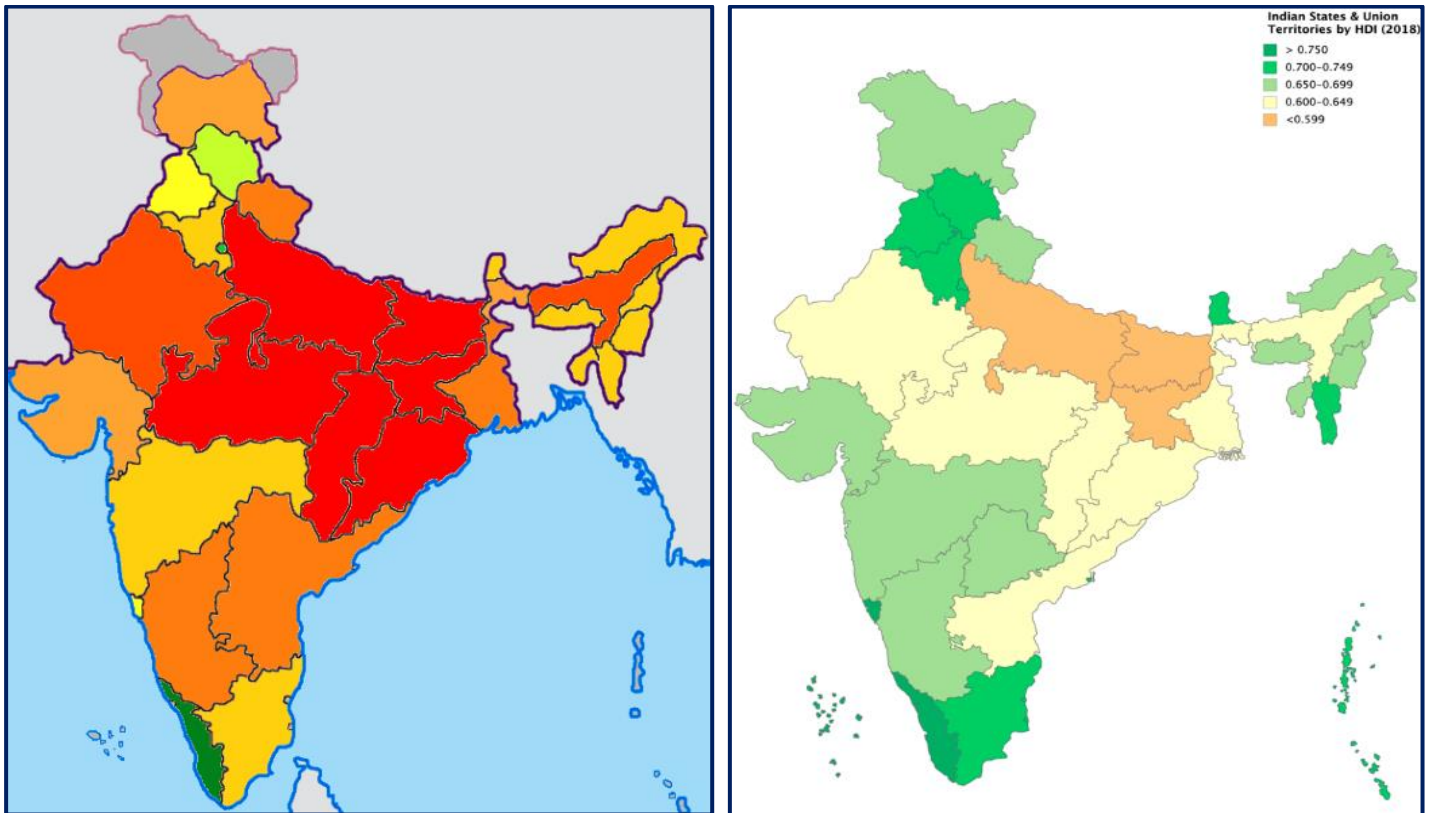


Introduction:

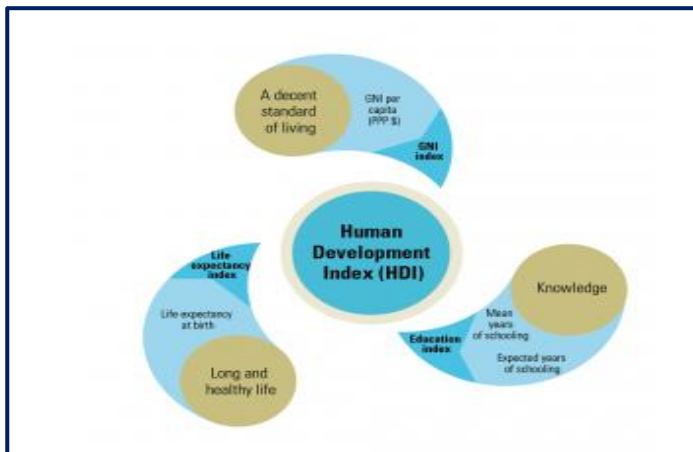
In this chapter, we will discuss human development, India has a mixed development experience. The distribution of available opportunities is unequal. A small portion of the population enjoys all the modern conveniences available. There is another development-related factor that plays a direct role in making human life uncomfortable and causing environmental pollution, e.g., air, water, soil and noise pollution.

1. India and Human Development

India has a mixed development experience. The distribution of available opportunities is unequal. A small portion of the population enjoys all the modern conveniences available. On the other hand, marginalized groups include organized structures, organized tribes, landless agricultural workers, poor farmers, slum dwellers and others, who lack basic necessities and even drinking water, education, and health facilities. At all levels, women are the most marginalized. With the growth of development activities, these previously disadvantaged sections are greatly reduced and that is why they are forced to live in extreme poverty and substandard conditions. There is another development-related factor that plays a direct role in making human life uncomfortable and causing environmental pollution, e.g., air, water, soil and noise pollution. This leads to the catastrophe of encountering and threatening the existence of human society. Therefore, the poor face three processes related to depression, namely:

1. Social skills due to migration and weakening social relations
 2. Natural Skills due to increased pollution.
 3. Personal Skills due to the increasing incidence of diseases and accidents.
- Therefore, this has negative effects on their quality of life and human development.

