

# Unit –III

## Law, Poverty and Development

Notes prepared by:  
**Nutan C. Subedee**  
**(Ph.D.)**

# Concept of Basic Human Needs and Poverty:

- **Concept of basic human needs:**
- It is difficult and perhaps impossible to find out a clear-cut definition of basic human needs;
- The term of basic human need has not yet been adequately placed in the legal, philosophical as well as sociological dictionaries.
- Any attempt towards this involvement the problem of comprehending the nature of human satisfaction.
- The term human satisfaction is subjective connotation and depend upon various factors.
- Encyclopaedia of Britannica, 1968:- “ Human need urge or drive may be understood as physiological, social requirement of the body or the mind, which is considered essential for the maintenance of human life.
- In respect of physiological or homeostatic needs the biological sciences are unanimous in producing scientific information regarding the essential needs relating to general.
- Hunger and specific food, appetites, thirst, respiration, constant internal temperature and sleep, rest after fatigue and work after rest etc”.

- UNO has prioritized the following lists of basic needs:(Braybrooke D.)
- 1) Nutrition,
- 2) Shelter,
- 3)Health,
- 4) Education,
- 5) Security ( physical and economic),
- 6) Environment.
- The International Labour Organization has included in its scheme of material basic needs certain minimum levels of private consumption of food, clothing and shelter as access to certain essential services, such as pure water, sanitation, public transport, health and educational facilities.

- Abraham Maslow in his 1943 paper "*A Theory of Human Motivation*" in **Psychological Review** has proposed following theory:
- Maslow's theories parallel many other theories of human developmental psychology;
- He created a classification system which reflected the universal needs of society as its base and then proceeding to more acquired emotions.
- Maslow's hierarchy of needs discerns as following:
  - 1) Physiological needs,
  - 2) Safety needs
  - 3) Social belonging needs
  - 4) Self-esteem needs
  - 5) Self -actualization needs

- **1) Physiological needs:**

- The physiological needs is a concept that was derived to explain and cultivate the foundation for motivation;
- The concept is the main physical requirements for human survival;
- It is a universal human needs;
- To pursue intrinsic motivation higher up Maslow's hierarchy, physiological needs must be met first;
- This means that if a human is struggling to meet their physiological needs, then they are unlikely to intrinsically pursue safety, belongingness esteem and self actualization.
- Physiological needs include:
  - Homeostasis,
  - Health,
  - Food and water,
  - Sleep, and
  - Shelter.

- **2) Safety Needs:**

- In the absence of economic safety other needs are meaningless;
- Due to an economic crises and lack of work opportunities – these safety needs manifest themselves in ways such as a preference for job security;
- Safety and security needs include:
  - Personal security,
  - Emotional security,
  - Financial security,
  - Health and wellbeing,
  - Against accident/illness.

- **3) social belonging:**

- After above mentioned physiological and safety needs fulfilled the third level of human needs is interpersonal and involves feelings of belongingness;
- According to Maslow human possess an affective need for a sense of belonging and acceptance among social groups, regardless of whether these groups large or small.
- For example, some large social may include clubs, co-workers, religious groups, professional organizations, sports teams, gangs, and online communities.
- Some examples of small social connections include family members, intimate partners, colleagues and confidants;



- Human need to love and beloved – sexually and non- sexually- by others;
- Many people become susceptible to loneliness, social anxiety and clinical depression in the absence of this love or belonging element.
- Social belonging needs include:
  - Friendship;
  - Intimacy;
  - Family.
- **4) Self-esteem needs:**
  - Esteem needs are ego needs or status needs;
  - People develop a concern with getting recognition, status, importance and respect from others;
  - Most human need to feel respected this includes the need to have self-esteem and self respect.

- Esteem presents the typical human desires to be accepted and valued by others;
- People often engage in a profession or hobby to gain recognition. These activities give the person a sense of contribution or value;
- Low self-esteem or an inferiority complex may result from imbalances during this level in the hierarchy.
- **5) Self- actualization:**
- What a man can be, he must be. This level of need refers to the realization of one's full potential.
- Maslow describes this as the desire to accomplish everything that one can, to become the most that one can be;

- People may have a strong, particular desire to become an ideal parent, succeed athletically, or create painting, pictures, or inventions.
- Self –actualization can include:-
  - Partner acquisition,
  - Parenting,
  - Utilizing and developing talents and abilities,
  - Pursuing goals.

- **Human needs with reference to human rights(?):**
- Human rights and the human needs are seen to have synonymous terms in general consideration.
- Both terms are seemed to have discussed the problems regarding the issue of justice, equality and liberty,
- Nevertheless, the demands of rights and needs indicate the direction of vice-versa.
- The term of right is expected to have non-interference of state towards individual's affairs.
- While the term of the human need is justified to have interference of state towards individual's affairs.
- The issue of non-interference of state is justified for the promotion of individual rights while as the issue of interference of state is justified for the promotion of social justice.
- So, the well maintenance of social justice or balanced individual rights is depending on the commitment on well planners and policy makers of the state mechanism.

