Chapter II

REVIEW OF
LITERATURE AND
HISTORY TO HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT
Introduction:

This chapter has two sections. In the first section the relevant research works and literature are reviewed regarding to human development, gender disparities in education, health and work, wage and income. The second section of the chapter presents a brief introduction to the history of human development and conceptual development.

Section I

Review of Literature:

In the following section researcher has given a brief literature review. Literatures have organized based on the issues.

Much work in society goes unrecognized and unvalued-work in the household and in the community and most of it is done by women.\(^8\)

In some countries women’s work burden is extreme. Indian women work 69 hours a week, while men work 59 hours.\(^9\)

The paper on ‘Women Agency’ by Odeyar D. Heggade (2006) is an extension of Sen’s ‘Women Agency’ concept as a basis for formulating a strategy of women empowerment. Heggade has analyzed the wide potential of women agency for promoting women interests in development process. Heggade has argued that:

a) Women agency may initiate and organize the pressure politics to make governments to adopt gender budgeting in their annual budgets;
b) Women agency enable women to seek for wider and more political representative in state legislature, parliament and local self government;
c) To tackle the social and political problems like dowry, alcoholism, war civil disturbances etc. which adversely affect the women welfare;
d) To deal with the problems to domestic violence;
e) To resolve cooperative conflict resource allocation and use.\(^{10}\)

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\(^9\) Ibid p.52.
Premakumara GS (2006) examined the status of women employment in India with special reference to public, private sector, organized and unorganized sector. The study also looks into disparities in employment market between men and women with respect to above mentioned groups. It was observed by the study that share of women in total employment was less than that of men. The percentage share of women in total employment was differing from state to state. In the state of Kerala women had highest share in total organized sector employment. In the state of Manipur women had highest share in total unorganized sector employment. In the state of West Bengal women had very less share in total organized sector employment. In the state of Delhi women had very less share in total unorganized sector. In India, women participation in employment market in absolute term increased in recent years. Employment disparities between men and women were more in public sector compare to private sector. However, opportunities to women are increasing after the introduction of New Economic Policy since 1991. According to author it is healthy indication that the Indian economy is becoming more and more flexible and gender neutral.11

Usha Nayar (2004) argued that Indian society experiences widespread gender discrimination. These inequalities of caste, creed, tribe and rural, urban divide have made girls and women the most disadvantaged groups especially in rural areas. Gender disparities in educational sector and other social demographic indicators clearly show the unequal position of girls and women.12

Siddhartha Sarkar (2004) showed the level of women labour participation in domestic services in a backward district of West Bengal. This paper has analyzed the socio-economic conditions of domestic female workers in formal sector.13

Anil Bhuimali and Sampa Podder (2004) discussed the conditions of empowering women through employment in rural areas. This paper also analysis the socio-economic conditions of two villages in a backward district of West Bengal. This paper has also analyzed the contribution of women in the family.14

Jesus Lopez-Rodriguez and Daisuke Nakamura (2011) analyzed the role played by market access to explain income disparities among Japanese Prefectures for different periods. The results suggested that market access, market access is robust to the inclusion of control variables considered and tendency for the market access variable plays an important role in the explanation of income disparities in Japan, using data for ten years i.e., 1996 to 2005. The results clearly show that the decrease in explanatory power of market access was around 15 percent.15

Emanuele Bacchiega and Antonio Minniti (2009) analyzed a location-choice model with two vertically differentiated firms and two regions with different consumer income. The study has found that the high-quality producer settles in the poor region and the low-quality one in the rich region when income disparities are sufficiently high and goods are differentiated enough. Technology or size issues do not determine this apparently counter-instinctive result rather; it relies on the relationship between regional income disparities and product quality, which the authors call the "Quality-Income effect."16

Siang Ng and Yew-Kwang Ng (2001) have shown some disagreeing figures, the problem of income disparities has probably increased in China. Even though income disparity may be a natural outcome of a market economy, there are specific factors in China making it more of a problem. The depressing effects of income inequality can be overblown by certain misconceptions. In addition, such misconceptions can be dispelled by some simple economic analysis. In particular, the Marxist theory of exploitation can be shown to be incorrect; the enrichment of a sector can be revealed to be beneficial to others in its general thrust; and a slightly higher growth rate with greater income disparity may be beneficial to the lower income groups in the long run owing to the compounding effects, which are usually underestimated.17