2. Human Development



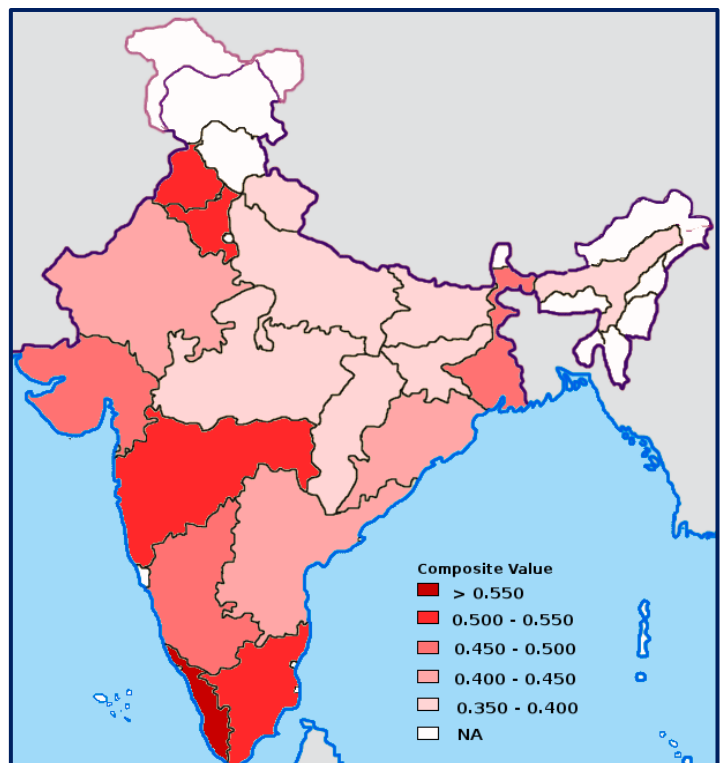
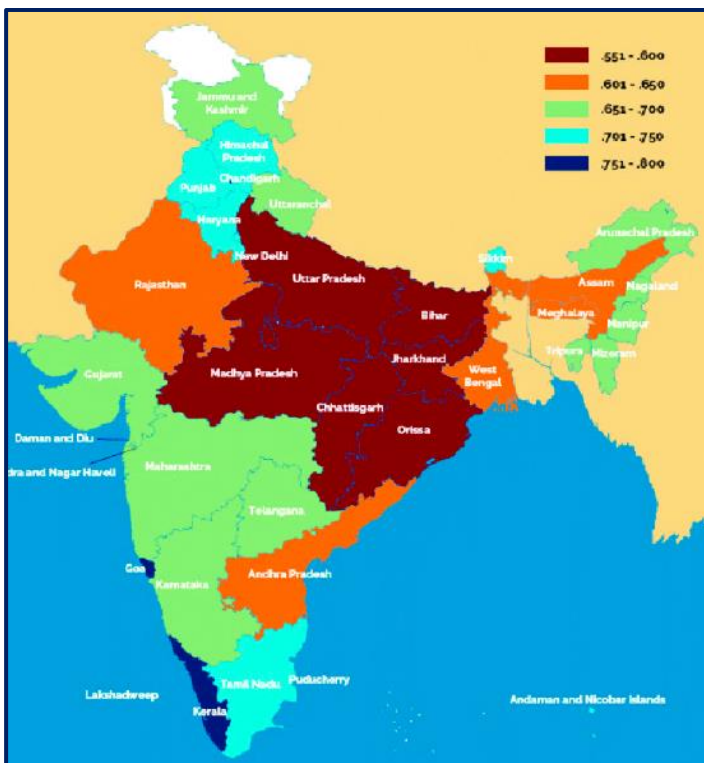
The purpose of human development is the process of increasing people's freedom and opportunity and improving their well-being. In other words, "Human development is a process of diversifying people's choices, increasing their educational opportunities, health care, income and empowerment and encompassing the full range of human choices ranging from a living environment to economic, social and political freedom."

DO YOU KNOW?

The Government of India has introduced Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme to address the issue of decline in child sex ratio.



3. Human Development in India:



India with a population of over 1.20 billion is ranked 130th out of 189 countries in the world according to the Human Development Index (HDI). With a combined HDI value of 0.640 India finds itself grouped with countries that reflect the development of the middle class. There are many socio-cultural, historical and political factors that are committed to the low point of human development in India.

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

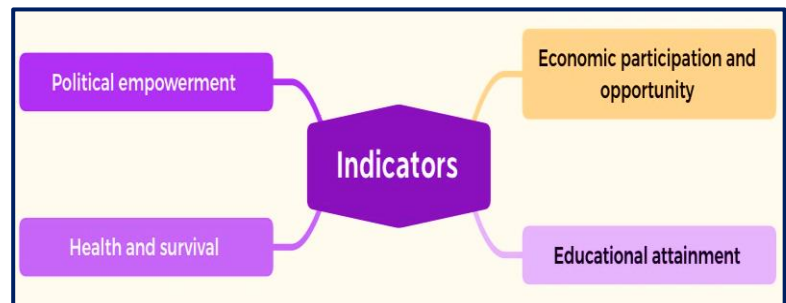


1. Historical elements such as colonialism, imperialism and neo-imperialism,
2. Social and cultural factors such as human rights violations, racism, religion, gender and the framework, social problems such as crime, terrorism, and war.
3. Political factors such as the nature of the state, forms of government (democracy or dictatorship) and the level of empowerment are some of the most important factors in determining the nature of human development.