- There are some views of jurists in this regard:
- Prof. Upendra Baxi – the problematic of needs is acutely disturbing for received models of human rights thought and action. It after gets translated into a conflict between bread and freedom;
- He further says that freedom usually wins the liberal conception of rights, despite the awareness that without ‘bread’ freedom of speech and assembly of association, of conscience and religion, of political participation – even though symbolic adult suffrage may existentially meaningless for its victims.
- J.S. Mill- ‘ the only purpose for which power can rightfully be exercised over any member of civilized society against his will is to prevent harm to other.’

- John Rawls – ‘ without a frown on his face that the lexical priority of liberty, after all, may not apply to society where the basic wants of the individual are not fulfilled.’
- Prof. D. Conrad- ‘ the right to basic needs comprises, the minimum presuppositions for a human being to make use of other fundamental rights themselves.
- Because the basic needs are the ensemble of preconditions indispensable for enabling man to participate as an equal in the social context of living as it is taking place according to the commonly accepted rules.
- Deprivation of the right to needs of life will disable a man even seeking redress.’
- An individual does not have the existential basis of legitimate claim for basic human needs, which may demand the guarantee through the constitutional and legal mechanism of the state.
- Since there maybe many constraints and limitations of the productive capacity of his society. Nevertheless, the truth is that an individual will never be capable to facilitate access to justice for seeking redress without minimum basic needs of his life.

- **Concept of poverty:**
- Poverty is social problem. Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century social scientists as well as social researchers have tried to measure poverty in two kinds
- 1) Absolute poverty:
- Ideally, such measure would be applicable to all societies a fixed level, usually known as the poverty line, below which poverty begins and above which it ends, this concept of poverty is known as absolute poverty;
- It involves a judgment of basic human needs and is measured in terms of the resources required to maintain health and physical efficiency;
- Measure of absolute poverty depicts that quality and amount of food, clothing and shelter and necessary for healthy life,

- In the context of concept of absolute poverty Drewnowski and Scott define under the basic physical needs – nutrition, shelter and health;
- And under the basic cultural needs – they include education, security, leisure and recreation but such cultural needs vary from time to time and place to place.
- 2) Relative poverty:
- Many researchers have abandoned the concept of absolute standards, they have developed the idea of relative standards which are relative to the particular time and place.
- So idea of absolute poverty has been replaced by the idea of relative poverty.



- Relative poverty is measured in terms of judgments by members of particular society of what is considered a reasonable and acceptable standard of living.
- In a rapidly changing world relative poverty will be constantly changing. I.M. Rubinow argues that luxuries become comforts and comforts become necessities.
- Peter Townsend says any definition of poverty must be related to the needs and demands of a changing society.
- Some definitions of poverty:
- Over 200 years ago Adam Smith says- poverty is not just a problem of having access to the basic necessities to support one's life, but also a social handicap

- Amartya sen – “Poverty is deprivation of basic capabilities rather than merely a lowness of income.”
- Goddard – Poverty is insufficient supply of those things which are requisite for an individual to maintain himself and those dependent upon him in his health and vigor.
- W.P.Scott- Poverty refers to a low standard of living that lasts long enough to undermine the health, morale and self-respect of an individual or group of individuals.
- World Bank (World Development Report, 2000/2001)- Poverty is more than inadequate income or human development; it is also vulnerability and lack of voice, power and representation.
- UN –poverty is the inability of getting choices and opportunities a violation of human dignity.

- Poul Spicker in his book '**The Idea of Poverty**', 2007, proposed three types of cluster meaning of poverty:
- 1) Firstly, the **material need** includes three main types of definition:
  - A) poverty as **specific need** where people lack certain things that are essential to them. It is possible to find references, and indeed political campaigns about “ food poverty”, “fuel poverty” and “ house poverty.”
  - B) Poverty as a “ **pattern of deprivation**” :- poverty to some extent is not what people lack; it is general condition where people are in need in various ways over an extended period of time, past, present and future,
  - C) Poverty as a “**low standard of living**” :- people who have low standard of living , people have low income, or consumption over a period of time have to make do with less than others;

- 2) Secondly, the second main group of definition sees poverty as a description of people's "**economic circumstances**" there are again three main categories:-
  - A) poverty as a *lack of resources*. People are said to be poor if they do not have the resources to obtain the things they want. (The lack of resources is the definition of poverty; need is the result)
  - B) Poverty as *economic distance* : If people have less resources than other people they can not afford the things that other can afford.
  - C) Poverty as *economic class*: A class in economic terms is determined by people relationship to the system of production. The economic position of ( for example ) marginal workers older people and disabled people means that they are not able to command resources in many societies.

