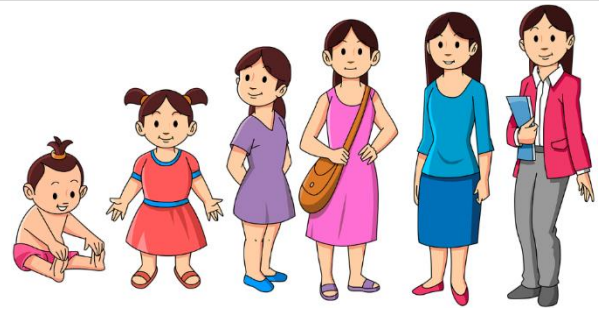
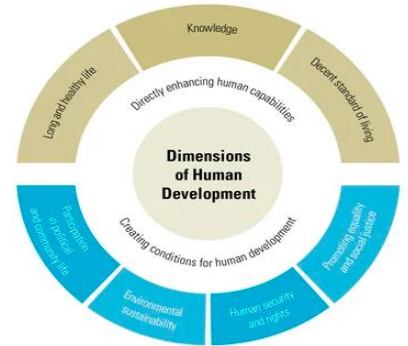


Both growth and development refers to the change over time but the difference between growth and development is that growth is relative but development is at a high level. Therefore, progress remains positive. Development will not happen unless there is an increase or increase in existing conditions, but growth can be good, bad or medium, good growth does not always bring development.



The concept of human development was introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq. Dr. Haq described human development as a development that enhances people's choices and improves their lives. People are important in every development under this concept. According to Prof. Amartya Sen, the main purpose of development is to increase freedom. Freedom of choice brings development, and social and political institutions play a vital role in promoting freedom. Therefore, access to services, health and education are key areas for human development. Building people's skills in the areas of health, education and access to services is therefore critical to increasing their choice.

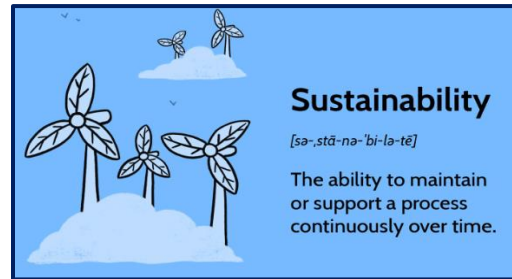


The four pillars of human development - equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

discrimination
equality
government
public
consultation
response
people
rights
provision
measures
equality
discrimination
equality
government
public
consultation
response
people
rights
provision
measures
equality

Equality means making equal access to opportunities available to everyone. The opportunities available to people must be equal regardless of gender, race, income and in the case of Indians, race.

2. Sustainability:



Sustainability means continuing to find opportunities. In order to have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities. All natural, financial and human resources must be used with a view to the future. Misuse of any of these resources will lead to limited opportunities for future generations.

3. Production:



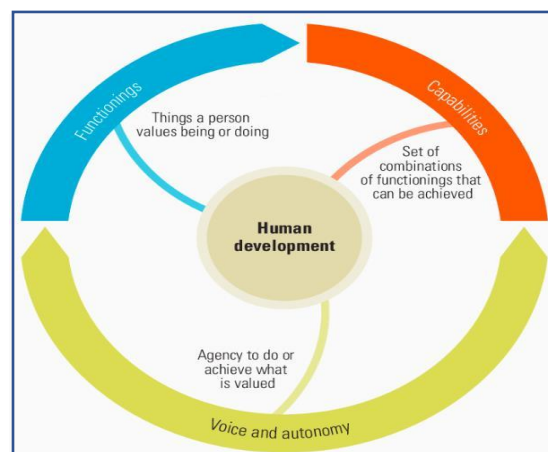
Production here means the production of human work or production according to human activity. Such productivity should be constantly improved by building skills in people.

4. Empowerment:



Empowering means having the power to make decisions. Such power comes from the growth of freedom and power. Good governance and people-centered goals are needed to empower people. The development of social and economic groups is of paramount importance.

