

Name of the school: Bal Bharati Public School, Pitampura

Session: 8:30am to 10:30 am, Friday, 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2020

Class: 12 G,H

Subject: Geography

Chapter: Human development

**Growth and development**

## • Growth and development: A comparison

- Growth is quantitative and value neutral.
- It may be either positive or negative.
- Development means a qualitative change which is always positive. It occurs when positive growth takes place.
- If facilities like housing , provision of basic services and other characteristics remain the same over a period of time then this growth has not been accompanied by development.

## DO YOU KNOW

Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq and Prof Amartya Sen were close friends and have worked together under the leadership of Dr Haq to bring out the initial Human Development Reports. Both these South Asian economists have been able to provide an alternative view of development.

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A man of vision and compassion, Pakistani economist Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq created the Human Development Index in 1990. According to him, development is all about enlarging people's choices in order to lead long, healthy lives with dignity. The United Nations Development Programme has used his concept of human development to publish the Human Development Report annually since 1990.

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Dr Haq's flexibility of mind and ability to think out of the box can be illustrated from one of his speeches where he quoted Shaw saying, "You see things that are, and ask why? I dream of things that never were, and ask why not?"

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Nobel Laureate Prof Amartya Sen saw an increase in freedom (or decrease in unfreedom) as the main objective of development. Interestingly, increasing freedoms is also one of the most effective ways of bringing about development. His work explores the role of social and political institutions and processes in increasing freedom.

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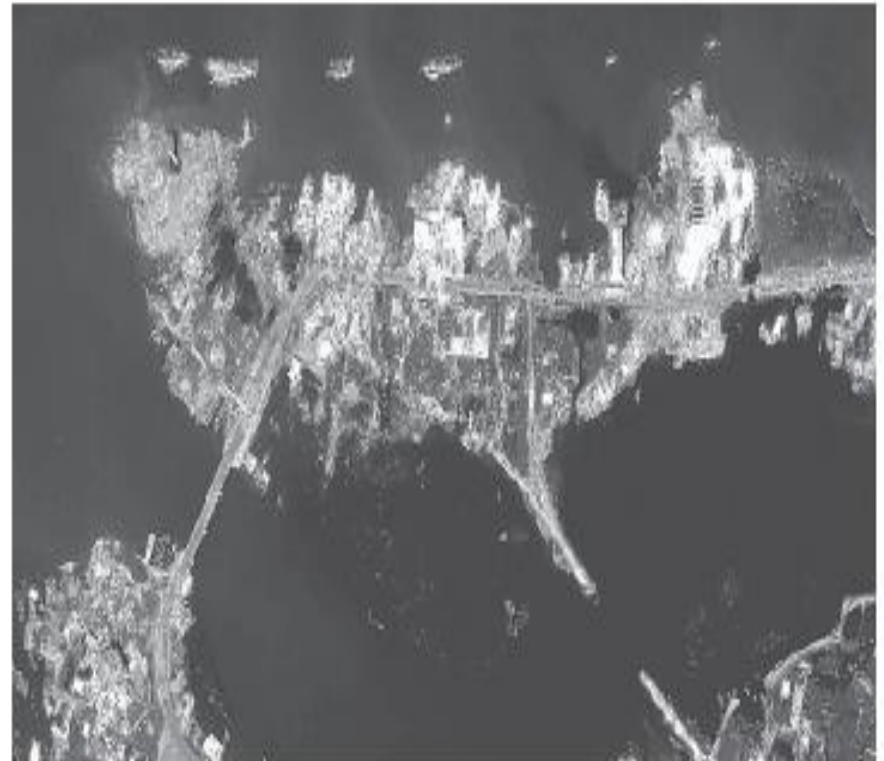
The works of these economists are path breaking and have succeeded in bringing people to the centre of any discussion on development.

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Band Aceh, June, 2004



Band Aceh, December, 2004



Do you know that cities can also grow negatively? Look at the photographs of this tsunami affected city. Are natural disasters the only reasons for negative growth in a city's size?

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# Development

- Dr Haq has described **human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their 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**
  - **Able to develop their talents,**
  - **Participate in society and**
  - **Free to achieve their goals.**

## What is a Meaningful Life?

Happy Birthday Shehnaaz!