- 3) Thirdly, Poverty as **“Social Relationships”** : there are four categories:-
- A) *Social class* – people’s social position depends on a combination of economic position, educational attainment and social status. Poverty for many, refers to the position of lowest class, people who lack status, power and opportunities available to others;
- B) *Dependency*:- For some, poverty is defined as dependency on social assistance or ‘welfare’ – the link between benefits and poverty is taken for granted;
- C) *Social exclusion*:- it classifies together, people who are unable to participate in society in society because of poverty, vulnerable people who are not protected adequately ( like asylum seekers and disabled people), and disabled people who are socially rejected (like AIDS sufferers, drug users);
- D) *Lack of entitlement*:- Amartya Sen argues that poverty is best understood, not as lack of goods, but as lack of entitlement. If Sen is right poverty is not about resources as such : it is about legal, social and political arrangements.

- **Ten Dimensions of Poverty:**

- D. Narayan, R. Chambers, M. Shah and P. Petesch have identified ten interlocking dimensions of poverty in their report on **Voices of the Poor**, 2000, New York: World Bank/Oxford University Press.

- **1) Precarious livelihood:**

- The issue is not only that people lack the means of subsistence, but that there is a struggle to maintain their position –a state which is ‘precarious.’ Poor people have to manage as best they can; they are always vulnerable to change.

- **2) Excluded locations:**

- The position of areas and locations is partly a matter of physical geography, but it is also deeply affected by the social organization of a community.

- **3) physical health:**

- People's bodies are their principal asset. The problems of hunger, ill health, and exhaustion are a core part of the problem of poverty.

- **4) Gender relationship:**

- The issue of gender is fairly obviously about social relationships. In most societies if not all, women are disadvantaged. Consequently, they are more likely to be vulnerable to poverty.

- **5) problems in social relationships:**

- A major element in poverty is the inability to participate in society.

- **6) Lack of security:**

- Insecurity is determined, not simply by lack of resources but by the availability of protection – the ability to avoid harm when one is vulnerable.

- **7) Abuse by those in power:-**
  - For poor people, harassment by police and officials is part of the problem.
- **8) Disempowering institutions:-**
  - This is a recurring theme, linked with the problem of abuse. In developed economies, government may be resented, but there is little doubt that it is supposed to act as a servant of the people.
- **9) Weak community organization:-**
  - The capacity of people to act with others depends on set of structures and traditions, which tends to be weaker in poorer areas and poorer countries. It has become usual to talk about this capacity in terms of social capital; people can do more together than they can as individuals.
- **10) Limitations on the capabilities of the poor:-**
  - This is very general theme, covering both the capacities of individuals and the capacity for collective and social action.



# Poverty and Social Security:

- Poverty and the social security are integral to each other;
- Lack of social security ultimately creates the situation of poverty;
- The term social security means multi-dimensional approach that insists towards poverty.
- So, first of all we have to understand the concept and meaning of social security.
- **Meaning of social security:**
- The term “ Social Security” has been defined by many concerned experts and authorities from time to time.

- 1) According to Lord Willam Beveridge – the security of an income to take the place of earning when they are interrupted by unemployment, sickness or accident, to provide for retirement, through age, to provide against loss of support by the death of another person, and to meet exceptional expenditure, such as those connected with birth, death and marriage.
- Primarily, social security means securing means securing of income up to a minimum, but the provision of an income should be associated with treatment designed to bring the interruption of earnings to an end as soon as possible.

- 2) ILO – Approaches to social security Geneva, 1942:
- The security that the society furnishes, against certain risks to which its members are exposed.
- These risks are essentially contingencies against which the individual of small means can not effectively provide by his own ability or foresight alone or even in private combination with fellow.

- 3) New Zealand Royal Commission:-
- Everyone is able to enjoy a standard of living much like that of the rest of the community, and thus is able to feel a sense of participation in and belonging to the community.
- 4) Weber and Cohen:-
- Social security is a controversial and dynamic subject with various facets – philosophical, theoretical, humanitarian, financial, administrative, social, economic, political, statistical, medical and legal.

- 5) English Economist, Goeffry Growther:-
  - Content of social security as under - the citizen of a democracy should be guaranteed, as of right, enough food to maintain him in health.
  - He should be assured minimum standard of shelter, clothing and fuel.
  - He should be given full and equal opportunities of education.
  - He should have leisure facilities for enjoying it.
  - He should be secured against the risk of unemployment, ill health and old age...
- 6) An American Committee of experts:-
  - Social security for employment security in availability of employment, security of reasonable standards of working conditions security of some income while unemployed, security of retirement income, of recreation of self employment, of medical and hospital assistance, security of one's family in case of one's accident invalidity, ill health or death.