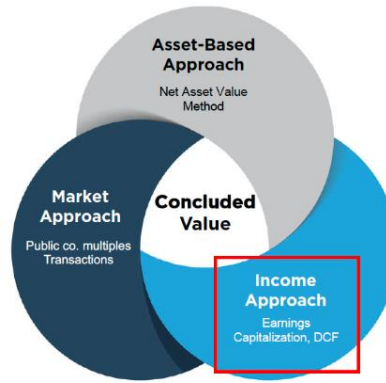
4. Methods of human Development



There are many ways to address the problem of human development.
Some of the key ways are:

- (a) How to earn money;
- (b) the social system;
- (c) Minimum approach;
- (d) skills strategy

1. Income approach:



This is one of the oldest ways to develop people. Personal development seems to be linked to income. The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom one enjoys. The higher the level of income, the higher the level of personal development.

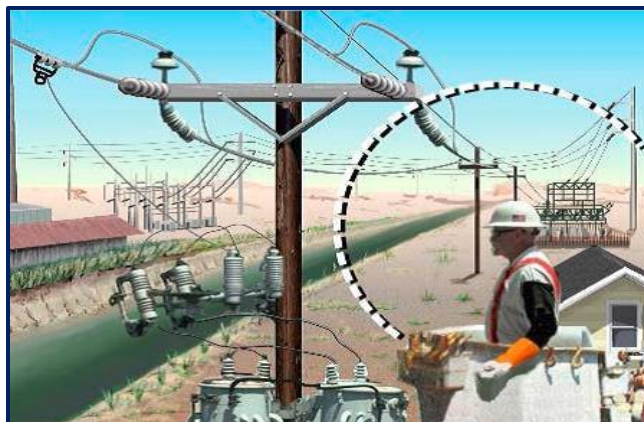
2. Social Approach:

Social Approach



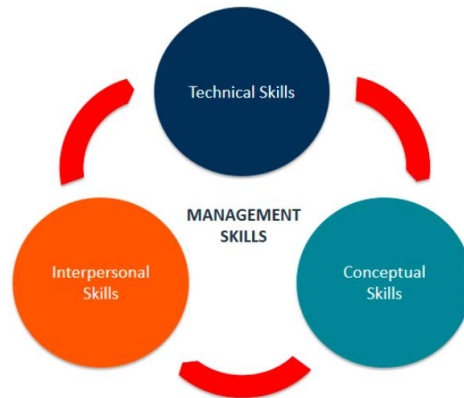
This approach considers people as beneficiaries or targets for all development activities. This approach contradicts the government's high costs for education, health, secondary welfare and resources.

3. Minimum Approach:



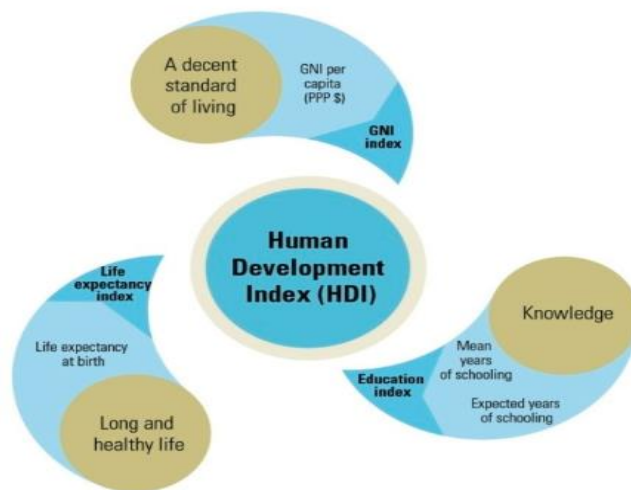
This approach was originally proposed by the International Labor Organization (ILO). Six basic needs namely: health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing. The question of individual choice is ignored and emphasis is placed on providing the basic needs of the defined categories

4. Skills Approach:

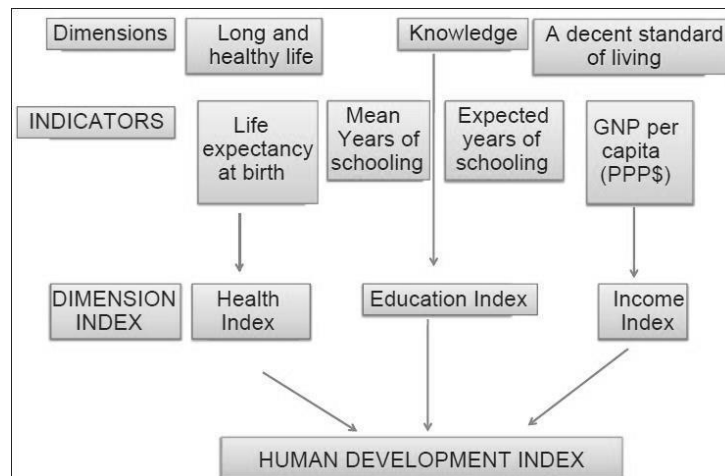


This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Building human capacity in the areas of health, education and access to services is key to increasing human development.

