Teaching Human Development



























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Contents

- Brief history and overview of the Human Development (HD) approach
- Human Development (HD): a multidisciplinary, holistic perspective
- Key features of the Human Development paradigm vis-à-vis to economic growth

The following slides are an adapted version of the "Course Introduction to Human Development" produced by HDRO, NY.

Human Development Basics 02

Development is about improving people's quality of life



But public policies and development programs are often designed, implemented, and evaluated only for their

ECONOMIC IMPACT.



Development policies have traditionally focused on indicators of economic wellbeing

The success of development programs is often judged using economic indicators that **say little**, if anything, **about** the impact the policies have on **people's lives**.



WHY THE DISCONNECT?



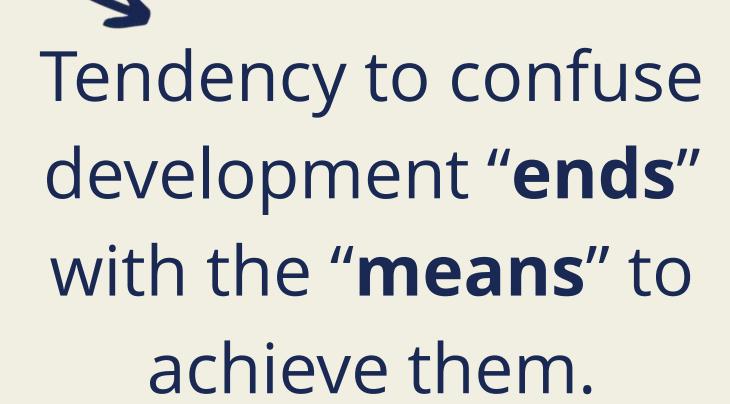


Widespread

acceptance of

traditional economic

development theories



2. The Human Development approach

Human development focuses on **improving the lives people** lead rather than assuming that economic
growth will lead, automatically, to greater well-being
for all.



Income growth is seen as a **means** to development, rather than an end in itself.



Human development

grew out of discussions on the links between economic growth and development in the **1960s-80s**, especially the increasing challenges to the notion that economic growth was synonymous with development.

Mahbub Ul Haq



Amartya Sen



Human development is multidimensional and is about people and their opportunities and freedoms

- It is an **economic paradigm** and **social philosophy** that discusses questions of well-being, justice, and freedom.
- Sees each life as valuable.
- Policies should help people to have a wider set of opportunities and abilities, to help them make the most of their lives.

The process of Human Development provides the foundation and **tools** for men and women to become the people they want to be, living the lives they choose to live.

The **HD** approach is about opportunities and choices for all people

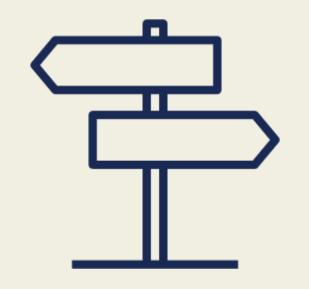
Is about expanding the richness of human life, rather than simply the richness of the economy in which human beings live.



People are the driving force of development. Each person is the **subject** and **object** of development.

Opportunities and choices

HD is about giving people more opportunities and choices to live lives they value. This means developing people's **abilities** and giving them a **chance to use** them



Market-based approach

- Objective
- Focus of concern
- Guiding principle
- Emphasis
- Trend focus
- Poverty definition
- Key indicators



- Maximization of economic welfare
- Markets
- Economic efficiency
- Means
- Economic growth
- Population below the minimum income line
 - GNP, GNP growth, % below the income poverty line



Human development approach

- Objective
- Focus of concern
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HD Approach

- Expansion of opportunities and capabilities
- People
- Equity and justice
- Ends
- Poverty reduction
- Population in multidimensional deprivation
- HDI, GDI, IHDI, MPI, and their components (eg life expectancy)



Economic growth matters but...

There are **5** types of **unwelcome growth**

Jobless

Ruthless

Voiceless

Rootless

Futureless

which does not increase employment which is accompanied by rising poverty and inequality.

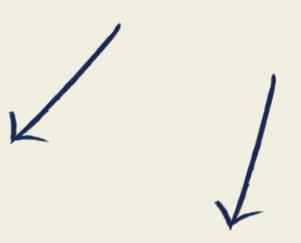
which denies
the
participation
of the most
vulnerables

which weakens people's cultural identity

where we squander resources needed by future generations.

There are at least 4 ways to create links between economic growth and HD

1) Investing in people's health and education



2) More equitable distribution of income and assets



3) Empower people especially women

4) Social Expenditure

Self-reflection #1



 How would you explain the importance of choosing a normative framework (e.g., HD or economic growth or basic needs approach or human rights approach) when you analyze a case study?



 How might this case study differ if evaluated from the perspective of income vs. the human development lens? Reflect on possible gains and losses from the two perspectives