Jesus Lopez-Rodriguez and J. Andres Faina (2006) have analyzed the evolution of regional income disparities between two blocks of regions, objective 1 regions and non-

objective 1 regions is analyzed for the period 1982 to 1997, by using a Generalized entropy index such as the Theil index. The results show that between 1982 and 1987 the income disparities between objective 1 regions and non-objective 1 regions have increased, while from 1987 onwards objective 1 regions catch up with the non-objective 1 regions.\textsuperscript{18}

Zhang Ye (1996), argued that since the reform of the economic system, important changes have taken place in the distribution setup of national income in China. The proportion of individual income has markedly increased and the proportion of government fiscal revenue has markedly diminished. Inequalities of income distribution are becoming increasingly prominent in the distribution of personal income, and the channels of income are becoming progressively more diversified. Such major changes in income distribution are, to an increasing extent, affecting China's national economic development, and embody a change in the mechanism of income distribution, that is, a change from the planned-economy pattern of income distribution to a socialist market economy pattern. The marketization reform of the distribution of personal income\textsuperscript{a} an important component of income distribution has also had a distinct role in promoting economic development; it has improved the efficiency of resource allocation and promoted the development of the social forces of production. Nonetheless, absolutely free and uncontrolled distribution of income could intensify and expand unreasonable income disparities among the various [social] strata, and the widening of such unreasonable income disparities could affect social peace and stability. Many countries, therefore, adopt comparatively free income distribution models that come under government regulation and control. The study also concludes that China is implementing a socialist market economy system, as against an absolutely free market economy system, and government regulation and control over personal income distribution is especially necessary.\textsuperscript{19}

Kerstin Bruckmeier and Barbara Schwengler (2010) argued that reduction of income disparities between regions is a basic target of regional policy in most advanced economies. Even though expenditures on social policies are substantial parts of


government spending as compared with regional policies, yet little is known about their effects on regional inequalities. This study has shown how, due to large regional economic disparities, payments from social insurance reduce interregional income disparities in Germany. The study has focused on the effects of the national pension and unemployment insurance. The results revealed that large regional redistributive effects across regions and emphasize the need for further research on the geography of the welfare system and its impact on regional economic disparities.  

Hesham M Abdel-Rahman (2002) analyzed the impact of basic training and specialized training on the distribution of skill, income disparity, social welfare, and on the structure of a decentralized specialized city system, in a spatial general-equilibrium model of a closed economy producing a single consumption good. The economy is populated with a variety of unskilled labor with potential diverse ability. The only consumption good can be produced by specialized technology or by general technology. In this framework the study showed that such equilibrium exists uniquely and is efficient. Then the study characterized the conditions that lead to a different distribution of skills, a different system of cities, and generate income disparity endogenously. The paper presents a link among income disparities, social welfare, and the structure of an urban system.  

Bagchi, K.K. (2004), examined steps taken by the government of India to improve status of women. This analyzed constitutional provisions and legislative provisions of women. The study has raised issues related to women empowerment. This paper shows the status of women has not achieved preferred standard and their interests are poorly reduced and on the other hand, violence against them is rapidly increasing day by day. This paper highlights on the issues related women’s empowerment and suggested measures that may be taken to fill the gap between needs and achievements.  

Dilip Kumar Sarkar (2004) argued that male dominated society kept women undeveloped educationally, culturally, socially and economically for thousands of years. Since independence and till seventies of the last century a number of welfare oriented

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development measures for women has been undertaken. Since late seventies there has been a paradigm shift in women’s development approach.\(^\text{23}\)

Tulasimala B.K. (2006) argued that in the area of education there are some positive changes, but women are firmly disadvantaged, and there are considerable disparities in educational provision for men and women.\(^\text{24}\)

Reena Singh (2001) investigated the impact of education on respondent’s perception about status of women. The study argued that educated people do not attach any dishonor or disgrace to women who have no son and neither had they felt that birth of a son improves the status of women in the society. The findings support the argument that respondents who have attained education up to high school level and above are relatively modern as compared to the respondents who have attained education up to matriculation. At the same time, respondents who have attained some level of education, i.e., up to primary level are more conservative.\(^\text{25}\)