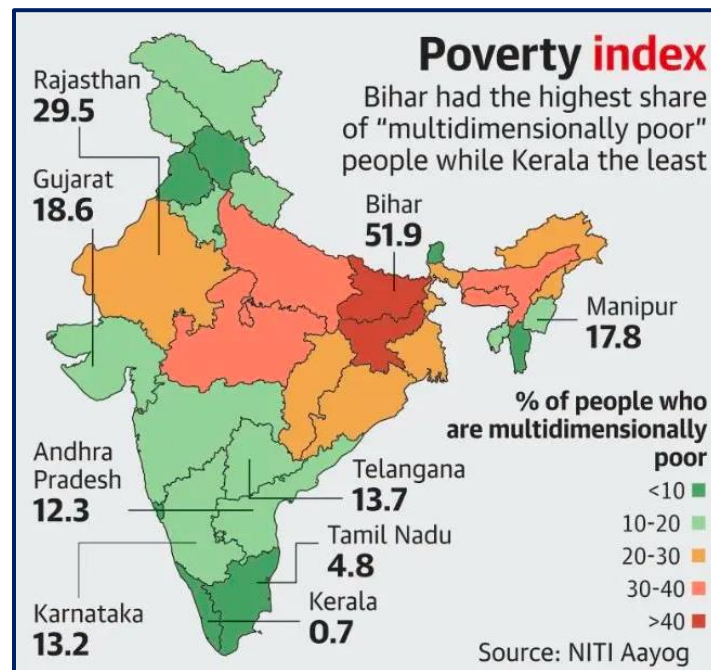
Measurement of Human Development



The following measures of human development indicator - Human Development Index (HDI) - Human Development Index (HDI) ranks countries based on their performance in key areas of health, education and access to services. These rates are based on a score of 0 to 1 that the country benefits from its record in key areas of human development. Selected index to assess health life expectancy at birth. Longevity means that people have a greater chance of living longer and healthier lives. Adult literacy rate and total enrollment represent access to information. The number of adults who can read and write and the number of children enrolled in schools indicate how easy or difficult it may be to find information in a particular country.

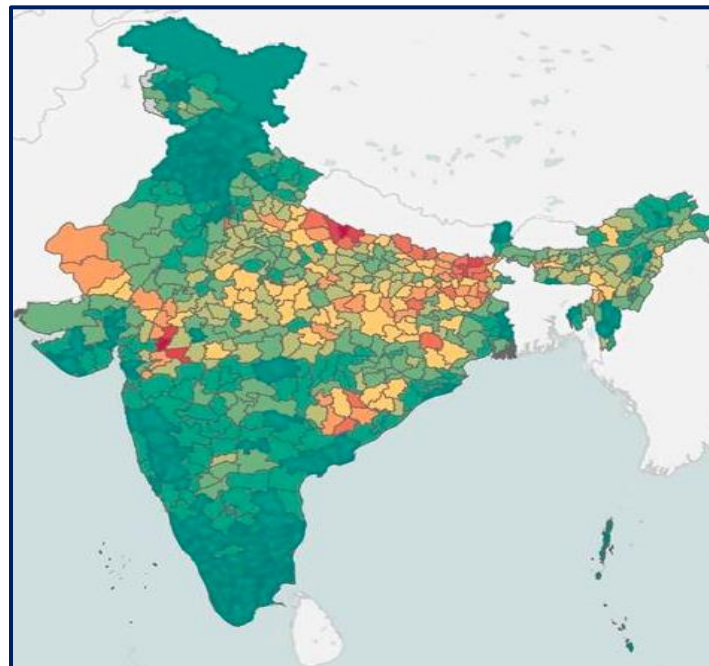


5. Individual poverty index



Human poverty index is related to human development indicators. This indicator measures the lack of human development. The index is based on the probability of not reaching 40, the literacy rate of adults, the number of people without access to safe drinking water and the number of underweight children. Both of these measures of human development combined give an accurate picture of the state of human development in the country.

