

## UNIT - 5 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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### 5.0 OBJECTIVES

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The main aim of this unit is to acquaint you with some of the important concepts and related aspects concerning human development. Main theme, definition, nature and scope of human development are discussed in the earlier part. Its related philosophies are discussed in the later part. After studying this unit you should be able to :-

- describe the basic concept and background philosophy of human development
- differentiate between economic, social and human development
- understand the elements of human development

- analyse various programmes activities and priorities associated with human development
- evaluate Indian human development programme
- relate human development programmes with millennium development goals.

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## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

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One tends to feel guarded against some of those terms which are repeated frequently and may be interpreted in hundred ways. Development is a term which is so often repeated that it has become ‘a household word in the present society’ (Verma, 1998, 39) . Although it has been fairly understood no well--accepted definition could be coined. Verma admits attempts to evolve a comprehensive and convincing definition of development have failed mainly due to persistent inadequacy of comprehension about its ever expanding role and subtleties of related specialization and march of multidisciplinary intricacies in the midst of changing political and systemic realities..... “Development in a particular nation consists of a synergy of such developmental goals as promoting literacy, improving nutrition and health, limiting family size, increasing productivity and material advancements including greater equality freedom and other valued qualities. Still there is no agreed definition of development” (Verma, 1998, 39). After this confession we can try to understand development reflected in GDP/income per capita model, redistributive, justice model and human development model. All these dimensions strengthen each other.

Human development is comparatively a new concept but its essential elements are ancient. Human beings have some inherent potentials and capacities. In quite a few cases these potentials and capacities remain unorganised, unnoticed and unutilised. Development is essentially a favourable atmosphere for common people in which they can develop and expand their capacities. The foundation of human development is universal in acknowledging the life claims of everyone. Human Development Report, 1994 rightly says “ .....human development values human life for itself. Its does not value life merely because people can produce material goods – important though that

might be. Nor does it value one person's life more than another's. No new born child should be doomed to a short life or a miserable one merely because that child happens to be born in the "wrong class" or in the "wrong country" or to be of the "wrong sex". (*HDR, 1994, 13*). HDR 1993 says "Human development is development of the people for the people, and by the people" (*HDR, 1993, 3*)

In order to achieve Human Development in the society or a country, justice is required at every step even between present and future generations. Naturally sustainability of all the efforts is very significant. Sustaining development for attaining human development means a series of efforts. It may be slow but it should not exploit the rights of future generations. Therefore the right term should be "sustainable human development" instead of 'Human Development'.

Towards the end of the twentieth century we could see a change in the approach to development planning, everywhere, even in India. Instead of more production of goods and services and the consequent growth in per capita income it is targeting towards human development and human well being. It includes education, knowledge, health, life span, and above all, environment protection.

We can take "human development as a process of enlarging people's choices as well as raising the level of well being. In principle, these choices can be infinite and vary much. The HDRs identify, the choice to lead a long and healthy life, the choice to acquire knowledge and be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent level of living as the three most critical and socially valuable components" (*National HDR, 2001, 9*)

It is true that realisation of these choices for individuals depends on their own means and access to public provisions. Existing means and resources must be socially desirable ones. The ethics of universalism aim towards international and intergenerational equity in opportunities. Naturally final achievement would be different depending on the mental and physical capacities of the participants. To understand one can imagine the situation of

a hundred meter race. Every body must be getting the opportunity to participate in that race but every one would not come first. Universalism of life claims promises basic equality, it implies empowerment and mainstreaming of everyone. It protects all human rights-economic, social, civil and political. However, right to food is not debatable as the right to vote. Universalism of life claims is based on no discrimination policy. It respects national sovereignty but does not sacrifice human right on that.

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## **5.2 HISTORICAL JOURNEY OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PHILOSOPHY**

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Aristotle may be taken as the first thinker who gave the idea that wealth is only means to achieve something else. Kautalya in his Arthashastra has also written about social welfare as an important duty of the king. The early founders of quantitative economics and political economy such as William Petty, Gregory King, Adam Smith, Robert Malthus, Karl Marx and John Staurt Mill expressed their concern in economic development for better life style and mainstreaming the poor. Although some of them had a narrow vision, still their views regarding standard of living and physical quality of life were significant.

