

Ch: 19 Human Development

# ECONOMY

Class 10th GSEB



## Meaning of Human Development

### 1. Expanding Abilities & Freedom



### 2. People-Centred Approach



### 3. UNDP Definition

- ▶ Expanding Capabilities & Choices



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Expanding Choices, Abilities & Rights



Human Development

## Key Idea of Human Development

### 1. Not Just Income Growth



### 2. Improving Quality of Life



### 3. Beyond GDP & GNP

- ▶ Well-Being & Sustainability



**1.** Help people live a healthy, long, and active life



**2.** Provide education and knowledge



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**Main Objectives of Human Development**

**4.** Ensure freedom, dignity, and human rights



**3.** Give equal opportunities to all



**5.** Improve standard and quality of living



**1. Equality** – equal opportunities for all



**2. Sustainability** – development for present and future generations



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**Four Pillars  
of Human  
Development**



**3. Productivity** – people should be productive and skilled



**4. Empowerment** – people should participate in decisions affecting their lives

### 1. Good Health and Nutrition



### 2. Education and Information



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**Human  
Development  
Includes**

### 3. Employment and Income Opportunities



### 4. Access to Natural Resources



### 5. Personal and Social Security



### 6. Access to Natural Resources



### 7. Clean Environment and Better Living Conditions



# Why Human Development is Important

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## 1. Economic Growth ⇒ Quality Life



**Wealth Alone Doesn't  
Bring Happiness**

## 2. Education, Health & Freedom Matter



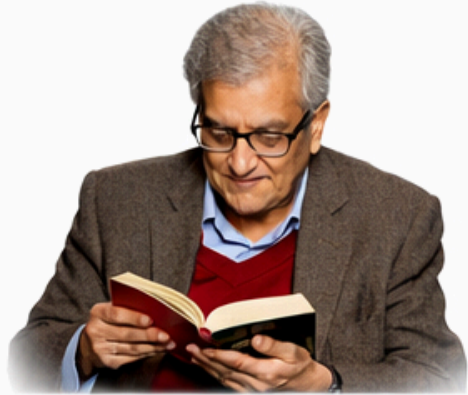
**Income is Meaningless  
Without These**

## 3. Challenges in Developing Nations



**Illiteracy, Poverty &  
Resource Misuse**

# 1. Concept by Amartya Sen.



# 2. First Report in 1990



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**Human Development  
Index (HDI)**



# 3. Published Annually by UNDP



# 4. Measures Health, Education & Income



## 1. Compare Development

- To compare the level of development of different countries.



## 2. Assess People's Well-being

- To show how well people live in terms of health, education, and income.



### Main Purpose of HDI



## 3. HDI Value Scale 0 to 1 (Better Closer to 1)



- HDI value lies between **0** and **1** (closer to 1 means better development).

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# Three Dimensions of HDI

## 1. Health – Life Expectancy Index (LEI)



- Measures long and healthy life.
- Based on life expectancy at birth.
- Avg. Life Expectancy (2015): **68 years.**

## 2. Education – Education Index (EI)



- Mean Years of Schooling (MYS): **5.4 years (India)**
- Expected Years of Schooling (EYS): **11.7 years (India)**



## 3. Standard of Living – Income Index



- Based on per capita GNI.
- Calculated using PPP.
- Per Capita GNI (2015): **\$5497**

# Human Development Report (HDR)

## 1. Published Every Year Since 1990



- The Human Development Report has been published every year since 1990.

## 2. Prepared by UNDP



- It is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

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## 3. 188 Countries in 2015 Report



