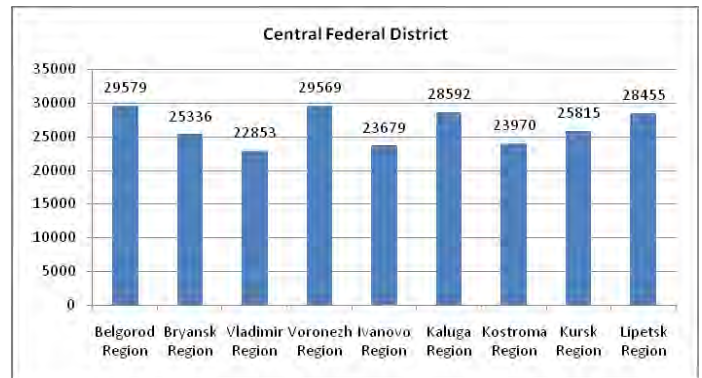


Fig.2. Average per head monetary income (in a month, RUR) in Central Federal District for 2016.

Proceeding from these Figures 1 and 2, the difference in income among regions of one federal district is almost twice. And in comparison with other regions is almost in 3 times.

For demonstration of inequality of incomes of representatives of one profession in different regions of one country, we will consider indicators of the average salary of separate categories of workers of the social sphere and science in 2016 in the North Caucasian and Central Federal districts. (Table 3)

Table 3. Indicators of the average salary of separate categories of workers of the social sphere and science in 2016 in the North Caucasian and Central Federal districts (in a month, RUR).

	Pedagogical workers of preschool educational institutions	Pedagogical workers of educational institutions of the general education	Pedagogical workers of institutions of additional education of children	Teachers and training officers of educational institutions of primary and secondary professional education	Teachers of educational institutions of higher education	The doctors and employees of the medical organizations having highest medical (pharmaceutical) or other higher education
North Caucasian federal district	18474	20960	18256	20297	32254	32654
Central federal district	28329	42893	30961	35519	70662	59968

The comparative analysis of data has shown that the difference in the salary of some categories of teachers of the North Caucasian and Central Federal districts makes more than 200% (twice) that doesn't accord with the principles of the Concept of human development.

Similar tendency is in education level. This negative phenomenon is aggravated also with what has continuous character of interrelation as the education level, health and the

income of parents substantially influences on the opportunities opening before their children. Without intervention of authorities for these categories of the population the situation will have negative impact and a deviation from the priority purposes of human development in general.

In our opinion, to give the chance to all people to use fruits of progress in area of human development are necessary to breakdown statistical data on such parameters as the region, sex, the city/village, the social and economic status, racial and ethnic origin. But there is a complexity in ensuring availability of such data. It is difficult to define what lines of breakdown are necessary for detection of inequality on concrete measurements, it is necessary to find a source and to investigate the reasons and processes of a hapless and marginalization in society. Breakdown of statistical data on a sex has basic value for implementation of gender equality and expansion of the rights and opportunities of women. It is also necessary to consider religious and national aspect of life of the population of the concrete country.

6. CONCLUSION

For each country the priority directions of development have to be defined. In the multinational countries with big territories differences in indicators of the standard of living differ many times. Therefore elimination of inequality has to be the priority direction in such countries both economic and social. In the solution of this problem it is necessary to mobilize the available resources and to direct them to the solution of priority tasks, as a result smoothing of inequality among the population within the country will influence on the index of human development countrywide and in the world ratings.

Problems of political actions are:

- development of high-quality infrastructure;
- improvement of public transport, ensuring of safety in regions with high crime rate and poverty;
- improvement of housing construction in the poorest districts of the large cities;
- alignment of level of income of the people who are carrying out the same type of works (services).

The solution of these problems of national policy demands general political actions, but in practice the generality in policy is hard-hitting. For example, the country can pursue policy of ensuring general access for the population to medical care, however remoteness of settlements, the lack of infrastructure can lead to the fact that the medical organizations will be available not to all regions and areas. Therefore, the general policy in the field of human development needs to be directed, first of all, to those groups of the population which had to them no access.

Thus, human development as a complex concept more is a result of policy and actions of the state in relation to the people living in this territory. The correlation of indicators of human development with indicators of inequality is obvious. Therefore the IHD has to include indexes of inequality for today, but not be corrected with it account; otherwise the

index contradicts the principles of freedom and equality of the person.

Human development demands to recognize that each life is equally valuable and that the special attention in development is required by those who least use it results. Human development represents complex structure of interrelations of its components: quality of the environment, quality of health of the population, quality of education, etc., and the most important availability of these components to everyone. In essence human development is an objective and subjective characteristic of living conditions and development of the person and also subjective representations and estimates of satisfaction with the life. Nowadays development of the person acts and as a strategic objective of management, and as the most important indicator of social and economic development of the country.

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