India's planning commission also prepares India's Human Development (HDR) report and considers the Union's regions and territories as units to be analyzed. In addition, states regard regions as their own analysis units. The planning commission in its report on human development considers selected UNDP-based indicators as well as other indicators such as economic achievement, social empowerment, and social justice, access to opportunities, cleanliness and social policies developed by the provinces.

3. Indicators of Economic Attainments:

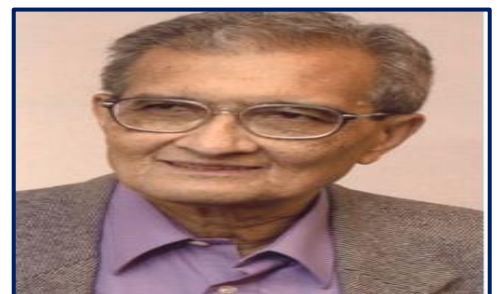
Gross National Product (GNP) and its individual availability are considered as steps to assess the resource base / talent of any country. The economic benefits and well-being of individuals depend on economic growth, employment opportunities and access to assets. The percentage of people below the poverty line in 2011-12 is estimated at 25.7% in rural areas, 13.7% in urban areas and 21.9% nationwide. The poverty profile of the provinces shows that there are provinces like Chhattisgarh,



Jharkhand, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Odessa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli which record more than 30% of their population. Life below the poverty line. Other provinces such as Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West-Bengal recorded between 10 and 20% of their population below the poverty line. Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Sikkim, Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep have less than 10% of the population living below the poverty line. "Poverty is a state of poverty. In simple terms it means the inability of a person to satisfy certain basic needs for a sustainable, healthy and productive life. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country does not fully reflect the quality of life of a country. There are other factors such as housing, availability of public transport, air, quality and availability of drinking water which also determine quality of life. Increased unemployment and rising unemployment are some of the main reasons for the high incidence of poverty in India.

DO YOU KNOW?

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.



4. Healthy Life

A healthy and healthy lifestyle is a sign of a healthy lifestyle. The presence of antenatal and postnatal health care facilities to reduce infant and maternal mortality, adult health care, adequate nutrition and individual safety are some of the most important steps for a healthy mental health. The health indicators are:

1. India's Mortality Rate:

India has been successful in reducing the death toll from 25.1 thousand in 1951 to 8.1 thousand in 1999. The infant mortality rate also dropped from 148 thousand in 1951 to 70,000 in 1999.

2. Average Life Expectancy:

Increased from 37.1 years to 62.3 years for males, from 36.2 to 65.3 for females between 1951-1999.

3. Birth rate:

India has also reduced the birth rate from 40.8 in 1951 to 26.1 in 1999. But it is still high compared to the developed world.

4. Sexuality Rate:

India's sex ratio decreases every ten years. According to the 2001 census, the findings are particularly disturbing, especially in the case of the age group of children aged 0-6 years. With the exception of Kerala (high gender ratio), all states have a declining trend in child sex ratio. For example, Haryana and Punjab have an infant mortality rate of less than 800 women per 1,000 men (according to a 2011 census, the proportion of children dropped from 2001 from 927 to 919).