- It is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

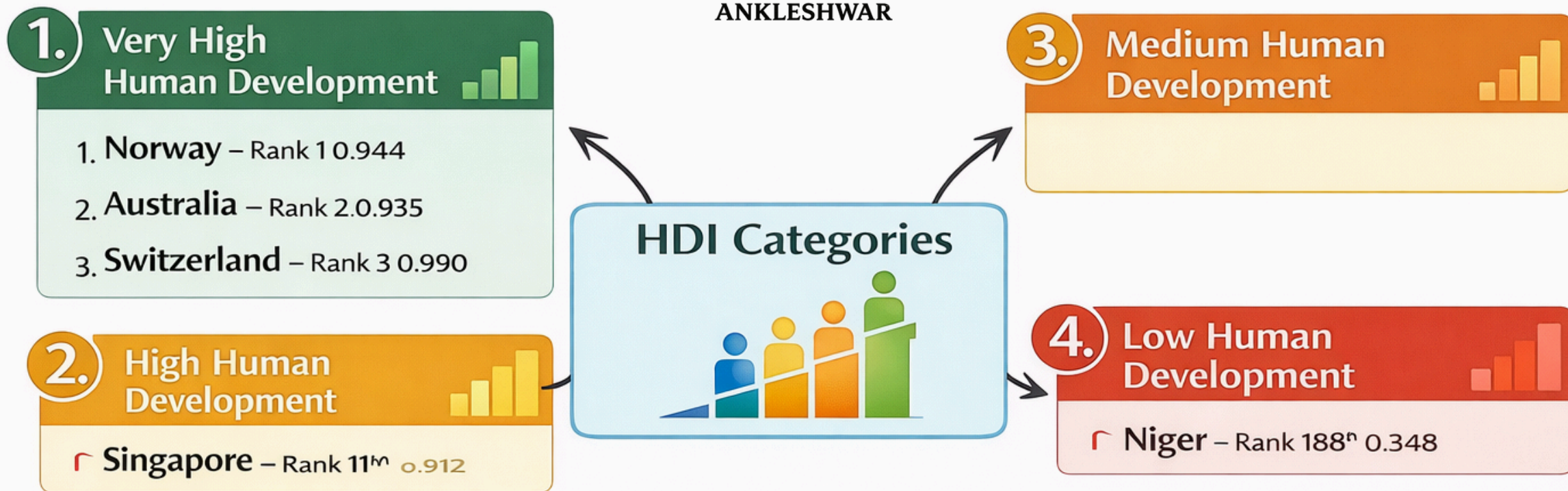
## 3. 188 Countries in 2015 Report



- The 2015 report included 188 countries.

# HDI Categories

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## Top & Bottom Countries (2015)

1.  Norway – Rank 1<sup>st</sup> (0.9444)

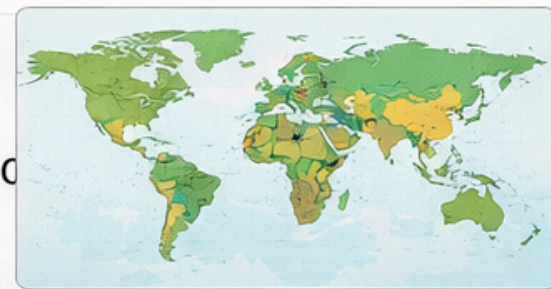
2.  Australia – Rank 2<sup>nd</sup> (0.935)

3.  Switzerland – Rank 3<sup>rd</sup> (0.930)

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  Singapore – Rank 11<sup>th</sup> (0.912)

  Niger – Rank 188<sup>th</sup> (ND 0.348)



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India's Position



## India's Position

1. India ranked **130<sup>th</sup>** out of 188 countries.
2. India's HDI value: 0.609
3. India falls in the **Medium Human Development** category.



# Challenges of Human Development

## 1. Health



- Improve healthcare and life expectancy

## 2. Education



- Enhance access to quality education

## 3. Income



- Increase per capita income

## 4. National Income



- Boost country's overall income
- Raise Gross National Income (GNI)