Rena Ravinder (2004) discussed educational development in Eritrea, where gender differences prevail in the enrolment rates between boys and girls at all levels. This paper identifies various factors that cause gender inequality in education. This paper also provides policy implications to solve gender related problems in that country.\(^\text{26}\)

Rubiana Chamarbagwala and Hilcias E. Moran (2011) have found that there is a strong depressing impact of the civil war on the education of the two most deprived groups, namely rural Mayan males and females. The results also strongly show that the inclusion of indicators for section of residence, year of birth, and controls for different trends in education and human development in war-affected and peaceful departments of Guatemala. This study has suggested that the country’s civil war may have extended gender, regional, sectoral, and ethnic disparities in schooling.\(^\text{27}\)


Mehtabul Azam and Geeta Kingdon (2011) showed that there are slight evidence of gender bias in the primary school age group (age 5-9). However, male bias in educational expenditure is observed in many Indian states in the age group 10-14. In contrast, gender favoritism in the secondary school age group 15-19 mainly takes place through the decision to enroll boys and not girls, and not through differential expenditure on girls and boys. Overall, the results reveal that there are large regional disparities in the nature and existence of gender bias in education.28

Sucha Sing et al. (2000) discussed the following issues. Prioritizing rural health care in the state by allocating additional investments for sanitary infrastructure and medical personal in rural areas is essential for redressing the growing disparity in health care facilities between rural and urban Punjab.29

Gita Sen et al. (2002) provided empirical results that there are class based inequalities in access to health services for both men and women. The paper concludes that gender disparity in natural morbidity has remained harsh in absolute terms but men are better off than poor women.30

Rangegowda M.H. (2007-08) explained that health is the most important element in human life. It directly contributes towards economic development and ultimately human development.31

Rhys G. Jones, Amal N. Trivedi and John Z. Ayanian (2010) has argued that reducing national disparities in health care has become an important policy goal in the United States and other countries, but evidence show that interventions to address disparities is limited. The objective of this study was to identify important dimensions of interventions to reduce health care disparities. As they consider these elements could improve the design, implementation, and evaluation of future interventions to address national and cultural disparities in health care.32

Achintya Ray (2007) analyzed that there are widespread health disparities found between different races in the USA. According to this study the main reason for health disparities are not well understood although various factors have been proposed. The study has concluded that in order to decrease or eradicate national health disparities, exclusion of educational disparities may be needed.\(^\text{33}\)

Dana P. Goldman and Darius N. Lakdawalla (2005) have shown that better-educated people are healthier, although the sources of this relationship remain unclear. This study has developed a model of how health disparities are determined that does not depend on the precise causal mechanism. Improvements in the productivity of health care excessively benefit the heaviest health care users. In view of the fact that richer patients tend to use the most health care, suggested that new technologies” by making more diseases treatable, reducing the price of healthcare, or improving health care productivity ”could widen socioeconomic disparities in health. By using nationally representative data, it was found that that there are wider disparities by education among the chronically ill populations” specifically the population one would expect to be the heaviest health care users.\(^\text{34}\)

John F. Dovidio et al. (2008) have explored the role of national bias toward Blacks in interracial relations, and in national disparities in health care in the United States. The analyses mainly focuses on studies of prejudice published in the past 10 years and on health disparity research published since the report of the US Institute of Medicine (IOM) Panel on Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care in 2003. This study has illustrated how the perspective can illuminate and integrate findings from research on disparities and biases in health care, addressing the orientations of both providers and patients. They concluded that in view of future directions for research and involvement.\(^\text{35}\)

Nancy Moss (2000) argued that disparity of income and wealth in the US has been growing rapidly since 1972. Indication of socioeconomic effects on health is recognized for many endpoints, and there is evidence that socioeconomic disparities in health are


increasing. In Europe, equity in health and health care is a target of the World Health Organization, and has led to a variety of activities to reduce socioeconomic disparities in morbidity and mortality. The study has urged for need to be shifted to socioeconomic disparities. This study has also recommended activities to include improvement and utilization of existing data; dissemination to broad audiences; building on existing initiatives; creating multi-sectoral alliances; formation of state and community task forces; attention to human capital as well as social justice issues; creative use of media; attraction of new funders; and implementation of quantitative targets.  