6. United Nations Development Program (UNDP)



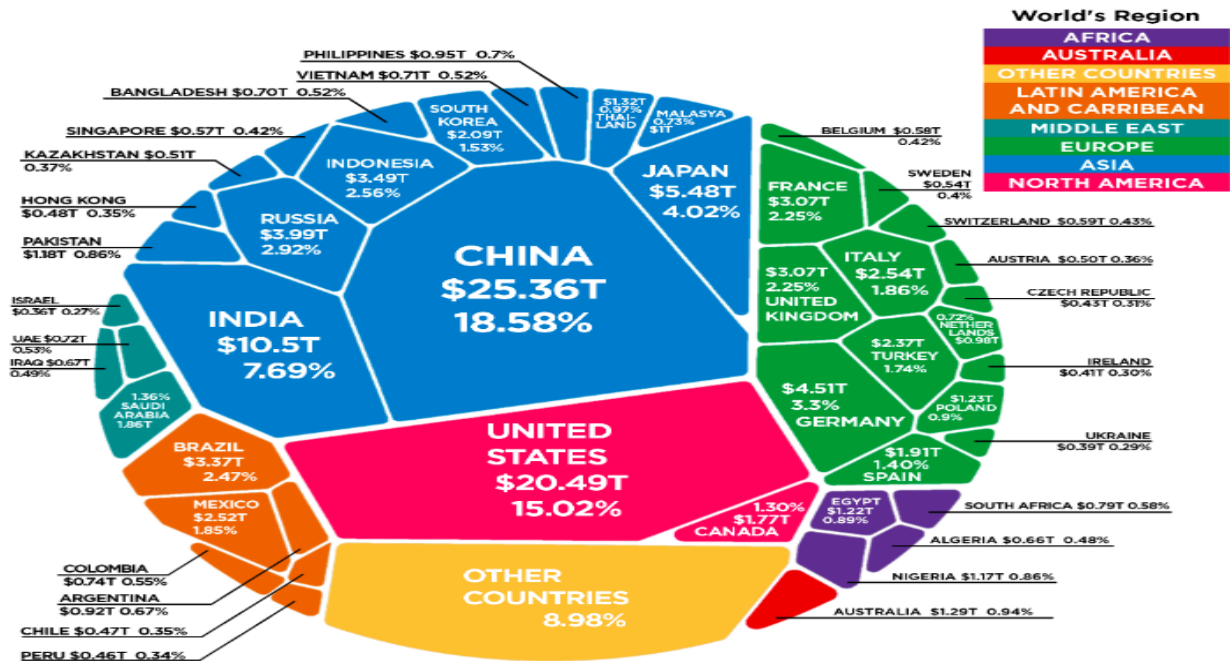
Since 1990, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has published an annual Human Development Report. This report provides a comprehensive list of all member states in terms of the level of human development. The Human Development Index and the Poverty Index are two important indicators of the measure of human development used by the UNDP.

7. Gross National Happiness (GNH)



Gross National Happiness (GNH) as a measure of national progress. Material progress and technological advancement are being carefully considered in considering the potential harm to the environment or other aspects of Bhutan's cultural and spiritual life. This means that material progress cannot come at the expense of happiness. GNH encourages us to consider spiritual, non-material aspects and quality of development.

