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2015 marks 25 years since the first Human Development Report introduced a new approach to human prosperity. Although the term human development is widely used, it is understood differently throughout the world. Therefore, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the human development reporting, we would like to highlight how the Office for human development (HDRO) represents human development. Photo: UNDP Animation in Kosovo What is Human Development? explains and contributes to the sustainable development of human potential. Human development has grown as a result of the global debate on the link between economic growth and development in the second half of the 20th century. By the early 1960s, there were growing calls for the detronation of GDP: economic growth was both a leading target and an indicator of national progress in many countries i, although GDP was never intended to be used as a measure of welfare ii. In the 1970s and 1980s, the development debate addressed the use of alternative directions to move beyond GDP, including a greater focus on employment and then redistribution with growth, and then the question of whether people's basic needs were met. These ideas have helped pave the way for a human development approach to the richness of human life, not just the richness of the economy in which people live. It is an approach that seeks to create fair opportunities and choices for all people. So how do these ideas come together in the approach to human development? People: The approach to human development is aimed at improving people's lives, not automatically suggesting that economic growth will lead to greater opportunities for all. Income growth is an important means of development, not an end in itself. Opportunities: Human development is about giving people more freedom and opportunities to live the lives they value. In fact, it means developing people's abilities and enabling them to use them. For example, a girl's education would be based on her skills, but it was of little use if she was denied access to work or lacked skills for the local labour market. The chart below examines the fundamental aspects of human development (i.e. they are a fundamental part of human development); and aspects that are more contextual (i.e. they help create conditions that allow people to thrive). The three pillars of human development are to live healthy and creative lives, to be knowledgeable and to have access to the resources necessary to ensure a decent standard of living. Many other aspects also important, especially in helping to create the right conditions for human development, such as environmental sustainability or gender equality. Increase the chart After achieving the basics of human development they open up opportunities for progress progress other aspects of life. The choice: human development is, in fact, associated with more choice. It's about giving people opportunities, not insisting that they use them. No one can guarantee human happiness, and the choices people make are their own concern. The process of development , human development - must at least create the conditions for people, individually and collectively, to develop fully and have a reasonable chance of leading the productive and creative life they value. The human development approach developed by economist Mahabub Ul Haq is enshrined in Amartya Sen's work on human possibilities, often framed in terms of whether people are capable of being and doing the desired things in life iii. Examples include Creatures: well-fed, sheltered, healthy business: work, education, voting, participation in public life. Freedom of choice is central: someone who chooses to be hungry (during a religious quick say) is very different from those who are hungry because they can't afford to buy food. As the international community seeks to set a new development agenda after 2015, the human development approach remains useful for formulating development goals and improving human well-being by ensuring a fair, sustainable and stable planet. Notes: I'm Kennedy, Robert. (1968). www.informationclearinghouse.info/article27718.htm ii Simon Kuznets, who created GDP, explicitly cautioned against using it as a welfare measure. A blacksmith. Simon. National Income, 1929-1932. The U.S. Congress, Senate Document 124-73, in 7 (1934) iii Professor Sen was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 1998 for his work in the social security economy. Photo Credit: UNDP Mongolia's human development #GivingTuesday approach to determine human development. Discuss approaches. Conclude. The answer to this question is the term human development as empowering human potential, expanding choice, strengthening freedom and the fulfillment of human rights. At the outset, the concept of human development includes the need to expand incomes. However, as incomes rise, the expansion of human capacity should be considered. Therefore, development cannot be equated solely with income growth. Approaches to human development are constantly being improved, new ways of capturing different elements of human development are constantly being improved and used. Let us detail the meaning, goals and components of human development The meaning of human development: the term human development can be empowerment, greater choice, freedom and the fulfillment of human rights. In the beginning, the concept of human development includes to expand revenue. However, as incomes rise, the expansion of human capacity should be considered. Therefore, development cannot be equated solely with income growth. Income is not the total sum of human life. Because income growth is important, so is health, education, physical environment and freedom. Human development should encompass human rights, socio-eco-political freedoms. Based on the concept of human development. The Human Development Index (HDI) has been built. It serves as a more humane indicator of development than the strictly income-based per capita target of GNP. The first UNDP Human Development Report, published in 1990, states that the main objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy a long, healthy and creative life. It also defined human development as a process of increasing people's choices and building human capacity so that they could lead a longer, healthier and fuller life. From this broad definition of human development, three critical issues related to the interpretation of human development can be outlined. To them: to lead a long and healthy life, get an education and have a decent standard of living. With the exception of these three critical parameters of human development as a process of increasing people's choice, there are additional options that include political freedoms, other guaranteed human rights and various components of self-esteem. It can be concluded that the absence of these essential options separates or blocks many other opportunities that people should have in expanding their choices. Human development is thus a process of increasing people's choice as well as improving the level of results achieved. It follows from the aforementioned discussion that economic growth, as measured from the GNP perspective per capita, focuses on only one choice: income. On the other hand, the concept of human development encompasses the expansion of all human solutions, whether economic, social, cultural or political. However, GDP/GNP can be challenged as a useful indicator of development, as income growth allows people to expand their choices. This argument, however, is flawed. Most importantly, human choice goes far beyond expanding income. There are so many options that are not dependent on income. Human development thus encompasses all aspects of development. So it's a holistic concept. Economic growth per se is only a subset of the human development paradigm. Human Development Goals: In traditional development means an increase in real per capita incomes. A broader definition of