During this period income was taken as means to achieve well being and better quality of life. No doubt at that time human rights, maximization of opportunities and development of potential capacities of the individual were not understood the way we take them today. Even then obsession for more income per capita or more national income was not there and it was not considered an end in itself.

The importance of wealth magnified with imperialism and colonialism. Ultimately 20<sup>th</sup> century witnessed a wild craze for wealth, income, GNP and GDP. However, the experience of developing countries that income growth does not solve the problems of mass poverty highlighted the other dimensions of development. At United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) Mc Graham and his associates worked on several indicators of development. After a lot of collective thinking MD Morris developed Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI). Hence development was

envisaged as comprising of infant mortality rate, life expectancy at age one and literacy rate. In this human well being has higher position than the rate of economic growth.

In the first HDR 1990 HDI was discussed which included life expectancy, literacy and real GDP per capita. In 1995 gender development index and gender empowerment measures were introduced.

Why does HDI surpass economic growth ? What is wrong in producing more and getting more profit ? At this point a natural question arises. Is there any clash between wealth maximization and human development ?.

It may be answered in two ways :-

1. All human choices do not need wealth, as it has been said “ A society does not have to be rich to afford democracy. A family does not have to be wealthy to respect the rights of each member. A nation does not have to be affluent to treat woman and man equally..... The richness of a culture can be largely independent of the people’s wealth” (*HDR, 1994, 15*).
2. Secondly national wealth may not bring about well being and if it is not evenly distributed or if the priorities of the planner are wrong. If people at the helm of affairs feel that health, knowledge, political participation, freedom and democracy are not important, then they may spend/invest all national resources on nondevelopmental heads. In that case national wealth will not provide any relief to the poor and needy and inspite of prosperity human development will not be satisfactory.

With expansion of the concept of human development today, we know that quite a few pre requisites are required for establishing a social order characterised by human development.

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### 5.3 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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The concept of social development is recent. Before that economic growth or GNP was used as a sole criterion for measuring development (Pandey, 1993, 536). But later on the situation was taken up in different manner and it was emphasized “what is called social development is both a part of , and the cause of economic development” (*Rao , quoted by Ahmed , 1991, 4*).

Prof. Gore did not take social development as a part of economic development. He would reverse the sequence “ the concept of social development is inclusive of economic development but differs from it in the sense that it emphasises the development of the totality of society, in the economic, political, social and cultural aspects..... There are many more areas apart from social or welfare services.... prominent among these are areas relating to population policy, policy relating to urbanisation, industrial location and environmental pollution, policy to regional development, policies for economic growth, income distribution and land reforms, policies governing administration and people’s participation in planning and in the implementation of plans” (*Gore 1973, 10*).

It is easy to understand that economic social and human development are not contrary to each other rather they support each other. However, their approaches and goals are slightly different.

We can easily compare economic development, social development and human development. Economic development is maximization of income per capita, national income, more Gross Domestic Product , more Gross National Product, more marketing, better purchasing power, more industrialisation, more export and import etc. Social development according to Copenhagen Summit 1995 includes fighting against social exclusion, discrimination, poverty and unemployment. Human development is closely related to these two but its particular emphasis is on the quality of life of every

individual, group or community. It refers to life expectancy, adult literacy mean year of schooling, health, nutrition and opportunities to lead a fearless and decent life.

We see that all the three are complementary to each other but not obligatory for each other.

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#### **5.4 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX MEASUREMENT**

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Human Development Index consists of GNP per capita, life expectancy and mean years of schooling. HDI is a combination of three basic components of human development, longevity, knowledge and standard of living. Longevity is measured by life expectancy, knowledge includes adult literacy (one third weight) and mean year of schooling (two third weight). Standard of living is calculated by purchasing power based on real GDP per capita adjusted for the local cost of living and Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).