Activity

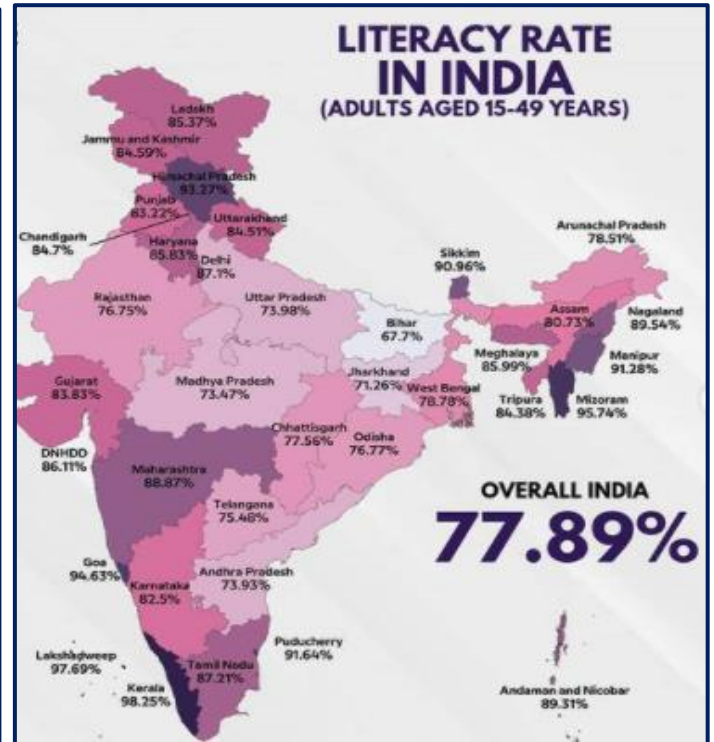
- Q1. Make a short note on the India and Human Development?
- Q2. Make a short note on the Human Development in India?
- Q3. Make a short note on the Healthy Life?

5. Indicators of Community Empowerment



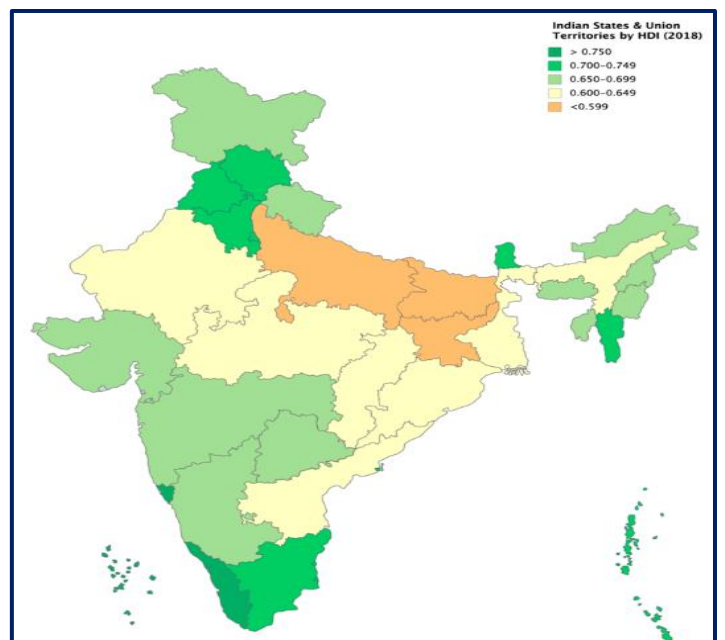
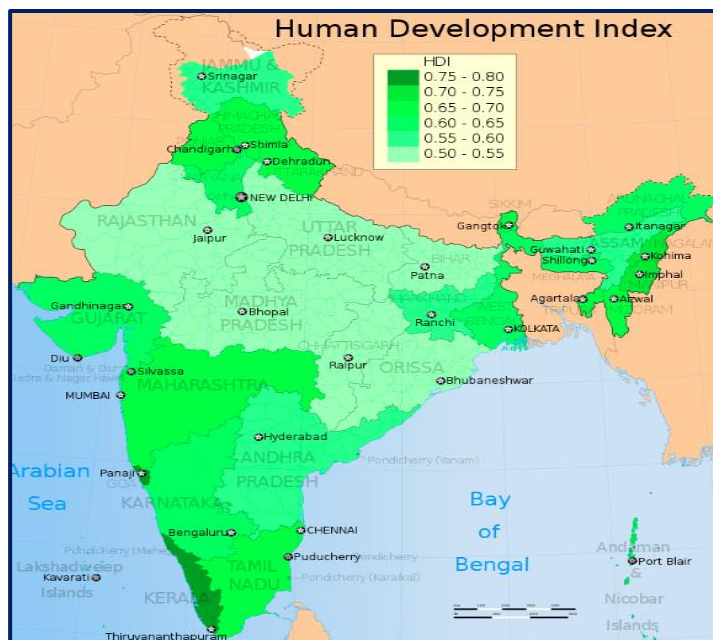
"Development is freedom". Freedom from hunger, poverty, slavery, servitude, illiteracy, illiteracy or any other form of government is the key to human development. Freedom in the true sense of the word can only be achieved through personal empowerment and participation in the exercise of their abilities and choices in society. Access to social and environmental information is essential for freedom. Literacy is the beginning of access to such a world of knowledge and freedom.