Paula M. Lantz et al. (2001) have investigated the hypothesis that socioeconomic differences in health status change can largely be explained by the higher prevalence of individual health-risk behaviors among those of lower socioeconomic position. The study has also examined associations between income and education in 1986, and physical functioning and self-rated health in 1994, adjusted for baseline health status, using a multinomial logistic regression framework that considered mortality and survey non response as competing risks. The results suggested that the higher prevalence of major health-risk behaviors among those in lower socioeconomic strata is not the dominant mediating mechanism that can explain socioeconomic disparities in health status among US adults.  

Amartya Sen (2001) urged for the need to take a broad view of gender discrimination, which can have many dimensions. The gender differences vary from one period to another and also from one period to the next. A detailed empirical research on gender disparity can be done which can improve the life of males and females. At the same time gender differences curtail the interests not only of girls and women but also boys and men through different biological connections and also through societal or public connections.  

Dhir Jhingran and Deepa Sankar (2009) have challenged the development work in the social sector in India today which is bridging huge differences across different divisions of the country; gender and social groups. The analyses show even though all the districts receive more funds for investing in elementary education programs. In the mean  

time the backward districts receive more funds, which helped these districts (forward and backward), to bridge access and infrastructure gaps. This paper concluded that investment in social sector not only bring in development but also reduce discriminations across the regions.\(^{39}\)

Kenneth Harttgen and Stephan Klasen (2011) have analyzed inequalities in HDI that are large for some countries. And these inequalities are influenced by high differences in education and income components in HDI. The results showed that differences in HDI are common, particularly in Sub-Saharan African countries.\(^{40}\)

Valeria Costantini and Salvatore Monni (2006) have argued that the gender differences in the empowerment dimension and in the other social dimensions are prevailing. The unequal distributed political power causes to less gender-related policies and hence there can be broad disparities in daily life.\(^{41}\)

Purusottam Nayak (2009), revealed the achievements of northeastern regions in comparison to all India. This paper concluded that there exists wide spread disparities in socio-economic progress across different states and from urban and rural areas. This paper further concludes that women are at par with men. And at the same time gender disparities are not properly addressed. The regions might fall into the trap of vicious circle of poverty instead of prosperity.\(^{42}\)

Elizabeth Stanton (2007) reviewed the literature critiquing the United Nations Development Programmer’s Gender-related Development Index (GDI), which is a measure of human development penalized for the extent of gender inequality in each country; presents several original critiques of GDI; and presents proposed corrections to the GDI in response to both received and original critiques.\(^{43}\)

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\(^{40}\) Kenneth Harttgen and Stephan Klasen, (2011): “A Human Development Index at the Household Level.” Poverty, Equity and Growth, Courant Research Centre, from Courant Research Centre PEG No. 75.


\(^{43}\) Elizabeth Stanton, (2007):“Engendering Human Development: A Critique of the UNDP’s Gender-Related Development Index”, Working from Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachustts at Amherst.
Martin Binder and Tom Broekel (2010) have found that less than 30 percent of the British population was efficient in their conversion of resources into functioning during the sample horizon. Moreover, age, education and self-employment increase an individual's conversion efficiency, while living in London, being disabled and being separated, divorced or widowed all decrease conversion efficiency. Being married also decreases the conversion efficiency and they have also found the evidence of gender disparities in conversion efficiency.\(^\text{44}\)

Amie Gaye et al. (2010) have found that gender inequality remains a major barrier to human development. Girls and women have made major strides since 1990, but they have not yet gained gender equity. In this paper, the results have been compared with the results of alternative gender inequality indices. In this paper finding show that there are significant differences in rankings across the various indices due largely to differences in the elements of gender inequality they seek to measure.\(^\text{45}\)

Zachary Gidwitz et al., (2010) have introduced a new and comprehensive Human Development Index (HDI) trends dataset for 135 countries and 40 years of annual data. This paper has applied that dataset to answer several empirical questions related to the evolution of human development over the last 40 years. However the study revealed that there is improvement in development worldwide but this development is not consistent across all the regions. The results also show that there is existence of variance in per capita income and find opposite for HDI. The results further show that there is no statistically significant correlation between growth and non-income HDI over the period of time. This paper has further more examined some basic correlations that are associated with countries performance in HDI.\(^\text{46}\)