It is difficult to measure HDI because there is no common measuring scale for years in schools life expectancy and purchasing capacity. Due to this problem another system has been evolved. The HDI sets minimum or maximum of each dimension and then finds out the position of each country in that connection expressed as a value between 0 and 1. Since the minimum adult literacy rate is 0% and maximum is 100%, the literacy (component of knowledge) for a country where literacy rate is 75% would be 0.75. Similarly the minimum for life expectancy is 25 years and the maximum is 85 years. In this case longevity component for a country where life expectancy is 55 years would be 0.55. For income the minimum is \$ 200 (PPP) and the maximum is 40,000 (PPP). Income above the average world income is adjusted using a progressively higher discount rate. The scores for the three dimensions are then averaged in an over all index. No doubt this type of calculation is based on too much of averaged figures and it may not represent every section. Even then, this system provides a general picture. To get a more representative picture HDI of different groups in a country may be calculated on the basis of region, race, gender or ethnic groups.

As far as utility of HDI is concerned it is an alternative to GNP for measuring the relative socio – economic progress of a nation. It also provides parameters of comparisons between two countries.

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## **5.5 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN POVERTY INDEX**

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Human development is enlarging people's choice such as healthy and long life, right to be educated and freedom to enjoy a decent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom, human rights safety and security. If all these choices are denied then naturally it would be human poverty, if individuals do not have choice to lead a happy, healthy and long life, do not have opportunities to get best education, have no right to fulfil reasonable requirement of a decent living, have no freedom, dignity, respect or acceptance in the society, then they are victims of human poverty. Poverty has many faces. Income or consumption based poverty is also human suffering therefore ultimately it is also human poverty. However, human poverty which means poverty of choices and opportunities is also wide spread.

### ***Three Perspectives of Poverty***

**1. Income Perspective :-** A person is confirmed poor if he/she can not fulfil his/her basic needs and he/she falls 'below poverty line' according to national standard. He can also be identified as poor according to the global criteria of having less than one dollar a day income. Sometimes poverty is measured in terms of shortage of food, nutrition, calorie count or level of consumption.

**2. Basic Need Perspective :-** This kind of poverty includes deprivation in terms of food, clothing, housing, health facilities, educational opportunities and gainful employment. This is usually a result of unequal distribution of national resources which leaves majority as resourceless section of the population.



**3. Capacity Perspective :-** This connotation of poverty refers to the lack of opportunities for leading a meaningful life as a useful and required individual in the society. It indicates having no choice of participating in political processes, having no status and role in the society or enjoying no right of utilising societal resources for personality growth and self fulfilment. A Combination of these three is human poverty

The HDR 1996 advocated that development must be people centred, equitably distributed and environmentally and socially sustainable. It also emphasised that human development is an end, and economic growth is a means, and growth should bring about all round development. UNDP had prepared Capacity Poverty Measures (CPM) in HDR 1996. It includes :-

1. The number of undernourished and under weight under five who have the capacity to be well fed and healthy.
2. The proportion of births ended by trained health personnel for those mothers who have the capacity to reproduce in a healthy way without the fear of maternal mortality.
3. The female illiteracy rate for women over 15 years. This is a measure of the capacity to be educated.

India has a high percentage of CPM.

Ashish Bose the famous economist has developed Household Misery Index as an effort to quantify, quality of life. The index has parameters such as :-

1. Families without Pucca House
2. Families without safe drinking water
3. Families without proper toilets
4. Households without electricity
5. Households with out proper cooking fuel.

According to this index Orrisa is the most miserable state and Chandigarh is the most advanced one.

It is quite clear that poverty is multi faced octopus which catches human beings with its hands and sucks his blood. No doubt poverty is the most pressing problem in most countries. India has countless victims of income poverty, human poverty, capacity poverty and household poverty everywhere. Quite often the same section suffers from all kinds of poverty.

**Check Your Progress - I**

**Note :** - a. Use the space given below for your answers.

b. Check your answers with the model answers given at the end of the unit.

1. The following statements are based on the text that you have already read. Indicate whether these statements are true or false by putting tick mark (✓) in the relevant box.