6. Literacy in India:



1. According to the 2011 census, India has an average literacy rate of 65.4%, and its literacy rate for women is 54.16% (2011, 74.04% literacy rate, out of 82.14% and 65.46% males and females respectively).
2. The percentage of women's total literacy is above the national average in most southern provinces.
3. The literacy rate is low in Bihar (47.53%) and high in Kerala (90.92%). It shows the great regional differences in the Indian literacy context.
4. The literacy rate is low in rural areas, in some neglected sections of our society such as women, schedule structures, organized nations, agricultural workers, etc. Despite the improvement in literacy levels in these categories, there is still a huge gap between students. . Rich and disadvantaged categories.

7. Index of Human Development in India



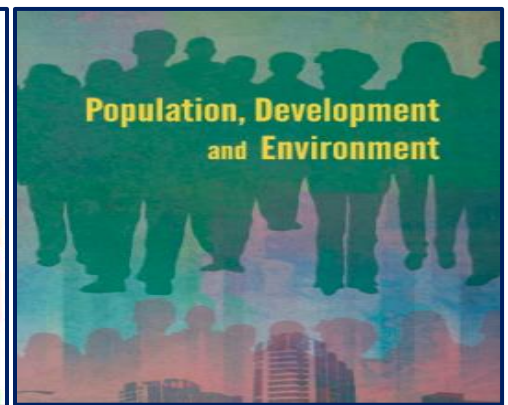
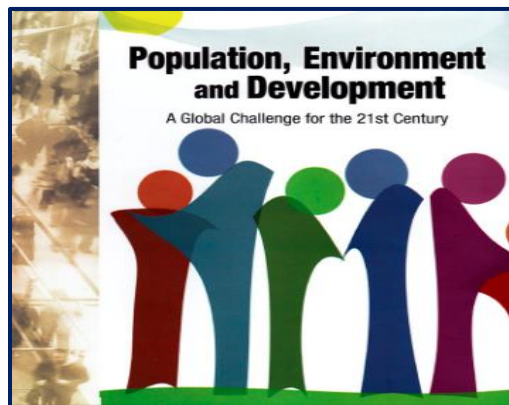
The Human Development Report in India is prepared annually by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research under the direction of the Planning Commission by taking regions and territories as a study unit. Kerala with a combined index of 0.790 is ranked highest followed by Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Goa and Punjab. As expected, regions such as Bihar, Odessa and Chhattisgarh are the lowest among the 23 largest regions in India.

Reasons:

There are several social and political, economic and historical reasons for such a situation. Kerala is able to record the highest value in HDI due to its amazing performance in achieving 100% literacy. Different regions such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odessa, Assam and Uttar Pradesh are less educated. Provinces that show high levels of literacy have a limited gap between literacy rates for both men and women. In addition to educational achievements, economic development rates also have a significant impact on HDI. The economically developed provinces like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Punjab and Haryana have a higher HDI value compared to regions like Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, etc. The distortions of the regions and the social divisions that took place during the colonial period continue to play an important role in the Indian economy, politics and society. The Government of India has made concerted efforts to promote equitable development with a strong focus on social justice through planned development.