8. International Comparisons



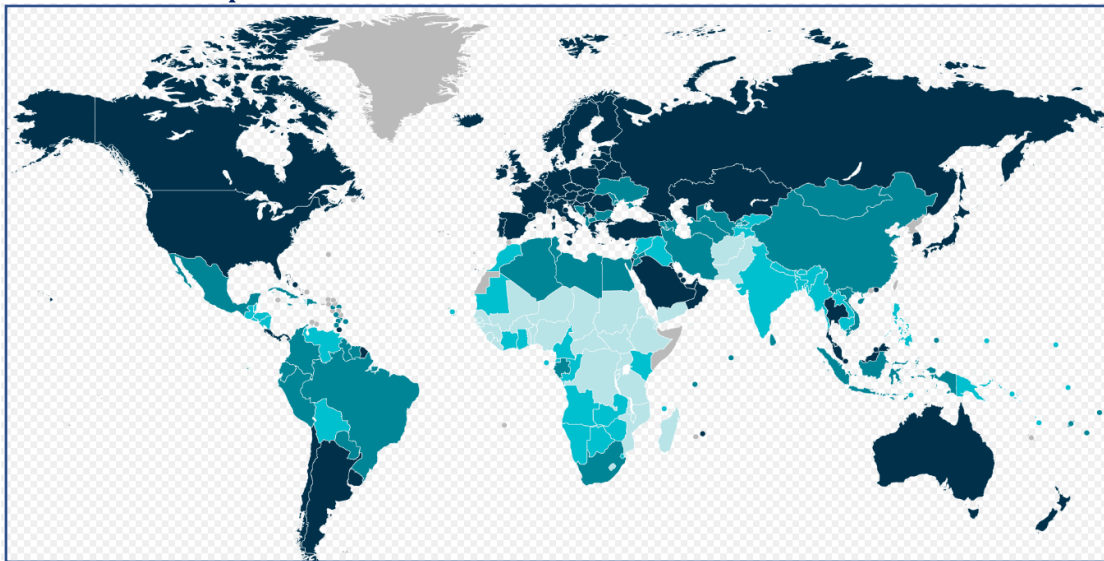
The international comparison of human development is fascinating. Location size and per capita income are not directly related to personal development. Countries can be divided into four groups on the basis of the development points obtained by them-

9. Higher Level of Human Development

Countries with the highest human development index are those with more than 0.800 points. According to the 2020 Human Development Report, the group comprises 66 countries. The countries in the group provide the most important government education and health care and investment in the welfare sector.

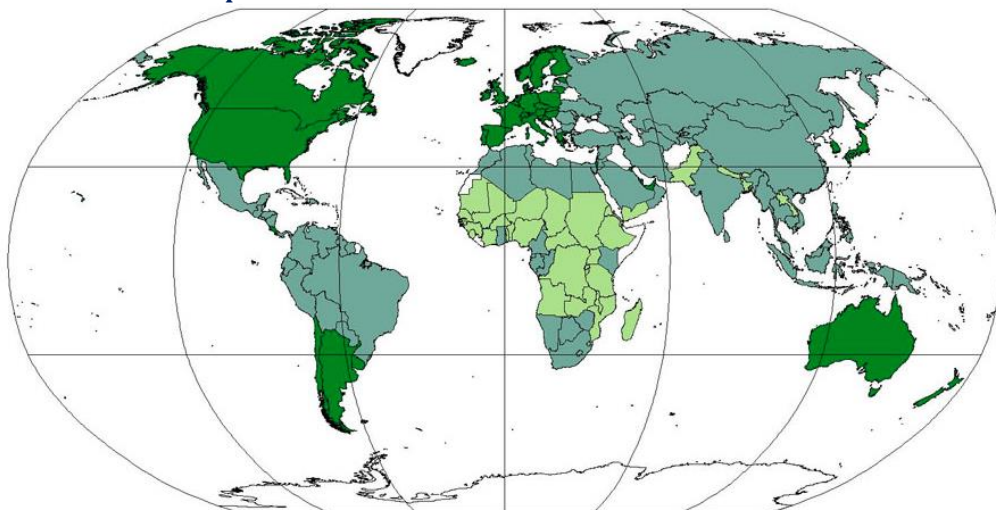


1. High Level of Human Development:



The highest level of human development is in 53 countries. Countries that earn between 0.702 and 0.801 points covered under them provide education and health care as a priority for the government. The countries with the highest human development are the ones that have the most investment in the social sector.

2. Medium levels of human development:



Countries with moderate levels of human development form the largest group. There are 37 countries with moderate human development. Countries with a score of between 0.555 and 0.701 are grouped under it and there are 39 countries in the group.

3. Low levels of human development:



Countries earning less than 0.554 points combined under them and 33 countries recording low levels of human development. Most of these small countries have been plagued by political upheaval and social unrest in the form of civil wars, famines, and epidemics of disease. On the other hand, areas with low levels of human development tend to spend more on defines than in the public sector. This shows that these countries are often in areas where there is political instability and have not been able to accelerate economic development.