Thanks Papa...



Wish me good health also! I want to be able to complete school and go to college...



Me! So you want to live a meaningful life then?



...I want to be able to do something, to make something of myself!



## Which of these lives is a meaningful life?



Who do you think leads more meaningful life? What makes one of these more meaningful than the other?

# Most important aspect of human development

1. Leading a long and healthy life
2. Being able to gain knowledge
3. Having enough means to be able to live a decent life.

## Key areas of human development are

1. Access to resources,
2. Access to health facilities
3. Access to education



# Four pillars of human development

1. **Equity** – It refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody in terms of gender, race, income and caste.
2. **Sustainability** – It means continuity in the availability of opportunities.
3. **Productivity** – It here means productivity in terms of human work. It must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people.
4. **Empowerment** – It means to have power to make decisions. Increasing freedom and capability, good governance, and govt. policies to empower people.

# Restraints in development

- People do not have the freedom to make even basic choices due to:
  1. Inability to acquire
  2. Their material poverty
  3. Social discrimination
  4. Inefficiency of institutions and other reasons.
- Building people's capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is therefore important in enlarging their choices.

# Approaches to human development

- **The income approach:** It is the oldest method. It suggests that higher level of income leads to development
- **The welfare approach:** It emphasizes on higher expenditure on education, health, and other amenities by the government.
- **Minimum needs approach:** It was introduced by ILO. Six basic needs viz. health, education, food, water supply, sanitation and housing are given importance.
- **Capabilities approach:** Associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Lays stress on access to resources, education and health facilities.

## Measuring human development

- Countries are ranked on a score of 0 – 1 on the basis of their performance in the key areas of health, education and access to resources.
  - **Access to Health facilities** is measured on the basis of **life expectancy at birth**
  - **Access to knowledge** is measured in terms of the **adult literacy rate and the gross enrolment ratio.**
  - **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. HDI is the sum total of these assigned weights.
- The HDI measures **ATTAINMENTS** in human development.
- **It is not a most reliable measure as it does not say anything about the distribution.**

# Human poverty index

- This index measures the **SHORTFALL** in human development. It is a non income measure.
- Indicators are:
  - Probability of not surviving till the age of 40.
  - The adult illiteracy rate.
  - Number of people who do not have access to clean water.
  - The number of small children who are underweight.
- These show the shortfall in human development in any region.
- Often the human poverty index is more revealing than the human development index.
- Both HDI and HPI together give an accurate picture of the human development situation in the country.

Bhutan is the only country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress. Material progress and technological developments 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. This simply means material progress cannot come at the cost of happiness. GNH encourages us to think of the spiritual, non-material and qualitative aspects of development.

Since 1990, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been publishing the Human Development Report every year. This report provides a rank-wise list of all member countries according to the level of human development. The Human Development index and the Human Poverty index are two important indices to measure human development used by the UNDP.

# International comparisons

- **Size of the territory and per capita income** are not directly related to human development.
  - Often smaller countries have done better than larger ones in human development.
  - Similarly relatively poorer nations have been ranked higher than richer neighbours.
- For example Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago have a higher rank than India in the human development index despite having smaller economies.



# Countries with very high and high index value

- These have a score of over 0.698.
- There are 94 such countries.
  - Lot of investment in these countries is done in social sector.
  - Many of these countries were former imperial power.
  - Degree of social diversity in these countries is not very high.



# Countries with medium index value

- There are 47 countries in total.
  - Most of these countries have emerged in a period after second world war.
  - Some of these countries were former colonies and many others emerged after the breakup of erstwhile Soviet Union in 1990.
  - Many of these countries have adopted people oriented policies and are reducing social discrimination.
  - Most of these countries have a lot of social diversity.
  - Many countries in this group have faced political instability and social uprising at some point of time in their recent history.

# Countries with low index value

- There are 46 countries in this category.
- A large proportion of these are small countries which have been going through
  - political turmoil and
  - social instability in the form of civil war,
  - famine or
  - a high incidence of diseases.
- Often people tend to blame low levels of development on the culture of the people which is highly misleading.



