

3 Human Development

Fastrack Revision

► Growth and Development

- Growth and development refers to changes over a period of time, but the difference between growth and development is that growth is quantitative, but development is qualitative. Therefore, development is always positive.
- Development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to the existing conditions, but growth can be positive, negative or neutral, positive growth does not always led to development.
- Development occurs when there is a positive change in qualities. Earlier, economic growth and development of country was seen as one, but now they are studied separately.

► Human Development

- This concept was introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq in 1990. Human development is described as the principle which enlarges people's choices and improves their lives, thus creating conditions where people can lead meaningful lives.
- This means that people develop talent, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals. According to Prof. Amartya Sen, the main objective of development is an increase in freedom. Freedom to make choices brings development and social and political institutions play a major role in increasing freedom.
- Building people capabilities in health, education and equal access to resources increases freedom and enlarges choices.

► Basic Indicators of Human Development

- **Life Expectancy at Birth:** This indicator reflects that overall health and well-being of a population. It measures the average number of years a new born is expected to live. Higher life expectancy indicates better access to healthcare, nutrition and living conditions.
- **Education:** Education is a fundamental aspects of human development. It is measured using two indicators:
 - Mean years of schooling
 - Expected years of schooling
- **Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita:** Economic well-being is an important component of human development. GNI per capita measures the average income earned by individuals in a country. It reflects the overall standard of living, economic opportunities and access to resources and services.

► Four Pillars of Human Development

The idea of human development is supported by the concepts of the following four pillars of development:

- **Equity:** It refers to equal access to opportunities available to everybody irrespective of their gender, race, income and caste.
- **Sustainability:** It means continuity in the availability of opportunities so that future generations can also use the present resources.
- **Productivity:** It means human labour which must be enriched by building capabilities in people.
- **Empowerment:** It means having the power to make choices which is possible by increasing freedom and capability.

► Approaches to Human Development

There are four ways of looking at or approach the problems of human development. Some of the important approaches are:

- **Income Approach:** This approach links the development to income as it believes that income determines the level of freedom that one enjoys.
- **Welfare Approach:** Under this approach, government is responsible for providing basic facilities like health, education and amenities to people.
- **Basic Needs Approach:** In this approach, emphasis is on providing six basic needs i.e., health, education, food, water supply, sanitation and housing.
- **Capability Approach:** This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen and aims to build human capabilities in health, education and access to resources in order to increase human development.

► Measuring Human Development

Following are the ways of measuring human development:

► Human Development Index

- Human development is measured through Human Development Index (HDI) which ranks the countries between 0 to 1 based on their performance in the key areas of health, education and access to resources.
- It is the sum total of the weights assigned to health, education and access to resources.
- Indicator to access health is life expectancy at birth, to access knowledge, it is adult literacy rate and gross enrolment ratio and resources are measured in terms of purchasing power.

► Human Poverty Index

- This index measures the shortfall in human development.
- The index is based on the probability of not surviving till 40, adult literacy rate, people not having access to clean drinking water and number of underweight children.

► United Nations Development Programme


- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) since 1990, publishes the Human Development Report



by measuring the Human Development Index and Human Poverty Index.

- ▶ **Gross National Happiness:** Gross National Happiness (GNH) is another measure of accessing human development and Bhutan is the only country in the world to measure the country's progress through GNH. The GNH encourages the qualitative aspect of development.

Knowledge BOOSTER

 Material progress and technological development are approached more cautiously taking into consideration the possible harm they might bring to the environment or the other aspects of cultural and spiritual life of the Bhutanese.

▶ International Comparisons

International comparisons of human development are interesting. Size of the territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development. Countries can be classified into four groups on the basis of the human development scores earned by them.

- ▶ **Very High Level of Human Development:** The countries scoring above 0.800 are categorised under it. According to the Human Development Report 2020, this group includes 66 countries.

Top ten countries with very high value index are Norway, Australia, Netherlands, United States, New Zealand, Canada, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Germany and Sweden.

The countries in this group provide significant emphasis on education and healthcare which is an important government priority as well as invest a lot in the social sector.

- ▶ **High Level of Human Development:** Countries scoring between 0.700 and 0.799 are grouped under it. This group has 53 countries.

Good governance and lot of investment in social sector has led to high level of human development in these countries.