S.N.	Questions	True	False
a.	Human Development is a new concept but its essential elements are ancient		
b.	Universalism of life claims promises basic equality, empowerment and mainstreaming of everyone.		
c.	A society does not have to be rich to afford democracy		
d.	More wealth and more production do not bring more well being in the society necessarily		
e.	Economic, social and human developments are complementary to each other but not obligatory to each other		
f.	HDI is not used to measure any kind of		

	progress		
g.	Human poverty and income poverty are positively correlated in all the cases		
h.	HPI –1 has three basic component for calculating human poverty index		

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## 5.6 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER ISSUES

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The data indicates that human development has gained some speed over the years but women are not getting equal share in the fruit of development. Efforts in the field of gender development remain futile to a great extent. HDR 1997 says 60% more women than men are illiterate. Female enrolment even at the primary level is 13% lower than men's enrolment. Women's wages are only three fourth of the male wages.

In order to be authentic about it Gender Related Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measures (GEM) have been introduced. GDI is calculated on the same parameters as HDI. GEM reveals inequality in the key areas such as economic and political participation and share in managerial and supervising posts. It, thus, differs from GDI. GDI calculation are eye opener as no society treats woman as equal. HPI and GDI are closely associated. Countries lowest in HPI are lowest in GDI like Sierra Leone, Niger and Male. On the other hand income poverty and GDI are not closely associated. It means that prosperity and status of women are not necessarily related positively.

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## 5.7 GLOBALISATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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Globalisation is by and large an economic ideology. National and International economic polices shifted sharply in the 1970 and 80s towards market friendly and profit based economic order. It was somehow a reaction of the socialist and propoor economic trends. These were not regional but global wave.

The global landscape is changing with shrinking space, shrinking time and disappearing borders (HDR, 1999, 29). But ultimately we see that the poorest are still marginalised and the poorest. But rich countries actually attained heights beyond imagination. The situation is like this :-

1. The assets of the 3 richest people are more than the combined GNP of all the least developed countries.
2. The assets of the 200 richest people are more than the combined income of 41% of the world population.
3. Yearly contribution of 1% of the wealth of 200 richest people could help universal access of primary education to all (7-8 billion) (HDR, 1999, 38).

Inequality is increasing in Ex-Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Far East has faced unemployment and bankruptcies. Disappearing borders have given a base to global crimes, cyber crimes, cross border terrorism and narcoterrorism. The spread of HIV/AIDS is surpassing borders. Flow of culture is only one sided i.e. from rich countries to poor countries. Shrinking time and space is particularly meaningful in the context of OECD countries having 19% of the world population but have 91% users of internet. South Asia has a very small percentage of users inspite of being thickly populated (23.5 % population and 0.04 % users of internet in 1998 and 0.4 in 2002).

Some argue that globalisation is not new and that the world was more integrated a century ago. Trade and investment as a proportion of GDP were comparable and with borders open many people were migrating abroad. What is new this time?. The answer is :-

### ***New Market***

- ❖ Growing global market in services, banking, insurance, transport etc.
- ❖ New financial market- deregulated, globally linked working round the clock, with action at a distance in real time, with new instrument such as derivatives.
- ❖ Deregulation of antitrust laws and proliferation of mergers and acquisitions.

- ❖ Global consumer markets with global brands.

### *New actors*

- ❖ Multinational corporation integrating their production and marketing, dominating world production
- ❖ The World Trade Organisation – the first multilateral organisation with authority to enforce national governments’ compliance with rules
- ❖ An international criminal court system in the making.
- ❖ A booming international network of NGOs
- ❖ Regional blocks proliferating and gaining importance – European Union, Association of South East Asian Nations, Mercosur, North America Free Trade Association, Southern African Development Community among many others.
- ❖ More policy coordination groups, G-7,G-10,G-22, G-77, OCED.