Level of Human development	Score of development index	Number of countries
Very High	above 0.793	47
High	between 0.698 up to 0.793	47
Medium	between 0.522 up to 0.698	47
Low	below 0.522	46

**Table 4.3: Top Ten Countries with High Value Index**

Sl. No.	Country	Sl. No.	Country
1.	Norway	6.	Sweden
2.	Iceland	7.	Switzerland
3.	Australia	8.	Ireland
4.	Luxembourg	9.	Belgium
5.	Canada	10.	United States

Source: Human Development Report, 2005

Try to locate these countries on a map. Can you see what these countries have in common? To find out more visit the official government websites of these countries.



# India 126th in UN Human Development Index

BY REPORTER  
New Delhi, 9 November

Observing that water and sanitation are under-funded compared to military spending in India, a UNDP report has called for adequate funds for such developments so that increased income levels could be successfully translated into human development.

UNDP's Human Development Report 2006, which ranked India 126 globally on Human Development Index, as compared to 127 a year ago, said India alone loses 4.3 lakh lives annually to diarrhea, more than any country.

Though the millennium development goal (MDG) of water access has a deadline of 2015, India may take longer to reach there, UNDP Resident Representative Maxine Olson said today.

"The report focuses on water access this year as it cuts across all the MDGs," Olson said, adding that the MDG aimed at enabling each individual to get at least 20 litres of water a day. "India has a target of 40 litres a day," she said, referring to the report by the Union Rural Development Ministry.

The report, which was released by Water Resources Min-



Water Resources Minister Jai Prakash Srivastava (right) and Maxine Olson, UNDP Resident Coordinator in India, at the release of Human Development Report, 2006, in New Delhi on Thursday. PTI

ister Jai Prakash Srivastava, takes a hard look at the failure of irrigation systems in the country.

Olson said that though agriculture has been blamed for consuming 80 per cent of water in India, the beneficiaries of

the power subsidies on the rich farmers, while the poor still depend on rains.

The report also notes that water harvesting has been on the retreat in India. It says the rise of canal irrigation

and the groundwater revolution have led to neglect of traditional systems. Since the 1980s, the number of tanks, ponds and other surface water bodies has reduced by almost a third, thus reducing ground-

## GOVT QUESTIONS REPORT

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA  
New Delhi, 9 November

India, which has been placed 126th in the UNDP Human Development Index, today questioned the ranking, saying comparisons should be between equals.

"Just as you cannot compare Maldives with India, you cannot compare us with countries like Norway, Sweden or Singapore, which are far more developed," Union Minister of Water Resources Jai Prakash Srivastava told reporters here while releasing the UNDP Human Development Report, 2006.

Srivastava said India had made "spectacular progress" in many fields and it was not necessarily reflected by the index. "The ranking should

be on the basis of comparison between equal countries in terms of size and population," he said, adding UNDP had been comparing big countries like India and China with other smaller countries.

Srivastava said in future UNDP should think about the ranking system and find new tools to give a more appropriate picture.

The index, which measures achievements in terms of life expectancy, education and adjusted real income, ranked 171 countries with Norway on top and Niger at the bottom.

UNDP Policy Specialist Anusabha Ghosh, however, said the rankings were limited to comparable data. "We do not use absolute numbers but percentage," he said.

Speaking at the function, Srivastava said the Artificial Recharge Council for Groundwater set up recently by the government would go a long way in conserving rain water and recharging groundwater.

What could be the reasons for India to be behind 125 countries in HDI?

# Reasons for variation in level of development

- Pattern of government expenditure on social sector.
- The political environment of the country.
- Amount of freedom given to the people.
- Expenditure on defense.

# Assignment

- Define:
- Growth
- Development
- Q1. Differentiate between growth and development.
- Q2. 'A meaningful life is not just a long one. It must be a life with some purpose.' Justify the statement giving three suitable examples.
- Q3. Describe the three key areas of Human development.



- Q4. Giving one example each justify the selection of the pillars of human development.
- Q5. 'Size of the territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development.' Examine the statement giving three suitable examples.
- Q6. Compare and contrast countries with high and low human development index values.
- Q7. Explain three reasons for variation in the level of development.
- Map work
- Locate the countries with highest and lowest sex ratio in the world.