▶ Medium Level of Human Development

Countries scoring between 0.550 and 0.699 are grouped under it and there are 37 countries in this group.

Many of these countries were former colonies and are facing political instability as well as high social diversity.

▶ Low Level of Human Development

Countries scoring below 0.549 are grouped under it and there are 33 countries in it.

These countries are going through political turmoil, social instability, civil war, famine or high incidence of diseases.

Internal comparisons reveal that the culture, religion or community are non-determinants of human development. Rather, pattern of government expenditure on the social sector, political environment, amount of freedom people have and the distribution of resources play a decisive role in the level of human development.

Human Development: Categories, Criteria and Countries

Level of Human Development	Score in Development Index	Number of Countries
Very High	Above 0.800	66
High	between 0.700 up to 0.799	53
Medium	between 0.550 up to 0.699	37
Low	below 0.549	33

Source: Human Development report, 2020



Practice Exercise



Multiple Choice Questions

- Q 1. Given below is a list of pillars of human development and its indicators. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

(CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1, 2023-24)

- Equity — Making equal access to opportunities available to everybody
- Sustainability — Continuity in the availability of opportunities
- Productivity — Resources must be used keeping in mind the future
- Empowerment— To have the power to make choices

- Q 2. Who among the following developed the concept of 'human development'? (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)

OR

Who, among the following economists created the Human Development Index in the year 1990?

(CBSE 2023)

- Ellen C. Semple
- Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq
- Kanwar Sen
- Griffith Taylor

- Q 3. Which of the following best describes 'development'?

(CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)

- An increase in size
- A constant in size
- A positive change in quality
- A simple change in quality

- Q 4. When was the Human Development Index created?

- 1980
- 1985
- 1990
- 1955

- Q 5. Arrange the following approaches in a sequential order according to their development. Choose the correct option. (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)

- Spatial organisation
 - Regional approach
 - Areal differentiation
 - Humanistic approach
- 1 4 2 3
 - 4 1 3 2
 - 2 3 1 4
 - 3 2 4 1



Q 6. Which of the following is not a key area in the human development? (CBSE 2023)

- a. Access to Resources
- b. Long and Healthy Life
- c. Education
- d. Economic Disadvantage

Q 7. Which agency brings out the human development report?

- a. United Nations Development Programme
- b. World Bank
- c. United Nations Human Rights Commissioner
- d. None of the above

Q 8. Which of the following approaches was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation? (CBSE 2023)

- a. Income Approach
- b. Welfare Approach
- c. Basic Needs Approach
- d. Capability Approach

Q 9. Which country proclaims Gross National Happiness as the measure of country's progress?

- a. USA
- b. Netherlands
- c. Cambodia
- d. Bhutan

Q 10. 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

Q 11. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
A. Social progress index	(i) Per capita GDP
B. Gross national happiness index	(ii) Infant mortality rate
C. Human development index	(iii) Basic human needs
D. Physical quality of life index	(iv) Spiritual and cultural aspects

Codes:

- | | | | |
|----------|------|-------|------|
| A | B | C | D |
| a. (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| b. (ii) | (i) | (iii) | (iv) |
| c. (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| d. (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |

Q 12. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.

Statement I: Per capita GNI can not be used to measure human development instead of the HDI.

Statement II: It tells nothing about the distribution of income, education, and health status of a country.

- a. Both the statements are correct, statement II does not explain statement I correctly.
- b. Both the statements are correct, statement II correctly explains the statement I.
- c. Both the statements I and II are incorrect.
- d. Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.

Q 13. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.

Statement I: High average income is not an indicator of the overall development of a country.

Statement II: Average income does not indicate the level of education, health and other public facilities.

- a. Both the statements are correct, statement II does not explain statement I correctly.
- b. Both the statements are correct, statement II correctly explains the statement I.
- c. Both the statements I and II are incorrect.
- d. Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.



Assertion & Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q.Nos. 14-17): In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q 14. Assertion (A): Level of economic development is both a cause and consequence of literacy.

Reason (R): Proportion of literate population of a country is an indicator of its socio-economic development.

Q 15. Assertion (A): Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago have a higher rank than India in the Human Development Index despite having smaller economies.

Reason (R): Size of the territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development.

Q 16. Assertion (A): High level of human development group has 53 countries.