*(HDR, 1999, 30)*

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## **5.8 HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

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It is rather impossible to imagine a world adopting human development approach and ignoring human rights. “Human rights and human development share a common vision and a common purpose to secure the freedom, well being and dignity of all people everywhere. “ (HDR, 2000, 1). Both of them work together to secure, freedom from discrimination and prejudices, from want, freedom from fear of insecurity, violence, torture, proxy war, and police action and freedom from injustice. Freedom of political participation, freedom to find a decent work without exploitation are also essential. It is very clear that “human freedom is the common purpose and common motivation of human rights and human development. The movement for human rights and human development have had distinct traditions and strategies. United in a broader alliance, each can bring new energy and strength to the other” *(HDR, 2000, 2)*

Human development cannot ignore the importance of political liberties and democratic freedom. The human rights approach may offer an additional and very useful perspective

for the analysis of human development. Human development makes people capable of enjoying human rights and socio political liberties.

We should remember that human rights also have a contextual connotation. Human right in the Third World are neither understood by the masses not accepted by the authorities. In some countries Human Rights Commission is like an NGO without much official authority . Nevertheless in India HRC is having an official position and it is supported by National Commission for Women and National Commission for Minorities (NCW and NCM).

Things are improving very slowly in developing countries. No doubt human development is slowly understood and accepted, but human rights and civil liberties are often floating like rootless plants in the developing countries.

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## **5.9 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

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When we discuss the Indian experience we find out that India is moving in a positive direction. Its speed is slow and it also suffers from regional imbalances. At the same time it is difficult to get representative averages because diversity is too much in India. In spite of all this, India has attained a middle level rank in the twenty first century. Population explosion and so many other pressing problems created hurdles, but even then human development statistics give us an optimistic picture. India has moved from low human development index to medium human development index in the recent past.

However, India is engulfed by so many problems. Our old but still very pressing problems are population, poverty and illiteracy. Besides them other equally important problems are corruption, orthodoxy, separatist tendencies, deforestation, terrorism ethnic violence, fundamentalism, faulty urbanization, pollution etc. Amidst so many problems, India is progressing in the social sector slowly and fighting against all the above mentioned problems. We have evidence in the following:

*Human Development Indicators 2002*  
2003

*Some facts from HDR*

Human development index

India HDI rank , 2002	124	127	
Life expectancy at birth (years), 2000 view	63.3	63.3	
Adult literacy rate (%age 15 and above), 2000 view	57.2	58.0	
Combined primary , secondary & tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%)			
1999 view	55		
GDP per capita (PPP\$), 2000 view	2,358	2840	2001
Life expectancy index, 2000 view	0.64	0.64	„
Education index, 2000 view	0.57	0.57	„
GDP index, 2000 view	0.53	0.56	„
Human development index (HDI) value , 2000 view	0.577	0.590	„
GDP per capita (PPP US \$) rank minus HDI rank, 2000 view-12		-12	

Human and income poverty : Developing countries

Human poverty index (HPI-1) rank, 2000 rank	55	53	
Human poverty index (HPI-1) value (%) 2000 view	33.1	33.1	
Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (% of cohort), 1995			
2000 view	16.7	15.3	
Adult literacy rate (% age15 and above ), 2000 view	42.8	42.0	
% of population not using improved drinking water sources (%),			
2000 view	12		
Underweight children under age-five(%), 1995-2000 view	47		
Population below income poverty line (%) \$ 1 a day			
(1993 PPP US\$) 1983-2000 view		44.2	
34.7			
Population below poverty line (%) \$ 2 a day			most

(1993 PPP US\$) 1983-2000 view	86.2	79.9
recent		
Population below income poverty line (%) \$ national poverty line, available		
1987-2000 view	35.0	28.6
data		
Human poverty index (HPI-1) rank minus income poverty rank,		
2000 view	-13	-9

In spite of these encouraging statistics one should not forget poorest of the poor are still suffering badly, in some region starvation deaths are taking place, peasants are committing suicide and girl child statistics are showing a downwards trend for 0-6 years and status of women is showing a paradoxical picture.

