

Human Development

Growth

- Growth is quantitative and value neutral.
- It may have a positive or a negative sign.
- Like change in population.

Development

- Development means a qualitative change and is value positive.
- It occurs when there is positive change in quality.
- Increment to the existing conditions of living.

→ Meaning of human Development

→ This concept was introduced by DR Mahbub-ul-Haq.

↓
It describes development as that enlarges people's choice and improves their lives.

- People are central to all development and conditions to live a

meaningful lives.
↳ With some purpose.

Key areas of Human Development

Access to
resources

Health

Education

Why people do not have the
capability and freedom to make
even basic choices?

- Inability to acquire knowledge.
- Material poverty.
- Social discrimination.
- Inefficiency of institutions.

* Four Pillars of Human Development

Equity

Sustainability

Productivity

Empowerment

- Equity

→ Equal access to opportunities available to everybody.

Irrespective of Gender, Race and Income.

- Sustainability

→ Continuity in the availability of opportunities.

→ Each generation must have the same opportunities.

- Productivity

→ Human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work.

→ Building capabilities in people can enrich productivity.

→ By efforts to increase their knowledge, provide better health facilities.

• Empowerment

→ It means to have power to make choices.

→ • How this power come from?

→ • Increasing freedom & capabilities

→ • How can we empower?

→ • Good Governance and people-oriented policies.

⇒ Approaches to Human Development

(a) Income Approach

→ The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys.

→ [Oldest Approach]

(b) Welfare Approach

→ This approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social secondary and amenities.

→ Government is responsible for increasing levels of human development

(C.) Basic needs Approach

→ It was proposed by the International Labour Organisation [ILO].

→ Six basic needs: Health, education, food, water supply, sanitation and housing.

(d.) Capability Approach

→ Associated with Prof. Amartya Sen.

→ Means building human capabilities in areas of health, education and access to resources, is the key to increasing human development.

→ Measuring Human Development

→ Human Development Index [HDI]

Health

Education

access to resources

Indicators are life expectancy at birth.

Indicators are adult literacy rate and gross enrolment ratio

Measured in purchasing power.