Reason (R): A higher investment in people and good governance has set this group apart from others. (CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Q 17. Assertion (A): The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India.

Reason (R): During this period, a rapid fall in the mortality rate and high fertility rate in the country.

Answers

- 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c)
- 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (c)
- 11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (a)
- 16. (a) 17. (a)



Passage Based Questions

Passage 1

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

The Human Development Index (HDI) ranks the countries based on their performance in the key areas of health, education and access to resources. These rankings are based on a score between 0 to 1 that a country earns from its record in the key areas of human development.

The indicator chosen to assess health is the life expectancy at birth. A higher life expectancy means that people have a greater chance of living longer and healthier lives.

The adult literacy rate and the gross enrollment ratio represent access to knowledge. The number of adults who are able to read and write and the number of children enrolled in schools show how easy or difficult it is to access knowledge in a particular country.

Access to resources is measured in terms of purchasing power (in U.S. dollars).

Each of these dimensions is given a weightage of 1/3. The human development index is a sum total of the weights assigned to all these dimensions.

The closer a score is to one, the greater is the level of human development. Therefore, a score of 0.983 would be considered very high while 0.268 would mean a very low level of human development.

The human development index measures attainments in human development. It reflects what has been achieved in the key areas of human development. Yet it is not the most reliable measure. This is because it does not say anything about the distribution.

The human poverty index is related to the human development index. This index measures the shortfall in human development.

Q 1. Which of the following indicators is not used to calculate Human Development Index (HDI)?

- a. Life expectancy
- b. Education
- c. Per capita income
- d. Social inequality

Q 2. HDI ranks countries on the basis of:

- a. health
- b. education
- c. resources
- d. All of the above

Q 3. is related to the human development and measure the shortfall in human development.

- a. Income approach
- b. Human Poverty Index
- c. Gross National Happiness
- d. Gross Human Development

Q 4. Which is not a key area of human development?

- a. Access to resources
- b. Good health
- c. Industrial development
- d. Education

Answers

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c)

Passage 2

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

For many decades, a country's level of development was measured only in terms of its economic growth. This meant that bigger economy of the country, the more developed it was considered, even though this growth did not really mean much change in the lives of most people. The idea that the quality of life people enjoy in a country, the opportunities they have and freedoms they enjoy, are important aspects of development, is not new. These ideas were clearly spelt out for the first time in the late eighties and early nineties. The works of two South Asian economists, Mahbub-ul-Haq and Amartya Sen, are important in this regard. The concept of human development was introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq. Dr. Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. People are central to all development under this concept. These choices are not fixed but keep on changing. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives. A meaningful life is not just a long one. It must be a life with some purpose. This means that people must be healthy, be able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals.

Q 1. What are the demerits of measuring a country's level of development only in terms of economic growth?

Ans. The main demerit is that economic growth is a quantitative term. It does not indicate the improvement in quality of life of people. A country might have good economic growth, but its people might not have freedom. Thus, measuring economic growth in GDP or GVA gives only quantitative picture and does not reveal the qualitative aspects of the life of people. For example, high per capita income may not always have a well-educated population or a satisfactory level of educational development.



Q 2. How has Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq described the concept of human development?

Ans. The concept of human development was introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq. Dr. Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. People are central to all development under this concept.

Q 3. What is the basic goal of development?

Ans. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful life with some purpose. This means that people must be healthy, be able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals.



Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. Define human development.

Ans. Human development is the development that enlarges people's choice and improves their lives so that they can lead a healthy, meaningful, purposeful life with dignity.

Q 2. Name the four main components of human development.

Ans. The four main components (pillars) of human development are the concepts of equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

Q 3. What are the approaches to human development?

Ans. Income approach, welfare approach, basic needs approach and capability approach are the approaches to human development.

Q 4. What are the two important indices used by UNDP to measure human development?

Ans. The human development index and human poverty index are the two important indices used by the UNDP to measure human development.

Q 5. What do you mean by Human Development Index (HDI)?

Ans. Human Development Index (HDI) measures attainments in human development. It reflects what has been attained in key areas of human development like education, health and standard of living. Its value lies between 0 and 1. 0 shows the lowest level of human development.

Q 6. Differentiate between growth and development.