Although we have done well in human development index, India's position has dropped from 124 to 127 among all 173 countries in the HDR 2003. It has 63.3 life expectancy at birth, 58% adult literacy, 2840 GDP per capita (PPP \$ 2001) and HDI value 0.590. It has been clearly said in HDR 2003 "China and India - - - have enjoyed tremendous economic growth over the past decade. Their success in advancing average wellbeing imply major improvements for a large portion of humanity" (HDR, 2003, 73). China and India have many similarities but political system is different. Consequently their achievements are also different. The proportion of people getting less than \$ 1 per day declined in China from 33% in 1990 to 16 % in 2000 and in India it reduced from 42% in 1993-94 to 35 % in 2001 according to the World Rank Report, 2003. In China literacy is 84%, infant mortality rates are 32 per thousand live births and U5MR are 40 per 1000 live births.

Here it is noteworthy that human development expenditure is a real problem in India because of population problem. Besides there are agriculture, rural development, education, water supply, housing, sanitation, subsidies, health, family welfare and welfare of SC/ST and OBCs to be attended to. Usually total central governments



expenditure (TCGE) has 15% to 18% of share for human development expenditure (HDE).

In 1990-91 15.0% of TCGE was allocated to human development but since then HDE has shown positive trends, in 1997-98- it was 18.0%. While analysing the trends of HDE we find that it lacks focus and its trends are also peculiar.

There is another way of understanding human development expenditure. HDE and GDP ratio should be calculated. It is strange that HDE was 3.1 % in 1985-86 and 2.9% in 1997-98 (Tiwari and Panday, 98, 117). No doubt its reduction is conspicuous, ut the achievements are still not very remarkable.

### **Check Your Progress - III**

**Note :** - a. Use the space given below for your answers.

b. Check your answers with the model answers given at the end of the unit.

1. The following statements have been based on the text that you have already read.

Indicate whether these statements are true or false by putting tick mark (√) in the relevant box.

S.N.	Questions	True	False
a.	Globalisation is propoor.		
b.	International network of NGOs is useless as a stakeholder in globalisation process.		
c.	Most of the least developed countries are in Eastern Europe		
d.	Human rights and human		

	development are complementary to each other		
e.	In human development index India's position has improved in 2003 Human Development Report.		
f.	Human poverty index is not calculated for India in 20 <sup>th</sup> century.		
g.	India is in the section of low human development index		
h.	Life expectancy at birth in India is 63.3 (2000 view)		

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## 5.10 MILLENNIUM DECLARATION GOALS FOR 2015

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In 2000, UN Millennium Declaration was adopted for achieving some targets by 2015. In March 2002 Monterrey Consensus and in September, Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and on Plan of Implementation provided a forum for most concrete partnership between developed, developing and least developed countries. Details of the same are as under :-

### **A Balance sheet of human development – goals, achievements and unfinished path.**

<b>Goals</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Unfinished path</b>
Halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty	Between 1990 and 1998 the proportion of people living on less than \$1 (1993 PPP US \$) a day in developing countries was reduced from 29% to 24%.	Even if the proportion is halved by 2015 there will still be 900 million people living in extreme poverty in the developing world.
Halve the proportion of	The number of	The developing world still

people suffering from hunger	undernourished people in the developing world fell by 40 million between 1990-92 and 1996-98	has 826 million undernourished people.
Halve the proportion of people without access to safe water.	Around 80% of people in the developing world now have access to improved water sources.	Nearly one billion people still lack access to improved water resources.
Enrol all children in primary school. Achieve universal completion of primary schooling	By 1997 more than 70 countries had primary net enrolment ratios over 80%. In 29 of the 46 countries with data, 80 % of children enrolled reach grade 5.	In the next 15 years provision must be made for the 113 million children now out of primary school and the millions more who will enter the school age population.
Empower women and eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education	By 1997 the female enrolment ratio in developing countries had reached 89% of the male ratio at the primary level and 82% at the secondary level.	In 20 countries girls' secondary enrolment ratios are still less than two thirds of boy's enrolment ratios.
Reduce maternal mortality ratios by three quarters	Only 32 countries have achieved a reported maternal mortality ratio of less than 20 per 100,000 live births	In 21 countries the reported maternal mortality ratio exceeds 500 per 100,000 live births.
Reduce infant mortality rates by two thirds <sup>a</sup> . Reduce under five	In 1990-99 infant mortality was reduced by more than 10% - from 64 per 1,000 live births to 56.	Sub Saharan Africa has an infant mortality rate of more than 100 and an under five mortality rate of more than

