

## Chapter-4 Human Development

### **Growth:**

- it is the quantitative
- and value neutral,
- it may be positive, or negative,
- ex. Density of population, total population

### **Development:**

- qualitative change
- always positive,
- an addition to the present condition,
- Ex. Per-capita income facilities

The concept of human development was introduced by DR. MahbubulHaq: development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives.

People can live meaningful life. Life with some purpose, people must be healthy, develop their talents

### **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**

**A. Income Approach:** Oldest method, level of income leads to development

**B. Welfare Approach:** higher the expenditure on education, health, and other amenities by the government.

**C. Basic Needs Approach:** It was introduced by ILO -Six Basic Needs

1. Health
  2. Education
  3. Food
  4. Water Supply
  5. Sanitation
  6. Housing to be given importance
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# Key Notes

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**D. 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 have higher HDI than India

**They are divided into three groups:**

- 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.

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