8. Population, environment and development

Development is important because it improves the quality of life, but at the same time it has brought many problems such as regional inequality, social inequality, discrimination, deprivation, eviction, human rights violations and human rights abuses and environmental degradation. UNDP in its 1993 Human Development Report seeks to address these issues and recognizes the important role that communities play in bringing peace and human development. These civil society organizations can help by building a vision for lower war costs, the demolition of armed forces, from security to the production of basic goods and services and the reduction of nuclear weapons in developed countries.



The concept of these methods is expressed by Neo-Malthusianism, environmentalists and Radical ecologists. These philosophers are opposed to maintaining equity between people and resources before embarking on any development work. Sir Robert Malthus became the first expert to draw attention to inequalities between people and resources. Along with the problem of resource shortages and population growth, there was another problem with equally distributed resources locally and their access to a few countries and rich people. So there were conflicts between rich and poor nations over these equitable resources. Along with Malthus, Mahatma Gandhi was also a supporter of equality and harmony between people and resources. According to him the establishment of industries focuses on moral, spiritual, self-confident, non-violent and co-operative and environmental institutions. In addition, Gandhi says, the highest goals in the life of an individual or nation can be achieved through individual reduction, trust in public resources and non-violence.

Activity

- Q1. Make a short note on the Indicators of Community Empowerment?
- Q2. Make a short note on the Literacy in India?
- Q3. Make a short note on the Index of Human Development in India?
- Q4. Make a short note on the Population, environment and development?

Questions For Practice

1. Which of the following is the criterion used to measure development?
(a) Education
(b) Economic growth
(c) Both economic growth and education
(d) None of these
2. Which criterion was used in the early period to measure development?
(a) Industrial growth
(b) Agricultural growth
(c) Economic growth
(d) Population growth
3. Which of these is not a key area on which the Human Development Index of a country is determined?
(a) Health
(b) Happiness
(c) Education
(d) Access to resources
4. What is the measure of access to resources?
(a) Medical facilities
(b) Good governance
(c) Purchasing power
(d) Education
5. What does UNDP mean?
(a) United Nation Dual Programme
(b) United Nation Drainage Programme
(c) United Nation Development Programme
(d) United Nation Departmental Programme
6. What is the score of the high development index?
(a) Above 0.6 (b) Above 0.7
(c) Above 0.8 (d) Above 0.9
7. What was the rank of India in the Human Development Index 2016?
(a) 100 (b) 113
(c) 120 (d) 130
8. Gross National Happiness encourages us to think about the following aspects of development?
(a) Spiritual
(b) Non-material
(c) Qualitative
(d) All of these
9. Which one of the following scholars introduced the concept of Human Development?
(a) Prof. Amartya Sen
(b) Ellen C. Sein pie
(c) Dr. Mahbub-Ul-Haq
(d) Ratzel.
10. Which country ranks first in the world in the Human Development Index?
(a) Canada (b) Norway
(c) Iceland (d) Australia
11. Which of these is not a key area on which the Human Development Index of a country is determined?
(a) Health (b) Education
(c) Happiness (d) Access to resources
12. Human development concern with?
(a) Quantitative development
(b) Qualitative development
(c) Both(a)&(b)
(d) None
13. What is the measure of access to resources?
(a) Medical facilities
(b) Good governance
(c) Purchasing power
(d) Education
14. When was UNDP established?
(a) November 22, 1964
(b) November 22, 1966
(c) November 22, 1965
(d) November 22, 1969
15. How many countries have a high level of human development?
(a) 37 (b) 47
(c) 47 (d) 67
16. What is the score of the high development index?
(a) Above 0.6 (b) Above 0.7
(c) Above 0.8 (d) Above 0.9
17. Gross National Happiness encourages us to think about the following aspects of development?
(a) Spiritual
(b) Non-material
(c) Qualitative
(d) All of these
18. Which country ranks first in the world in the Human Development Index?
(a) Canada (b) Norway
(c) Iceland (d) Australia
19. The state having the lowest literacy rate in India?
(a) Bihar (b) Odisha
(c) Rajasthan (d) UP
20. Which criterion was used in the early period to measure development?
(a) Industrial growth
(b) Agricultural growth
(c) Economic growth
(d) Population growth
21. Development means?
(a) Quality change
(b) Negative change
(c) Increased quality
(d) Simple change.
22. When was the human development index created?
(a) 1980 (b) 1985
(c) 1990 (d) 1955
23. What is not a hindrance to Equity?
(a) Gender (b) Race
(c) Framework (d) Freedom
24. How many countries have low levels of human development?
(a) 12 (b) 22
(c) 72 (d) 42
25. Where does India rank in the world Human Development Index?
(a) 107 (b) 117
(c) 136 (d) 137
26. Which of the following is the best development?
(a) Increased size
(b) Fixed size
(c) Positive quality change
(d) Simple quality change.
27. Which of the following experts has introduced the concept of Human Development?
(a) Prof. Amartya Sen
(b) Ellen C. Sein pie
(c) Drs. Mahbub-Ul-Haq
(d) Ratzel.

