

**CHAPTER - 4  
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

**GIST OF THE LESSON:**

**GROWTH:** It is the quantitative and value neutral, it may be positive, or negative.

**DEVELOPMENT:** Qualitative change which is always value positive.

**CONCEPT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

The concept of human development was introduced by DR. Mahbub-ul- Haq. Human development is a process of enlarging people choices and raising the level of their wellbeing.

People can live meaningful life. Life with some purpose, people must be healthy, develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goal.

**THE FOUR PILLARS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

- **EQUITY:** equal opportunities available to everybody.  
Irrespective of gender, race, income ( in case of India women and low caste people drop out the school is more)
- **SUSTAINABILITY:** continuity in availability of resources, each generation must have opportunities,
- **PRODUCTIVITY:** productivity in terms of labor productivity, it should be constantly enriched.
- **EMPOWERMENT:** to have power to make decisions. Increasing freedom and capability, good governance, and govt. policies.

**APPROACHES TO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

- **INCOME APPROACH:** oldest method, level of income leads to development
- **WELFARE APPROACH:** higher the expenditure on education, health, and other amenities by the government.
- **BASIC NEEDS APPROACH:** it was introduced by ILO
- **SIX BASIC NEEDS**
  - Health
  - Education
  - Food
  - Water Supply
  - Sanitation
  - Housing
- **CAPABILITY APPROACH:** associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Access to education and health facilities.

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Size of the country and per-capita income are not directly related to human development. Like Sri Lanka and Trinidad and Tobago have higher rank than India in human development.

#### THERE ARE THREE GROUPS OF HDI

- HIGH                      ABOVE 0.8                      57 COUNTRIES
  - MEDIUM                0.5-0.799                      88 COUNTRIES
  - LOW                      BELOW 0.5                      32 COUNTRIES
- COUNTRIES WITH HIGH INDEX VALUE: NORWAY, ICELAND, AUSTRALIA education and health care are priorities for the government.
- COUNTRIES WITH MEDIUM INDEX: it consists of large group, emerged after Second World War, adopting people oriented policies.
- COUNTRIES WITH LOW INDEX VALUE: large number of these countries are very small. Political turmoil, social instability, civil war, high incidence of diseases.

#### One Marks Question

Q1. Who introduced the concept of Human development?

Ans. Dr. Mahbub ul Haq

Q2. Which countries has the highest human development index?

Ans. Norway

Q3. Write four pillars of the human development.

Ans. Equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

#### Three Marks Question.

Q1. Name four countries having high human development index. Discuss three reasons for high human development index.

Ans. Four counties with high human development index:

1. Norway
2. Australia
3. Netherlands
4. U.S.A

Reason for high HDI

- Investment more in the Social Sector (education, health care)
- Good governance
- Free from political turmoil and instability.

**GEOGRAPHY (CODE-029)**

Q2. Name any four countries having low human development index. Discuss three reasons for low human development index.

- Ans. (1) Democratic Republic of Congo  
(2) Nigeria  
(3) Burundi  
(4) Mozambique

Reasons for low HDI

- Political turmoil
- Social instability (civil war)
- Famine
- High incidence of diseases.

Q3. Discuss in detail about the alternative view of development given by Dr. Mahbub –ul – haq and Prof. Amartya Sen .

Ans. For many decades a country's level of development was measured only in terms of its economic growth.

The ideas that the quality of life people enjoy in a country, the opportunities they have and freedoms they enjoy are important aspects of development now and the works of Mahbub-ul-Haq and Amartya Sen are important in this regard.

- According to Haq-development is all about enlarging people's choices in order to lead long, healthy lives with dignity . The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.
- Prof. Amartya Sen saw an increase in freedom or decrease in unfreedom as the main objective of development.
- The works of these economists are path breaking and have succeeded in bringing people to the centre of any discussion on development

**Five Marks Question**

Q1. Define human development .What is the basic goal of human development? Explain with examples the four pillars of human development.

Ans. Human development is a process of enlarging the range of people's choices , increasing their opportunities for education, health care , income and empowerment and covering the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic , social and political freedom.

The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.

The four pillars of human development:-

### **GEOGRAPHY (CODE-029)**

- Equity –It refers to providing equal access to opportunities available to everybody irrespective of their gender, race, income and caste.
- Sustainability-Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities for sustainable human development.
- Productivity-It refers to human labour productivity in terms of human work. It must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people.
- Empowerment –It means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capabilities, good governance and people –oriented policies, so as to empower people.