mortality rates by two third	Under five mortality was reduced from 93 per 1,000 births to 80 in 1990-99.	170 and has been making slower progress than other regions.
Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	In a few countries such as Uganda and possibly Zambia, HIV/AIDS prevalence is showing signs of decline.	Around 36 million people are living with HIV/AIDS.
Provide access for all who want reproductive health services <sup>a</sup>	Contraceptive prevalence has reached nearly 50% in developing countries.	Around 120 million couples who want to use contraception do not have access to it.
Implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 to reverse the loss of environment resources by 2015 <sup>a</sup>	The number of countries adopting sustainable development strategies rose from fewer than 25 in 1990 to more than 50 in 1997.	Implementation of the strategies remains minimal.

a = international development goal.

(HDR, 2001, 22)

When we are analysing the position emerging out of this balance sheet a zigzag picture appears. We should confess that things are improving but not for the poorest sections who are still suffering and in some cases worse than ever before. Nevertheless, we see that the situation has some what improved in 2002 HDR all over the world but some black spots are still there.

### **How do Human Development goals relate to the Millennium Development Goals**

Key Capacities for Human Development

Corresponding Millennium Development Goals

Living a long and Healthy life	Goals 4.5 ; reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating major diseases.
Being educated	Goals 2 & 3 : achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality (especially in education) and empowering women
Having a decent standard of living	Goals No. 1 : reducing poverty and hunger
Enjoying political and civil Freedom	Not a goal but an important global objective, included in the Millennium Declaration

**Essential Condition for Human  
Development**

**Corresponding Millennium Development Goals**

1. Environmental sustainability	1. Goal 7 : ensuring environmental protection
2. Equity specially, gender equity	2. Goal 3: Promoting gender equality and empowering women
3. Enabling global economic betterment	3. Strengthening partnership between rich and poor countries

(HDR, 2003, 20)

Here are the objectives of Copenhagen Summit. After five years millennium goals also appear quite similar. The plan was to work in order to :-

- Eradicate absolute poverty by a target date
- Support full employment as a basic policy goal
- Promote social integration based on enhancement and protection of all human rights
- Achieve equality and equity between women and men
- Accelerate the development of Africa and the least development countries.
- Ensure that structural adjustment programmes include social development goals too.
- Increase resource allocation to social development
- Create an economic, political, social, cultural and legal environment that will enable people to achieve social development.
- Attain universal equitable access to education and primary health care; and
- Strengthen cooperation for social development through the UN.

At this juncture, let us find out what actions are taken so far by the backward countries to improve themselves and by the developed countries to provide help to the needy countries. Countries with low human development have started working to utilise global support. More than two dozen poor countries have prepared Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) which provide the framework for financing implementing and monitoring such strategies. They are based on collective thinking supported by World Bank and International Monetary Fund. Countries with medium human development are trying to mitigate domestic structural inequalities. “Many middle income countries have recently started to provide development advice and even financial assistance - a heartening trend that should be strongly encouraged” (HDR, 2003, 21). Donor countries for official development assistance (ODA) have agreed in principles to align their programmes with PRSPs of various countries. Civil societies and national and international NGOs are playing a crucial role in the development programmes. A helping hand from the developed countries is not charity but it is a right of the developing and LDC countries and it is a policy for achieving the millennium goals.

After this analysis, we have a mixed reaction because some regions are showing clear signs of reversal in the field of child mortality, education and life expectancy. In Sub Saharan region child mortality was more than 18 times in comparison to OECD countries in 1990 but in 2001 it became 25 times more than the OECD countries. Nevertheless life expectancy on an average has increased, poverty has reduced, primary education enrolment has increased, and access to safe drinking water has doubled.