- 28.** Which country is the world leader in the Human Development Index?
 (a) Canada (b) in Norway
 (c) Iceland (d) in Australia
- 29.** What are the indicators of high development indicators?
 (a) More than 0.6
 (b) More than 0.7
 (c) More than 0.8
 (d) More than 0.9
- 30.** What is not the key to human development?
 (a) Access to Services
 (b) Good health
 (c) Education
 (d) Industrial development
- 31.** Dr Mehboob ul Haq belongs to which of the following countries?
 (a) Pakistan
 (b) Bangladesh
 (c) Sri Lanka
 (d) None of the above
- 32.** Which of the following years were the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme launched?
 (a) 2020 (b) 2015
 (c) 2014 (d) 2017
- 33.** Which of the following states became 3rd rank in the context of population density in India?
 (a) Uttar Pradesh
 (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Rajasthan
 (d) Bihar
- 34.** Which criterion was used in the early period to measure development?
 (a) Industrial growth
 (b) Agricultural growth
 (c) Economic growth
 (d) Population growth
- 35.** Which is not a part of the Human development of people?
 (a) Opportunities
 (b) Freedom
 (c) Health
 (d) Number of people
- 36.** Human Development Index is published by?
 (a) UNSC (b) UNGA
 (c) UNDP (d) None of the above
- 37.** Which is not a key area of human development?
 (a) Access to Resources
 (b) Good health
 (c) Education
 (d) Industrial development
- 38.** Which is not a hindrance to Equity?
 (a) Gender (b) Race
 (c) Caste (d) Freedom
- 39.** What is the score of the high development index?
 (a) Above 0.6 (b) Above 0.7
 (c) Above 0.8 (d) Above 0.9
- 40.** Where does India rank in the world Human Development Index?
 (a) 107 (b) 117
 (c) 136 (d) 137

Solutions

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|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 5. (c) | 9. (c) | 13. (c) | 17. (d) | 21. (a) | 25. (c) | 29. (c) | 33. (d) | 37. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 6. (c) | 10. (b) | 14. (c) | 18. (b) | 22. (c) | 26. (c) | 30. (d) | 34. (c) | 38. (d) |
| 3. (b) | 7. (d) | 11. (c) | 15. (c) | 19. (a) | 23. (d) | 27. (c) | 31. (a) | 35. (d) | 39. (c) |
| 4. (c) | 8. (d) | 12. (b) | 16. (c) | 20. (c) | 24. (c) | 28. (b) | 32. (b) | 36. (c) | 40. (c) |