Ans. The difference between growth and development is that growth is quantitative, whereas development is qualitative. Growth is value neutral, whereas development is value positive. Growth may be positive or negative, whereas development will always be positive.



Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. Explain the three major areas that decide the rank of the Human Development Index in the world.

Ans. The three major indicators that decide the rank of human development are:

(i) **Health:** The indicator chosen to assess health is the life expectancy at birth. A higher life expectancy means that people have a greater chance of living longer and healthier lives.

(ii) **Education:** The adult literacy rate and the gross enrollment ratio represent access to knowledge. The number of adults, who are able to read and write and the number of children enrolled in schools show how easy or difficult it is to access knowledge in a particular country.

(iii) **Access to Resources:** It is measured in terms of purchasing power (in U.S. dollars). Each of these dimensions is given a weight age of 1/3. The human development index is a sum total of the weights assigned to all these dimensions.

Q 2. Differentiate between:

(i) **Growth and Development.**

(ii) **Human Development Index and Human Poverty Index.**

Ans. (i) Difference between Growth and Development are:

S.No.	Growth	Development
(a)	Growth is a quantitative and value neutral term.	Development means a qualitative change which is always positive. This means development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to existing condition.
(b)	It may have a positive or negative connotation.	It occurs when positive growth takes place in quality.

(ii) Difference between Human Development Index and Human Poverty Index are:

S.No	Human Development Index	Human Poverty Index
(a)	The Human Development Index (HDI) measures attainments in human development.	The Human Poverty Index measures the shortfall in human development.
(b)	Human Development Index (HDI) does not say anything about the distribution.	The Human Poverty Index (HPI) measures the levels of distribution of education, health and resources.
(c)	HDI is an income measure.	HPI is a non-income measure.

Q 3. What are the different approaches/ways of looking at the problem of human development?

Ans. Some of the important approaches of looking at human development are:

(i) **Income Approach:** This is one of the oldest approaches to human development. Human development is seen as being linked to income. The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys. Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development.

(ii) **Welfare Approach:** This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities. The approach argues for

higher government expenditure on education, health, social security and amenities. People are not participants in development, but only passive recipients. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximising expenditure on welfare.

(iii) **Basic Needs Approach:** This approach was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Six basic needs i.e., health, education, food, water supply, sanitation and housing were identified. The question of human choices is ignored and the emphasis is on the provision of basic needs of defined sections.

(iv) **Capability Approach:** This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key to increasing human development.

Q 4. Which factors are responsible for the variation in Human development among the states of India?

Ans. There are several socio-political, economic and historical reasons for variation in the development in the different states of India:

- (i) Kerala is able to record the highest value in the HDI largely due to its impressive performance in achieving near hundred per cent literacy.
- (ii) States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Assam and Uttar Pradesh have very low literacy.
- (iii) States showing higher total literacy rates have less gaps between the male and female literacy rates.
- (iv) Apart from the educational attainment, the levels of economic development too play significant impacts on HDI.
- (v) Economically developed states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Haryana have higher value of HDI as compared to states like Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, etc. Thus, there is variation on various parameters among states in India leading to variation in Human Development Index among states.

Q 5. Mention the major issues which UNDP considers important in achieving human development.

Ans. The major issues which UNDP considered important in achieving human development are:

- (i) People's participation and their security.
- (ii) Democratisation.
- (iii) Increasing empowerment of people.
- (iv) Bringing about peace and human development.
- (v) Reduction in the military expenditure, demobilisation of armed forces, transition from defence to production of basic goods and services and particularly disarmament and reduction in countries.
- (vi) Peace and well-being are also major global concerns.

Q 6. Explain thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi in context of development.

Ans. Indian culture and civilisation have been very sensitive to the issues of population resource and development for a long time.

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi, in recent time, advocated for the reinforcement of harmony and balance between the two, that is population resource and development.
- (ii) He was quite apprehensive about the on-going development particularly the way industrialisation has institutionalised the loss of morality, spirituality, self-reliance, non-violence, and mutual co-operation and environment.
- (iii) Austerity for individuals, trusteeship of social wealth and non-violence are the key to attain higher goals in the life of an individual as well as that of a nation.

Q 7. "The basic goal of development is to create conditions where the people can live a meaningful life". What do you mean by meaningful life?