development was later established, with distribution objectives at the centre. In other words, economic development has been revised in terms of poverty reduction or inequality. It is, after all, after all, a look at development. True development must be human-centered. When development is defined in terms of human well-being, it means that people are put first. This human-oriented view of development should be called human development. Thus, it is clear that per capita income is not a true indicator of a country's development. To overcome this problem and to understand the dynamics of development in the 1990s, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) developed the concept of the Human Development Index (HDI). This index has led to revolutionary changes not only in development but also in a political environment in which the Government has been given a major role in place of market forces. Economic development now refers to empowerment. According to Amartya Sen, the main goal of development is expanding human capabilities. Human ability reflects the different combinations of business and substance that can be achieved. It then reflects what people are capable of doing or being. Thus, the ability describes a person's freedom to choose between different ways of life. For example: Can people read and write? Is food distributed universally among people? Do poor students receive midday meals in schools? Do poor children receive adequate nutrition at home? No one will doubt that an illiterate poor man cannot have the same opportunities that the rich literate receives. Thus, failure in potential leads to poverty and deprivation. This vision of development, as A. Sen speaks, suggests why development economists pay more attention to education and health care. In many countries around the world that, despite high levels of GDP/real per capita income growth, have high mortality rates, low malnutrition, low literacy and so on. This case is called growth without development. M. P. Todaro and S. C. Smith argue: Real income is important, but to convert product characteristics into functions... certainly requires health and education as well as income. In other words, income does not adequately define the well-being of peoples. Well-being, although diverse, must take into account health and education, in addition to income. The intellectual ideas and fundamental ideas of the Seine prompted UNDP to formulate HDI as a comprehensive measure of development. It can be said again that the HDI used in the Human Development Reports to compare the various countries of the world has been developed as an alternative to GDP/GNP per capita. Today, it is the most commonly used measure to assess development outcomes. Components of human development: well-known economist Mahabub ul-Haq looked at the four main pillars of human development. To them: i. Equality, ii. Sustainability, iii. Performance, and iv. Opportunities. Opportunities. When we look at development in terms of strengthening people's basic opportunities, people should have equal access to opportunities. This can be called opportunities for equality. To ensure equality capacity or access to opportunity, it is essential that the institutional structure of society be more favourable or progressive. In other words, an unfavourable initial distribution of assets, like land, may be more friendly to farmers as a result of land reform and other redistribution measures. In addition, the uneven distribution of income can be resolved through various tax spending strategies. Economic or legislative measures that interfere with market exchange can enable people to expand their opportunities and therefore well-being. Moreover, political opportunities must be more equal in order to achieve basic equality. In the absence of an effective political organization, disadvantaged groups are exploited by the rich to protect their own interests rather than social goals. However, participatory policies are winning because of inequalities in basic education opportunities. It should be added here that basic education is a catalyst for social change. Once access to such an opportunity is equitable, women or religious minorities or ethnic minorities will be able to remove socio-economic obstacles to development. This certainly leads to a change in the relationship between the government and makes society fairer. Sustainable Development: Another important aspect of human development is that development must continue for a long time. The concept of sustainable development is aimed at preserving the long-term protective potential of the biosphere. This suggests that growth cannot continue indefinitely; There are, of course, restrictions on growth. Here we assume that the environment is an important factor in production. In 1987, a report by the Brantland Commission (named after then-Prime Minister of Norway Go Harlem Brantland) defined sustainable development as ... development that meets the needs of the present without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their basic needs. This means that the term sustainability focuses on the desired balance between future economic growth and mental quality. Achieving the goal of intergenerational equality and intergenerational equality is essential to achieve the goal of intergenerational equality. This inequality includes the term social well-being not only for the present generation, but also for people who will be on Earth in the future. Any deterioration of the environment is tantamount to a disruption of the distribution disadvantaged peoples. Thus, social well-being depends on virgin-mental equality. Productivity: Another component of human development is productivity requires investment in people. This is commonly referred to as investment in human capital. Investing in human capital, in addition to physical capital, can increase productivity. Improving the quality of human resources improves the productivity of existing resources. Theodore W. Schultz, Nobel Prize-winning economist, articulated his importance: The decisive factors in improving the well-being of poor people are not space, energy and land crops; improving the quality of the population is the decisive factor. Empirical evidence from many East Asian countries supports this view. Empowerment: Empowerment of people, especially women, is another component of human development. In other words, genuine human development requires empowerment in all aspects of life. Empowerment implies a political democracy in which people make their own decisions about their lives. Under it, people enjoy greater political and civil freedoms and remain free from excessive control and regulation. Empowerment means decentralizing power so that the benefits of governance are taken advantage of by all peoples. It focuses on grass-roots participation, which promotes democracy by empowering disadvantaged groups. Unfortunately, the benefits are cornered by the elites because of the lack of rights and opportunities of people. Participation as a goal is a feature of the bottom-up development strategy, not the top-down development strategy. In addition, male-dominated development policies and strategies. However, the benefits of development must be gender sensitive. Discrimination against women in health and education is very costly to achieve development goals. Women's education can lead to a virtuous circle of lower birth rates, better childcare, better educational opportunities and increased productivity. First of all, as women's education improves, so does the independence of women in making their own choices. In any way or another, decentralization and participation empower people, especially women and the poor. He then breaks the trap of deprivation. Mahboob ul-Haq argues: If people can make their choice in the political, social and economic spheres, there is a good prospect that growth will be strong, democratic, participatory and durable. pollyanna sinhala book pdf free download

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