Questions For Practice

1. Which one of the following states of India has the lowest female child sex ratio 0-6 years?
(a) Gujarat (b) Haryana
(c) Punjab (d) Himachal Pradesh.
 2. What is the life expectancy at birth for females in India (2015)?
(a) 68 years (b) 70 years
(c) 72 years (d) 74 years
 3. When was the first Human Development Report published by the UNDP?
(a) 1970 (b) 1980
(c) 1990 (d) 1995
 4. Which one of the following states of India has the lowest female literacy?
(a) Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Jharkhand
(d) Bihar.
 5. Which state has the highest female literacy rate?
(a) Maharashtra
(b) Kerala
(c) Himachal Pradesh
(d) Gujarat
 6. Which one of the following states of India has the highest rank in the Human Development Index?
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Punjab
(c) Kerala (d) Haryana.
 7. Who is the author of the book 'Small is beautiful'?
(a) Schumacher (b) Brundtland
(c) Malthus (d) Mahatma Gandhi
 8. Which one of the following is India's rank in terms of Human Development Index among the countries of the world in 2005?
(a) 126 (b) 127
(c) 128 (d) 129
 9. What was India's rank in Human Development Index in 2018?
(a) 126 (b) 127
(c) 128 (d) 130
 10. Which one of the following states of India has the highest rank in the Human Development Index?
(a) Gujarat (b) Kerala
(c) Delhi (d) Haryana
 11. Which of the following states rank lowest in the HDI?
(a) Chhattisgarh (b) Bihar
(c) Odisha (d) Uttarakhand
 12. Which one of the following states of India has the lowest female literacy?
(a) Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Jharkhand
(d) Bihar.
 13. Who is the author of the book 'Small is beautiful'?
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(c) Punjab
(d) Himachal Pradesh.
 16. Which one of the following is India's rank in terms of Human Development Index among the countries of the world in 2005?
(a) 126 (b) 127
(c) 128 (d) 129

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|---|---|--|
| <p>17. Which state has highest literacy in 2011?
(a) Mizoram (b) Maharashtra
(c) Kerala (d) West Bengal</p> <p>18. The infant mortality rate in India per thousand is?
(a) 50 (b) 60
(c) 47 (d) 80</p> <p>19. India has per capita income on prevailing prices?
(a) ₹ 15,813 (b) ₹ 17,813
(c) ₹ 18,813 (d) ₹ 20,813</p> <p>20. Which state has the highest female literacy rate?
(a) Maharashtra
(b) Kerala
(c) Himachal Pradesh
(d) Gujarat</p> <p>21. When was the first Human Development Report published by UNDP?
(a) 1970 (b) 1980
(c) 1990 (d) 1995</p> | <p>22. What is the HDI value of India?
(a) 0.802 (b) 0.702
(c) 0.554 (d) 0.502</p> <p>23. India has per capita income at current prices?
(a) ₹ 15,813 (b) ₹ 17,813
(c) ₹ 18,813 (d) ₹ 20,813</p> <p>24. The infant mortality rate in India per thousand is?
(a) 50 (b) 60
(c) 47 (d) 80</p> <p>25. What is the situation with a high literacy rate?
(a) Gogo (b) Kerala
(c) Miriam (d) Maharashtra</p> <p>26. In India, the death rate by a thousand is?
(a) 6.55 (b) 8.10
(c) 7.48 (d) 9.11</p> <p>27. Which condition has the lowest HDI value?
(a) Rajasthan
(b) Bihar</p> | <p>(c) Assam
(d) Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>28. Which of the following is India's average according to the International Development Index in 2005?
(a) 126 (b) 127
(c) 128 (d) 129</p> <p>29. Which of the following India states has the lowest literacy rate for women?
(a) Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Jharkhand
(d) Bihar.</p> <p>30. Which of the following Indian states have the lowest prevalence of female genital mutilation at 0-6 years?
(a) Gujarat
(b) Haryana
(c) Punjab
(d) Himachal Pradesh.</p> |
|---|---|--|

Solutions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 4. (d) | 7. (a) | 10. (b) | 13. (a) | 16. (a) | 19. (d) | 22. (c) | 25. (b) | 28. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 5. (b) | 8. (a) | 11. (b) | 14. (c) | 17. (c) | 20. (b) | 23. (d) | 26. (c) | 29. (d) |
| 3. (c) | 6. (c) | 9. (d) | 12. (d) | 15. (b) | 18. (c) | 21. (c) | 24. (c) | 27. (b) | 30. (b) |