- 7) N. Hasan:
- It is social because it treats economic and medical aspects of contingencies as a social problem. It is 'security' because it provides a security of income to the victim of such contingencies.
- Hence, the phrase 'social security' is, in a way national defense.
- 8) Article 25 of UDHR – 1948:-
- 'Everyone has the right to security in the events of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood, in circumstances beyond his control.'
- 9) T.N. Bhagohwal ( Economics of Labour and Industrial Relations, 1990) p 492:-
- 'The idea of social security is that the state shall make itself responsible for ensuring a minimum standard of material welfare to all its citizens on a basis wide enough to cover all the main contingencies of life.'

- 10) National Commission on Labour that has endorsed the ILO definition of social security:-
- The concept of social security is based on ideals of human dignity and social justice.
- The underlying idea behind social security measures is that a citizen who has contributed or is likely to contribute to his country. Welfare should be given protection against certain hazards.
- So social security policy is such types of public policy in which the government has tried to protect and assure to its citizens by means of providing cash pension, income maintenance, employment generation and preparation of infrastructure.

- **Rationale of social security:**

- 1) Reduce Vulnerability:-

- The absence of resources or income sources increases the risk of individuals, households and communities falling below the poverty line due to insufficient consumption and access to basic services.
- So anti-vulnerability policies and programs are designed to reduce such risks of the individuals and also the communities at large.

- 2) Government's responsibility:-



- Under this approach there are four main reasons:
- A) it is to fight against poverty;
- B) it is to improve consumption to manage the income risk and also to improve welfare distribution in society;
- C) improve equity in society
- D) risk management as an important bearing on economic development.

- 3) Income Maintenance:-
  - It deals not only with social risks ( sickness, old age, unemployment and social exclusion) but also with programs that secure income for the poor. It is seen that the presence of social security programs can maintain social cohesion and prevent irreversible losses of human capital.
- 4) reducing inequality and increase dignified life:-
  - Social protection policies have an impact on increasing growth and reducing inequality;
  - Old age pension schemes and widow pension schemes are steps to ensure a dignified life and access to improve resources for those who have no access to the basic needs of life.
- 5) Economic growth:-
  - It increases social security holder's purchasing power within the community, which boosts the demand for goods in the local economies and contributes to local and general economic growth

- **Nepalese Perspective:**

- In Nepal, there are various types of social security policies that the government has chosen to do.
- Old age, disability, widow and child protection, cash transfer ( pension) scheme, etc- are some of the social security policies.
- Nepal is in a position of the best under-developed country in the globe. Having of 26.6 million populations the 25.4 % are below the absolute poverty line (NPC, 2067 BS) ;
- A large segment of Nepali people still live under difficult conditions with consistence poverty unemployment and underemployment and increasing social and economic inequality( CBS – 2012)

- In the history of Nepal, first time it has initiated a social security allowance policy. Under the leadership of Manmohan Adhikari the government of Nepal had initiated social security program in Fiscal Year 1994/95 (2052/053 BS).
- It was selected five districts from five development regions of Nepal to pilot the scheme, and it was made the first disbursement of the Old Age Program (OAP) on July 2, 1995, for a six months period from January to June.
- It was carried out the implementation of the pilot project in five districts by Ministry of Education and Sports and distributed at the grassroots level by VDC. During fiscal year 1995/96 the OAP was extended at entire country and implemented by the Home Ministry.

- During 1995/96 fiscal year it was released 280 Crore Rs/- for the implementation program.
- Since 1996/97 fiscal year it was administered the OAP by Ministry of Local Development and it was distributed the allowances by Ward offices in urban areas and rural areas of VDC.
- Since 2065/66 BS it was introduced allowances by government to single women, endangered races, the eligibility age threshold for dalits and citizens of the Karnali Zone lessened by 10 yrs.
- In 2010/11 Fiscal Year it was allocated 3.01% of total budget to social security programs, amounting to a enormous Rs/- 9.74 billion. In 2009/10 it was 2.97% of the total budget.

- **Concerned laws:**

- Right to Social Security under Article 43 of the Constitution of Nepal, 2072,
- Labour Act, 2074,
- Labour Regulation, 2075,
- Contribution Based Social Security Act, 2074,
- Contribution Based Social Security Regulation, 2075,
- Social Security Schemes Operational Directives, 2075 (Directives),
- The Social Security Act, 2075 (2018) date of authentication 2075-6-2 Act No. 19 of 2075.

- This Act entitles following Nepali citizens for acquiring social security allowances:
- Senior citizens,
- Indigent
- Incapacitated and helpless persons,
- Helpless single women,
- Citizens with disabilities
- Children
- