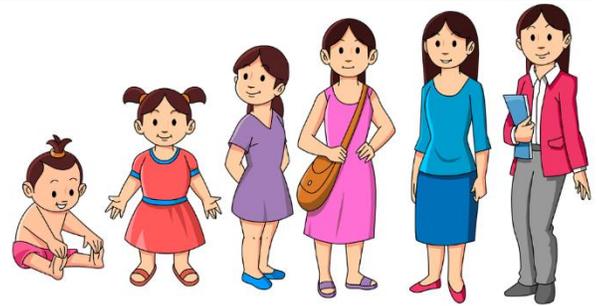


**Introduction:**

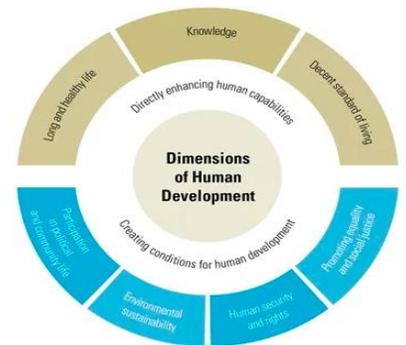
The concept of human development was introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq. Dr. Haq described human development as a development that enhances people's choices and improves their lives. People are important in every development under this concept. According to Prof. Amartya Sen, the main purpose of development is to increase freedom. Growth and development refer to the change over time but the difference between growth and development is that growth is relative but development is at a high level. 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.

**1. Growth and Development**

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.

**2. Human 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.

**3. Four pillars of personal development:**

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

**1. 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:



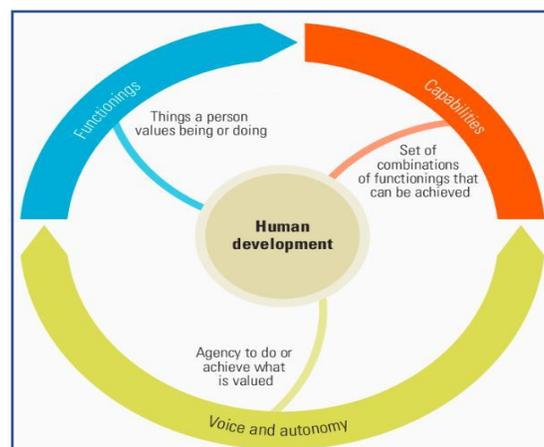
Production here means the production of human work or production according to human activity. Such productivity should be constantly improved by building skills in people.

## 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.

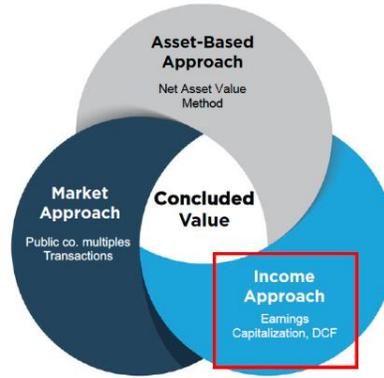
## 4. Methods of human Development



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.

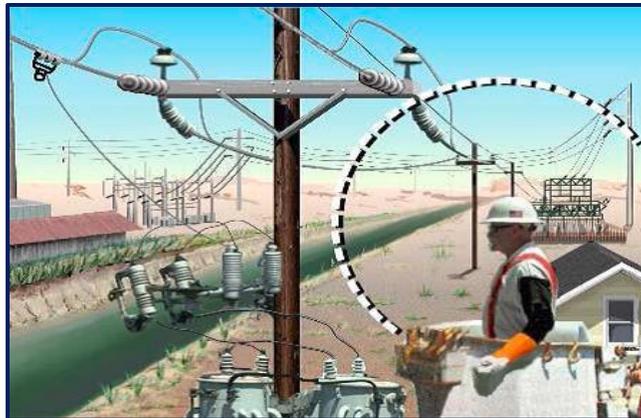
### 2. Social Approach:

## Social Approach



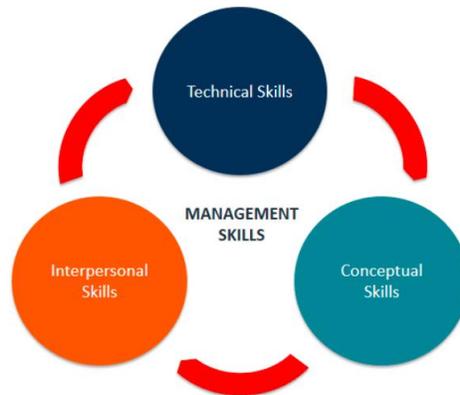
This approach considers people as beneficiaries or targets for all development activities. This approach contradicts the government's high costs for education, health, secondary welfare and resources.

### 3. Minimum Approach:



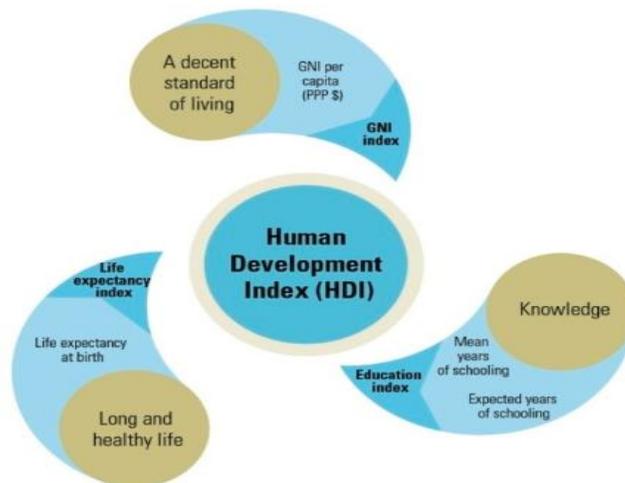
This approach was originally proposed by the International Labor Organization (ILO). Six basic needs namely: health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing. The question of individual choice is ignored and emphasis is placed on providing the basic needs of the defined categories

#### 4. Skills Approach:

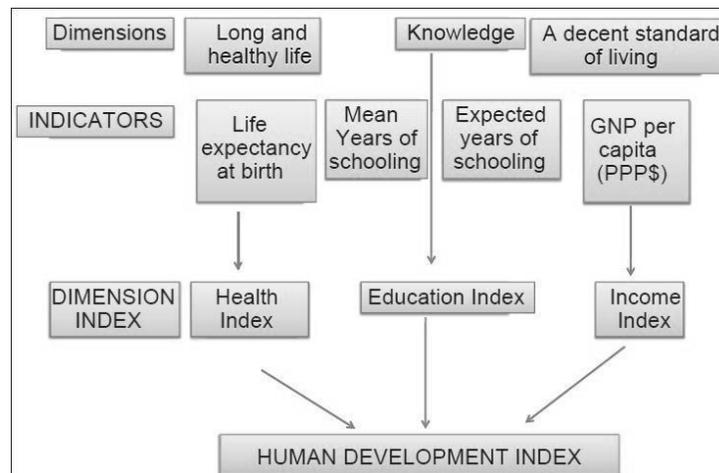


This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Building human capacity in the areas of health, education and access to services is key to increasing human development.

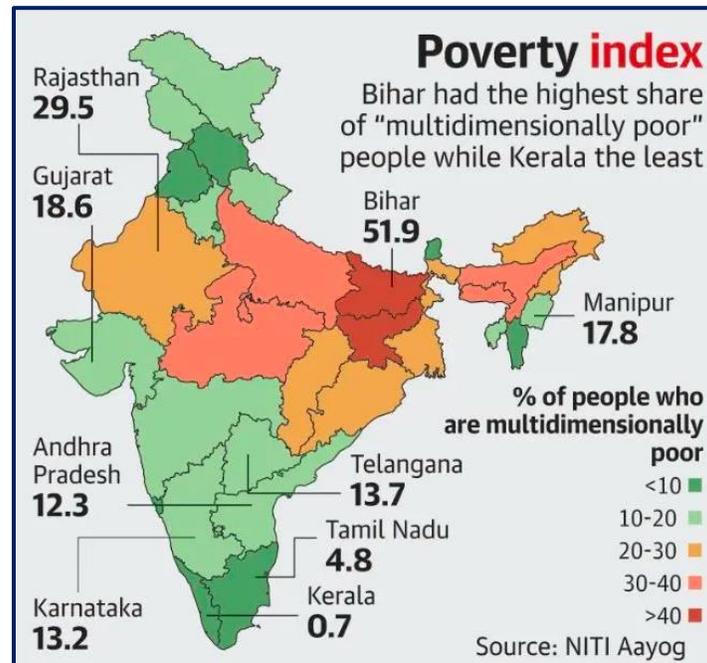
#### Measurement of Human Development



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.