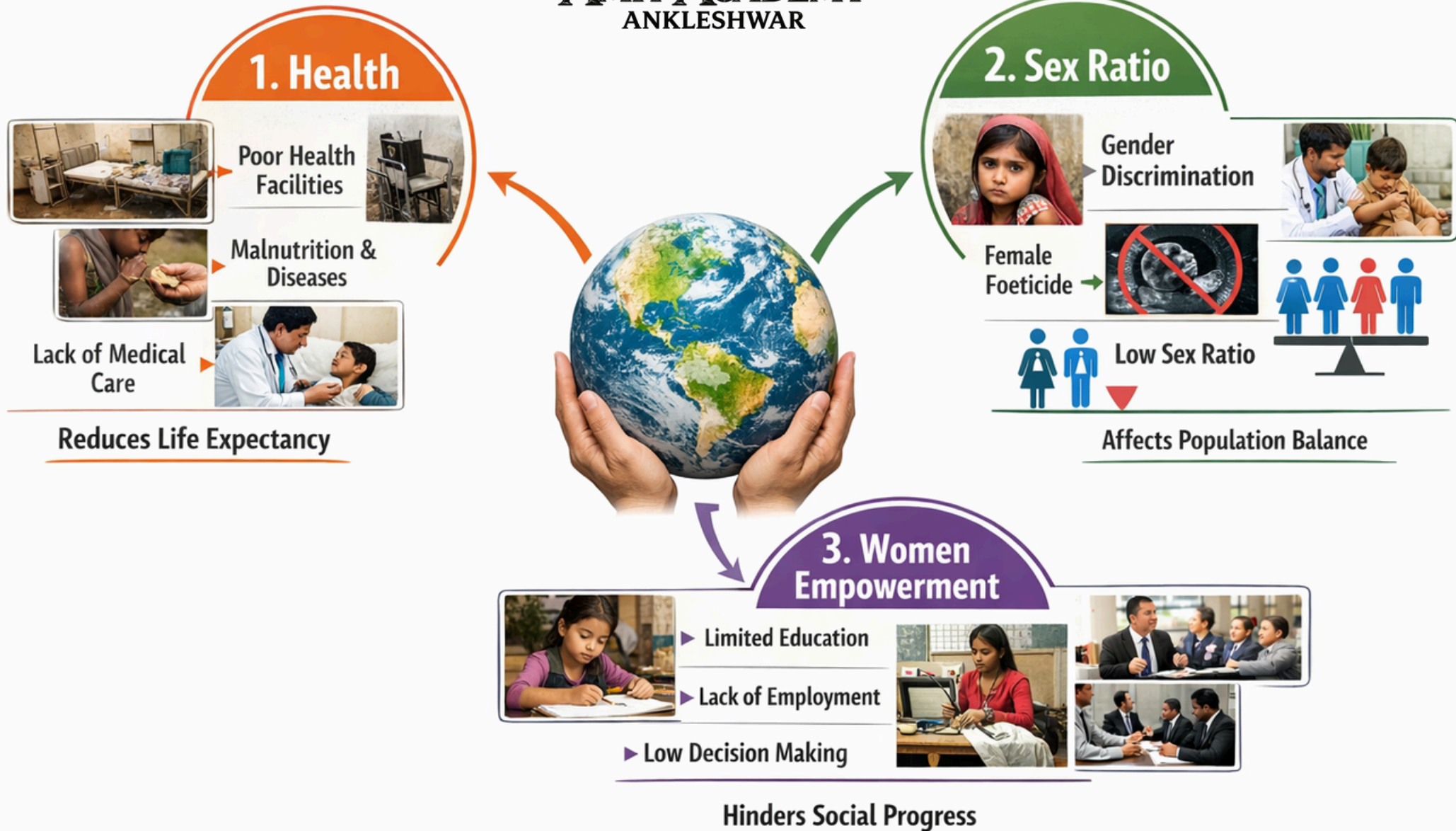
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Challenges  
of Human  
Development

- By comparing the top 5 countries in the Human Development Report, it is clear that India still has many gaps to fill.
- Human development depends more on people and their **quality of life**, not only on money or material resources.
- Improvement is needed in **health, education, income** (per capita income), and **national income**.

# Major Challenges of Human Development

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# Importance of Health in Human Development



1.

Health is a valuable asset and is essential for a good personal, family, and social life.



Spending on health is not only for better living but also an investment in human resource development.

2.

Investment in Human Resources

## Major Concerns in Developing Countries

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In developing countries like India, major health concerns include population growth, malnutrition, common diseases, mental illness, disability, and infectious diseases like AIDS.



Population Growth



▶ Malnutrition



▶ Mental Illness & Disability



▶ Common Diseases



▶ AIDS & Infectious Diseases

# Progress in Health Sector

## 1. Improved Child Health



### 1. Improved Child Health

- ✓ Extensive child vaccination programs
- ✓ Polio, BCG, DPT, Hepatitis-B, Measles, MMR, Typhoid
- 👶 Reduced child mortality

## 2. Deficiency Disease Control



### 2. Deficiency Disease Control

- Control of iodine, iron, & vitamin deficiencies
- 🍷 Reduced cases of anemia, goiter, and other deficiencies
- ✓ Reduced child mortality

### 3. Disease Eradication

- ✓ Eradication of smallpox, plague and leprosy
- ✓ Better control of malaria, TB, dengue, diabetes, etc.