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Ans: A meaningful life is not just a long life; it also includes:

- (i) Healthy life.
- (ii) Purposeful life
- (iii) Free to achieve their goal
- (iv) Able to develop their talent.

Q 8. How do people's choices get affected in different aspects of life due to lack of human development?

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Ans. Building people's capabilities in the areas of health, education and resources is important in enlarging their choices. If people do not have capabilities in these areas, their choices also get limited.

For example, an uneducated child cannot make the choice to be a doctor because her choice has got limited by her lack of education. Similarly, very often poor people cannot choose to take medical treatment for disease because their choice is limited by their lack of resources (money).



Long Answer Type Questions ↘

Q 1. Write a report on the human development in India from the point of economic, health and social empowerment.

Ans. It is believed that 'development is freedom' which is often associated with modernisation leisure, comfort and affluence. In the present context computerisation, industrialisation, efficient transport and communication network, large education system, advanced and modern medical facilities, safety and security of individuals, etc., are considered as the symbols of development.

(i) **Indicators of Economic Attainments**

- (a) A rich resource base and access to these resources by all, particularly the poor, downtrodden and the marginalised is the



key to productivity, well-being and human development.

- (b) Gross National Product (GNP) and its per capita availability are taken as measures to assess the resource base/endowment of any country.
- (c) Developed states like: Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat have high per capita income.
- (d) The poorer states of U.P., Bihar, Odisha, M.P., Assam have less per capita income. In states like Odisha and Bihar more than 40% population live below poverty line.

(ii) Indicators of Healthy Life

- (a) Some of the measures of healthy life are availability of pre and post natal health care system facilities, old age health care, adequate nutrition and safety of individuals.
- (b) Over the years the death rate has come down from 25.1 per thousand in 1951 to 8.1 per thousand in 1999.
- (c) Birth rate has gone down from 40.8 to 26.1 during the same time period.
- (d) The life expectancy has increased from 37.1 years to 62.3 years for males and 36.2 to 65.3 years for females from 1951 to 1999. India has recorded a declining sex ratio except in the state of Kerala.

(iii) Social Empowerment

Freedom in real sense of the term is possible only with the empowerment and participation of the people in the exercise of their capabilities and choices in the society.

Access to knowledge about the society and environment are fundamental to freedom. Literacy is the beginning of access to such a world of knowledge and freedom. In India the overall literacy rate is 65.4% (2001) and female literacy is 54.1%, ranging from 47% in Bihar to 91% in Kerala.

Q 2. How population, development and environment are inter-related?

Ans. There is a general notion that if development is achieved then it will solve all the social-cultural and environmental problems of the society.

- (i) Development has led to increased regional disparities, social inequality, displacement of people, discrimination, deprivation, abuse of human rights and human values and has led to environmental degradation.
- (ii) The neo-Malthusian environmentalists believe that proper balance between population and resources is necessary for happy and peaceful social life.
- (iii) Developmental activities have increased the multiple uses of the limited available resources in order to cater to the growing demand, but

since resources are unevenly distributed so there is injustice in social distribution.

- (iv) The richer countries have more access while the resources are shrinking in poorer countries, thereby leading to conflict as well as apparent contradiction between population, resource and development.
- (v) Indian culture is concerned about the balance and harmony among the elements of nature. According to Gandhiji, austerity for individual, trusteeship of social wealth and non-violence are the key to attain higher goals in the life of an individual as well as that of a nation.

Q 3. What are the concepts of equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment mean in Human Development?

Ans. (i) Equity: It refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste. In India, a large number of women and persons belonging to socially and economically backward groups drop out of school. This shows how the choices of these groups get limited by not having access to knowledge.

(ii) Sustainability: It means continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities. All environmental, financial and human resources must be used keeping in mind the future. Misuse of any of these resources will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations.

(iii) Productivity: It means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people. Ultimately, it is people who are the real wealth of nations. Therefore, efforts to increase their knowledge, or provide better health facilities ultimately lead to better work efficiency.

(iv) Empowerment: It means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability, good governance and an atmosphere to pursue their dreams.

Q 4. "Development is a mix bag of opportunities as well as neglect and deprivation." Explain.

Ans. Development is a mix bag of opportunities as well as neglect and deprivation because:

- (i) There are a few areas like the metropolitan centers and other developed enclaves that have all the modern facilities available to a small section of its population.