We should say that “the concept of development is now more complete and more demanding than it was in earlier phases. We can acknowledge failures and short comings and work for larger perspectives embracing fully the well being of all and more specially, of those who have lagged behind in the past. A just polity, a just society, a just economy equally constitute the essence of the vision of development” (Singh, In Srivastava, 1998, 69).

We should understand that India although has fallen from 124<sup>th</sup> position to 127<sup>th</sup> position in HDI even then its performance has been slightly better than before. It has come down because other developing countries are going up in the ladder.

In the recent past several new social problems have emerged. Eastern Asia has benefited from global economy but many countries in Asia, Africa and South America have been left behind. They have not been able to face the structural Adjustment programme and have shown signs of regression.

Structural adjustments are creating poverty clubbed with slavery . Consequently choices in writing life scripts are very limited. One should not forget that the goal of human development is to increase people’s choices. For that we must have maximum freedom in every field such as cultural, social, economic and political. Charles Humana used 40 indicators to measure freedom. Prominent among these indicators are :-

1. *The right to* :- travel in one's own country, to get information, to monitor human rights violation
2. *Freedom from* :- forced child labour, custodial killing and detention, interference by the state in personal freedom, imposition of state ideology on citizens.
3. *Freedom for* :- multi party election, women's equality and empowerment, press and newspapers , independent courts, independent trade unions
4. *Legal right to have* :- a nationality , open trial , free legal aid
5. *Personal right to* :- marry any person of any nationality on religion (HDR, 1991, 20).

Based on these indicators Human Freedom Index was prepared. Human freedom is expanding but new economic changes have made countless people vulnerable, resourceless and impoverished. In this situation helping hands extended by the industrial countries appear to be a farce. In the storm of globalisation, human freedom has been ignored to some extent.

Globalisation has also created massive population movement which has resulted in dislocation and problem of cultural adaptation and acceptance. Strangely enough globalisation has helped in increasing ethnic violence and armed conflicts. It is due to shrinking distances and growing dissatisfaction accompanying economic, political and social conflicts. Urbanisation, slum emergence, poverty, unemployment, psychological stress and family break down are those problems which retard the process of human development. No doubt these problems are growing, even then human development horizons are also expanding inspite of the obstacles because positive forces are also playing their part.

### **Check your progress I**

I. Describe in brief the Millennium Development Goals for 2015. (Hint : See the text)



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II. What are some of the important indicators to measure freedom?

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### **5.11 LET US SUM UP**

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Human development as a concept is a reaction of economic growth oriented progress in the past. In 1970s social thinkers started envisaging redistributive justice as the ultimate aim of economic progress and social development and human development features sharpened. In the real sense in 1990 with the UNDP Human Development Report , human development was established as the focal point of development for which UN and other national or international bodies were working. Against in this backdrop we have started discussion. First of all the theme has been introduced with all the related concepts. It is also illustrated how has the concept developed in the past.

After that we have dealt with the calculation of human development index. Its component and their rationale has been discussed intensively. Along with that human poverty index was also analysed and explained. The relationship of human development and peace is also highlighted and the role of 20:20 compact is described extensively. Human development and gender issues have been discussed highlighting GDI and GEM calculation methods. Their relationship with human development is dealt with.

Globalisation and human development have also been described in relation to each other. An insight of globalisation advantages and disadvantages is also provided. Human rights and human development are complementary to each other. Their indepth connection has

been discussed . The importance of Millennium Declaration Goals for 2015 in promoting the cause of human development is made easy for the students. In the end over all assessment of various policies plans and programmes addressing to human development has been presented.

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## 5.12 SUGGESTED READINGS

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### **5.13 MODEL ANSWER**

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***Check your progress - I***

a-True b-True c-True d-True e-True f-False g-False h-True

***Check your progress - II***

a-False b-False c-False d-True e-False f-False g-False h-True

***Check your progress-III***

Some of important indicators are right to travel in one's own lonely monitor human rights freedom from child labour, and freedom to participate in multi-party election.