Jean-Yves Hamel (2010) framed a review of information and communication technology for development (ICT4D) within the human development and capabilities approach. This paper concludes with the important comprehension that ICTs alone cannot improve people’s lives; the use of ICTs needs to occur within broader strategies that are


tailored to make the most use of these tools and techniques in order to reap their potential benefits for human development.47

Paul Tabar (2009) examined the relationship between human development and immigration takes case study of Lebanon city. This paper analysis the issue from both ends: the sending and the receiving countries. The paper also argues that the two fold impact of the home country and that of purpose has a lot to say about the influence of immigration on human development in Lebanon. This paper has also taken Australia as a destination country. The paper showed that the particular impact that globalization and September 11 has lately had on the capacity of the Lebanese migrants for human development. This paper has concluded that Lebanese state has shown a careless character in the context of human development.48

Jose Pineda (2010) argued that natural resources are curse for human development. The paper has showed that Human development and natural resource abundance are positively and notably correlated. Though, results from Latin America show that smaller positive impact of natural resources than rest of the world. The results also show that natural resources may be blessing rather than curse for human development mostly in the course of education rather than income.49

Pasquale Tridico (2006) answered to the following research question: that increase in economic development would increase the level of human development and at the same time it is not increase in income that would increase level of human development. The paper also argued that income should not be the ultimate objective it has to be human welfare and human development. In this context organized policies are important for development process and at the same time better distribution, access to resources as well as social unity are need of an hour.50

Augustin Kwasi Fosu (2010) analyzed the human development in Africa over the period 1970-2005. It is found that human development has improved in all African countries apart from Zambia. In Zambia, human development has declined due to adverse terms of trade, constant health and governance problems. This paper has supported need for reforms in order to improve economic and human development of that continent.\textsuperscript{51}

Amie Gaye and Shreyasi Jha (2010) have analyzed that a majority of the theoretical dimension in modernizations in the national and regional reports are extremely motivated and therefore, may not be possible at the global level. Nonetheless, there are quite a few interesting and novel viewpoints that can potentially be repeated at the global level with small alteration.\textsuperscript{52}

Robin Harding and Leonard Wantchekon (2010) came up with the conclusion from the literature that the positive impact of democratic institutions stops from their provision of answerability structures. But in providing these structures, democracy in turn offers the opportunity for human development. There is no assurance of its understanding, and in the absence of factors such as information and participation this opportunity can be missed.\textsuperscript{53}

Valeria Costantini and Salvatore Monni (2005) have amid to identify a numerical measure of 'sustainable human development' by expanding human development with more specific environmental features. This paper has directly analyzed sustainability condition on the welfare side. This paper has also analyzed the important factors useful for sustainable human development and traditional indicators such as gross Domestic Product and the Human Development Index.\textsuperscript{54}

Sacchidanda Mukherjee and Debashis Chakraborty (2010) have analyzed the relationship between 28 major Indian states during four time periods ranging over last two decades: 1983, 1993, 1999-00 and 2004-05. The result showed that that per capita income

is not translating into human welfare. That perhaps is other way around and may signify the rising influence of other variables in determination of the HD achievements of a state. The result shows the need for further examination to determine the basic factors (other than per capita income) which influence HD achievements of a state.\footnote{Sacchidanda Mukherjee and Debashis Chakraborty, (2010): “Is there any relationship between Economic Growth and Human Development? Evidence from Indian States” MPRA Paper from University Library of Munich, Germany 2010.}


Michael Grimm (2009) tried to show that inequality in human development within countries is high, both in developed and industrialized countries. This paper also shows that the HDI of industrialized countries is frequently below the HDI of the richest quintile in many middle income countries. It has also been found that there is negative correlation between human development and inequality in human development.\footnote{Michael Grimm, (2009): “Inequality in human development: an empirical assessment of thirty-two countries” Series, International, No 1765018722.}

Section II

A Brief History of Human Development:

This section of the chapter deals with history to the human development. This section also presents definitions by some renowned economists and definitions from various Human development Reports.
The concept of human development is not new, in fact, the concept of human development was reintroduced in modern era. The origin of human development can not only be found from in the early periods of human history but also in many cultures and religions. Aristotle was of this view that wealth is not clearly the thing that we are in search of but it is more than that. A same concern was discovered in the literature of the early founders of quantitative economics (William Petty, Gregory King, Francois Quesnay, Antoine Lavoisier and Joseph Lagrange cited in HDR, 1994) and in the works of the pioneers of political economy (Adam Smith, Robert Malthus, Karl Marx and John Stuart Mill). Adam smith, follower of free enterprise and privatization showed his economic development should facilitate a person to mix freely without being “ashamed to appear in public”. In the early period, the concept of development treated income and its growth as a way, intended in the direction of actual concern for people-in their personality and collectively, in their harmony and mixture. The fundamental concerns of development become the quality of people’s lives what they were capable of doing and what they actually did, the partiality they faced, the struggles they waged and the expanding choices they enjoyed. And this covered not just economic choices but choices in every field in which they could extend control over their lives. The search of welfare was one of these choices—but it had not yet become the limited thing.

It was only in 20th century that social sciences become more concerned about economic development rather than people. The main aim of the society was maximization of income earning opportunities rather than extension of opportunities for citizens. Even if passion of gathering wealth may be new but the preoccupation of economists and policy makers advocated public wealth in terms of surplus trade balances, dates back at least to the mercantilists. Those who advocated materialism, rather than human development have focused on accumulation of per capita gross national product or national wealth is a continuation—certainly an strengthening of the old opulence-oriented approach. And it is this low road of regarding humanity as an instrument of production-rather than the high road of acknowledging the universality of life claims—that fits well with the reputation of economics as a miserable discipline. 

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59 Ibid.
60 Ibid.
Mishra S.K and Puri V.K have analyzed and discussed the need and importance to expand human potential as argued by Paul Streeten. Human development is necessary on account of the following reasons:

1. Human development is the end while economic growth is only a means to this end. The ultimate of the entire exercise of the development is to treat men, women and children-present and future generations-as ends, to improve the human condition, to enlarge people’s choices.

2. Human development is a means to higher productivity. A well-nourished, healthy, educated, skilled, alert labour force is the most important productive asset. Thus, investment in nutrition, health services and education are justified on grounds of productivity.

3. It helps in lowering the family size by slowing the human reproduction. It is the experience of all developing countries that improvement in education levels (particularly of girls), better health facilities and reduction in infant mortality rates leads to a lowering of the birth rates. While improved education facilities make people aware of the benefits of the small-family (a higher income level, better standard of living etc), reduction in infant mortality rates reduces the incentives of having families as fewer children deaths are now feared.

4. Human development can help in reducing civil disturbances in a society and in increasing political stability.61

According to Mahbub ul Haq (Mahbub ul Haq cited in Mishra, S.K and Puri, V.K), “the defining difference between the economic growth and human development schools is that the first focuses exclusively on the expansion of only one choice-income-while the second embraces the enlargement of all human choices whether economic, social, cultural or political.62

As the time progressed, the concept of human development has broadened as the definition of the same has been changing ever since the publication of the first human development report (1990). Various human development reports have defined human development differently, keeping the human beings at the center stage. And also enlarging

and covering more of the issues related to human beings in general and human development in particular.

According to the human development report 1990, human development is a process of enlarging people’s choices. In the same report human development is defined as a process of enlarging people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and change over time. But at all levels of development, the three essential ones are for people to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. If these essential choices are not available, many other opportunities remain inaccessible. But human development does not end there. Additional choices, highly valued by many people, range from political, economic and social freedom to opportunities for being creative and productive, and enjoying personal self-respect and guaranteed human right.

Human development has two sides: the formation of human capabilities such as improved health, knowledge and skills - and the use people make of their acquired capabilities - for leisure, productive purposes or being active in cultural, social and political affairs. If the scales of human development do not finely balance the two sides, considerable human frustration may result. According to this concept of human development, income is clearly only one option that people would like to have, albeit an important one. But it is not the sum total of their lives. Development must, therefore, be more than just the expansion of income and wealth. Its focus must be people.63

Human development report 1991, lays stress on the fact that the real objective of development is to increase people’s choices. It has to be development of the people by the people, for the people.