## 3. Disease Eradication



### 4. Increased Life Expectancy

- 📈 Life expectancy has increased
- 📅 Decline in birth rate and death rate

### 5. Decline in Mortality Rate



- ✓ Better control of infectious diseases
- ✓ Decline in child and adult mortality rate

## Progress in Health Sector



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## 1. Malnutrition & Water-Borne Diseases



- Serious problems, leading to illness and death

## 2. Lack of Nutritious Food



- Women, children, and poor people often lack access to vitamins, minerals, and protein.

## 3. Pollution, Urbanization & Overcrowding



- Environmental issues create new health challenges

## 4. Strain on Health Facilities



- Growing population puts pressure on hospitals and clinics

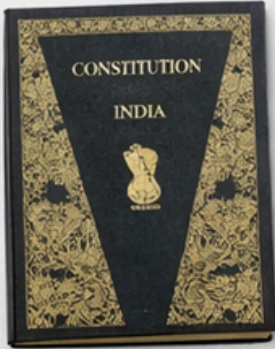
# Health Challenges

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# Gender Equality



## 1. Constitutional Guarantee



The Indian Constitution guarantees **Equality** & **Justice** to all citizens.

## 2. Population Statistics



Census 2011 Data:  
Men **51.54%**  
Women **48.46%**

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## 3. Women as Human Resource



Women are an **Important Human Resource.**

## 4. Challenges Faced by Women



Social Discrimination

Lack of Education

Early Marriages

Gender Inequality

# Status of Women

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## 1. Household & Child Care Duties

In many families, women are limited to **household work** and **child care**.



## 2. Lack of Decision-Making Power

They often do not **earn income** and have little role in family **decisions**.



## 3. Poor Health, Education & Economic Dependence

- Poor health care
- Low education
- Economic dependence.



## 1. Inequality in Daily Life



- Girls face discrimination in education, food, clothing, games, and opportunities.

## 2. Social & Cultural Evils



- Child marriage, dowry system, purdah system, son preference still exist.

# Discrimination Against Women

## 3. Female Infanticide & Gender Bias



- Practices like female infanticide and gender bias continue in some areas.

## 4. Inequality in All Fields



- Women suffer inequality in economic, social, political, cultural, and religious fields.

# Political and Economic Inequality

## 1. Male Domination in High-Income Jobs

Men dominate high-income jobs, leadership roles, and **decision-making posts**.



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## 2. Low Representation in Parliament

Women's representation in **Parliament** is very **low** (about **12.2%**).



## 3. Few Women in Leadership Roles

Fewer women are seen as senior officers, managers, company directors, and technical experts.



**1.** Women: Core of Nation's Development



**2.** Economic Independence



**3.** Educated Women Develop Family, Society & Nation



# Women Empowerment

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**5.** Increasing Employment



**6.** More Efforts Needed



**4.** Women in Diverse Roles



- Leaders
- Pilots
- Teachers
- Sportspersons
- Entrepreneurs
- Media



### 1. Early Programmes Since 1980



Since 1980, Many Programmes for Women Development Have Started

### 2. National Commission for Women (1992)



National Commission for Women Was Established in 1992

### 3. National Policy for Women Empowerment (2001)



Focuses on Employment, Income, Welfare, Safety

## Women Welfare Schemes in India

### 5. Equal Rights in Family Property



Laws Amended for Equal Rights in Family Property

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### 5. Equal Rights in Family Property



### 4. Declaring Years for Women



1975 Declared Women's Year, 1975-85 as Women's Decade, 2002 as Women Empowerment Year

# Steps to Stop Women Exploitation **AMIT ACADEMY** ANKLESHWAR

1.



1. 181 Abhayam Helpline in Gujarat

2.



2. Women Courts & Welfare Centres

3.



3. Laws Against Workplace Harassment

4.



4. Government Protection Measures

# Gujarat Government Schemes for Women

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**1. Women & Child Development Dept.**

Started in 2001



**2. Focus on Education, Health & Safety**



**3. Vidyaxmi Bond for BPL Girls**



**4. Free Cycles & Bus Travel for School Girls**



**5. Sabla Yojana for Adolescent Girls**



**8. E-Mamta Programme**

Health Care of Pregnant Women & Children



**7. Mission Mangalam Yojana Schemes**

Self-Reliance through Sakhi Mandals

**8. Reservation for Women**  
33% in Government Jobs,  
50% in Local Bodies

**9. 10. Chiranjivi Yojana & Pension Schemes**  
Free Medical Care for SC/ST Pregnant  
Women, Support for Widows