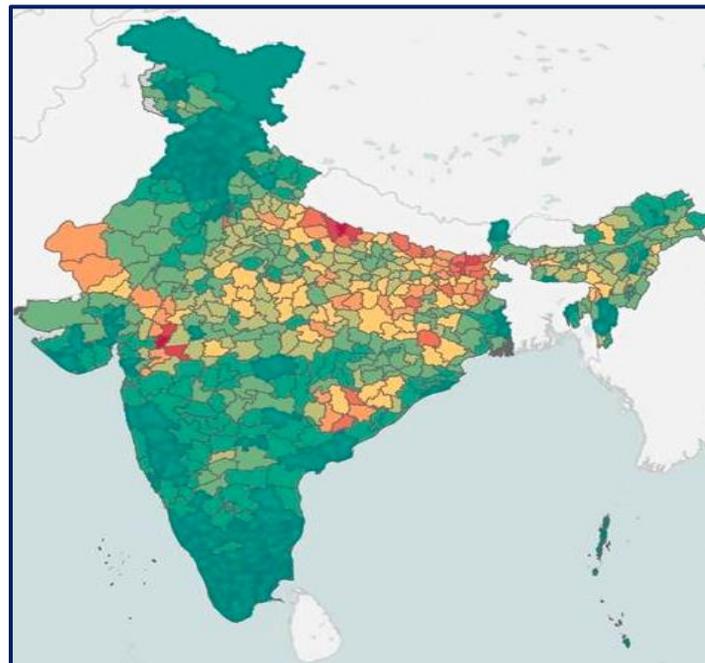


## 5. Individual poverty index



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)



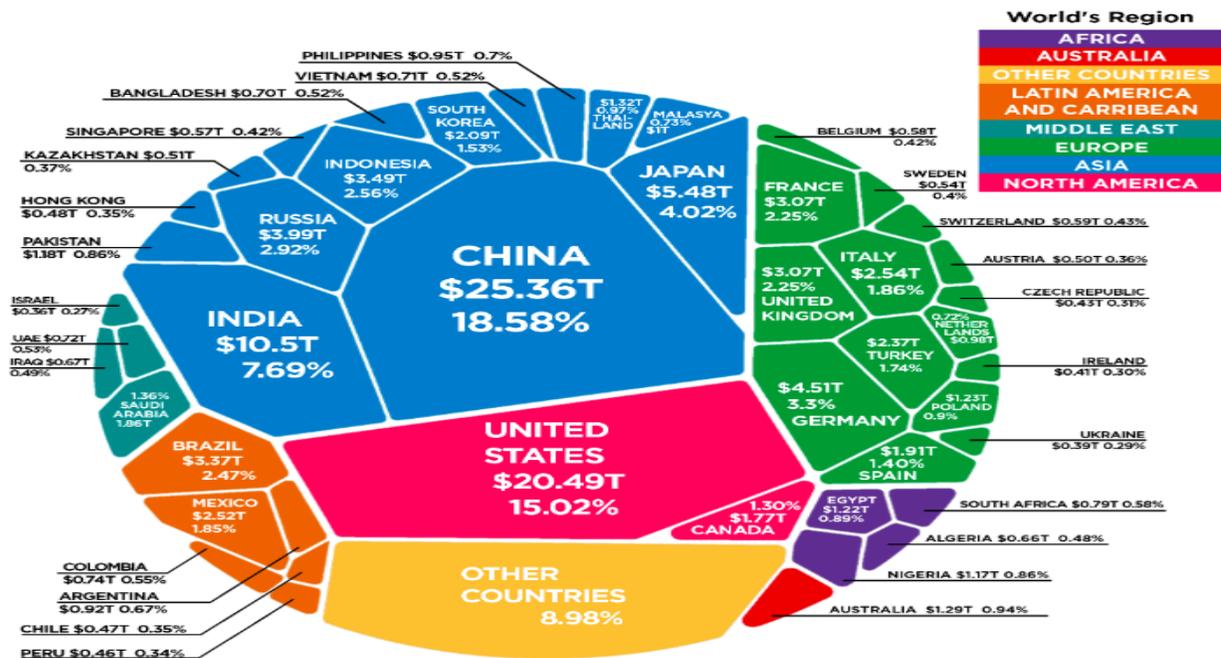
Since 1990, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has published an annual Human Development Report. This report provides a comprehensive list of all member states in terms of the level of human development. The Human Development Index and the Poverty Index are two important indicators of the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

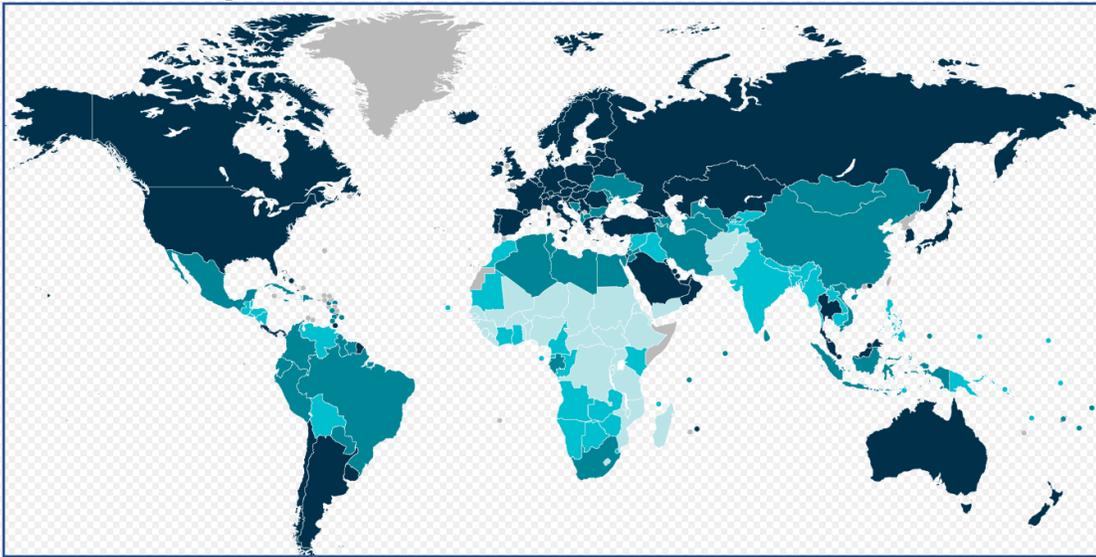


## 9. Higher Level of Human Development

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.

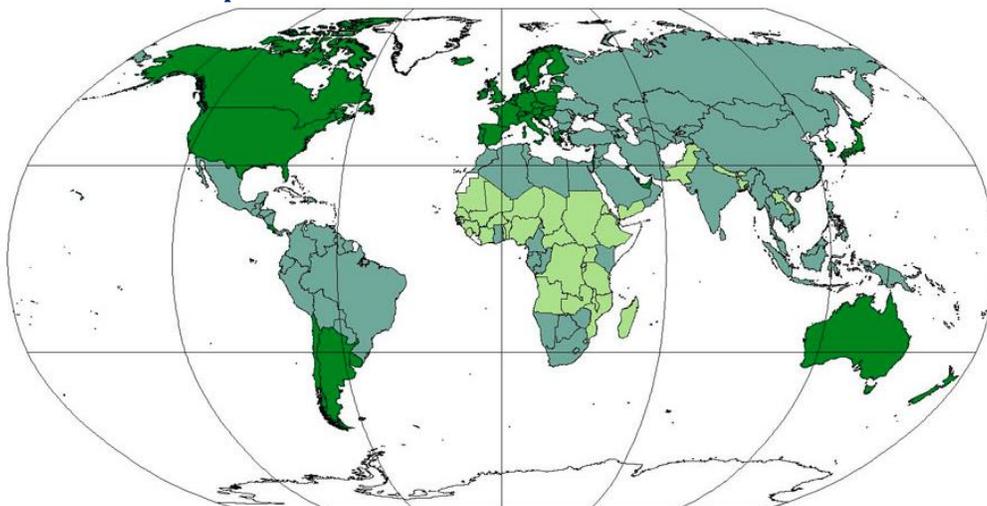


### 1. High Level of Human Development:



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.



17. Which state has highest literacy in 2011?  
 (a) Mizoram (b) Maharashtra  
 (c) Kerala (d) West Bengal
18. The infant mortality rate in India per thousand is?  
 (a) 50 (b) 60  
 (c) 47 (d) 80
19. India has per capita income on prevailing prices?  
 (a) ₹ 15,813 (b) ₹ 17,813  
 (c) ₹ 18,813 (d) ₹ 20,813
20. Which state has the highest female literacy rate?  
 (a) Maharashtra  
 (b) Kerala  
 (c) Himachal Pradesh  
 (d) Gujarat
21. When was the first Human Development Report published by UNDP?  
 (a) 1970 (b) 1980  
 (c) 1990 (d) 1995
22. What is the HDI value of India?  
 (a) 0.802 (b) 0.702  
 (c) 0.554 (d) 0.502
23. India has per capita income at current prices?  
 (a) ₹ 15,813 (b) ₹ 17,813  
 (c) ₹ 18,813 (d) ₹ 20,813
24. The infant mortality rate in India per thousand is?  
 (a) 50 (b) 60  
 (c) 47 (d) 80
25. What is the situation with a high literacy rate?  
 (a) Gogo (b) Kerala  
 (c) Miriam (d) Maharashtra
26. In India, the death rate by a thousand is?  
 (a) 6.55 (b) 8.10  
 (c) 7.48 (d) 9.11
27. Which condition has the lowest HDI value?  
 (a) Rajasthan  
 (b) Bihar  
 (c) Assam  
 (d) Madhya Pradesh
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
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.
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.

## 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) |