- Development of the people-every society must invest in the education, health, nutrition and social well-being of its people, so that they can play their full role in the country's economic, political and social life. With more emphasis now being placed on the market and on technological progress, the development of people will make an increasingly critical contribution to economic success.

- Development by the people-through appropriate structures of decision-making, people must participate fully in the planning and implementation of development strategic. These strategies should provide sufficient opportunities for income and

63 UNDP (1990):HDR, UNDP, Oxford University press, New York, p.10
employment growth, so that human capabilities are properly used and human creativity is given its fullest expression.

- Development for the people-development must satisfy everyone's needs, and provide opportunities for all. Only then will it be truly human-oriented. This would also include providing essential social safety nets. Thus it is that development increases people's choices-with two caveats. First, enhancing the choices of one individual or one section of society should not restrict the choices of another. This calls for equity in human relationships. Second, improving the lives of the present generation should not mortgage the choices for future generations i.e., the development process must be sustainable.\(^6^4\)

According to human development report 1993, human development is development of the people, for the people, by the people. Development of the people means investing in human capabilities, whether in education or health or skills, so that they can work productively and creatively. Development for the people means ensuring that economic growth they generate is distributed widely and fairly.\(^6^5\)

In human development report 1994, stress has been laid on human beings and human development. Human beings are born with certain potential capabilities. The purpose of development is to create an environment in which all people can expand their capabilities, and opportunities can be enlarged for both present and future generations. The real foundation of human development is universalism in acknowledging the life claims of everyone.\(^6^6\)

Human development 1998, defines human development as a process of enlarging people's choices. Enlarging people's choices is achieved by expanding human capabilities and functioning. At all levels of development the three essential capabilities for human development are for people to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living. If these basic capabilities are not achieved, many choices are simply not available and many opportunities remain inaccessible. But the realm of human development goes further: essential areas of choice, highly valued by people, range from political, economic and

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social opportunities for being creative and productive to enjoying self-respect, empowerment and a sense of belonging to a community.\textsuperscript{67}

Human development report 2002, defines human development is about people, about expanding their choices to lead lives they value. Economic growth, increased international trade and investment, technological advance—all are very important. But they are means, not ends. Whether they contribute to human development in the 21st century will depend on whether they expand people’s choices, whether they help create an environment for people to develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives.\textsuperscript{68}

Human development report 2007/08 defines human development is about people. It is about expanding people’s real choices and the substantive freedoms—the capabilities—that enable them to lead lives that they value. Choice and freedom in human development mean something more than the absence of constraints. People whose lives are blighted by poverty, ill-health or illiteracy are not in any meaningful sense free to lead the lives that they value. Neither are people who are denied the civil and political rights they need to influence decisions that affect their lives.\textsuperscript{69}

Human development report 2010, also defines human development as the expansion of people’s freedoms to live long, healthy and creative lives; to advance other goals they have reason to value; and to engage actively in shaping development equitably and sustainably on a shared planet. People are both the beneficiaries and the drivers of human development, as individuals and in groups.

This reaffirmation underlines the core of human development—its themes of sustainability, equity and empowerment and its inherent flexibility. Because gains might be fragile and vulnerable to reversal and because future generations must be treated justly, special efforts are needed to ensure that human development endures—that it is sustainable. Human development is also about addressing structural disparities—it must be equitable. And it is about enabling people to exercise individual choice and to participate in, shape and benefit from processes at the household, community and national levels—to be empowered.

Human development insists on deliberation and debate and on leaving the ends of development open to discussion. People, individually and in groups, shape these processes. The human development framework applies to all countries, rich and poor, and to all people. It is sufficiently open ended, robust and vibrant to provide a paradigm for the new century.\textsuperscript{70}

Conclusion:

It has been observed that human beings are the centre of development. Development without human development is meaningless and of no use. Hence the concept of measurement of development has changed from economic to human development. Today all the countries in the world have been tried to achieve higher human development through better health facilities, education, income earning opportunities and to have a decent standard of living. Therefore, it has been widely accepted that better education leads to more income earning opportunities, which in turn result in decent standard of life, which reflects the human development. It also confirmed from the above arguments, economic development and human development have circular linkages, in the initial stages of development, economic development leads human development, however, later human development leads to better economic and human development.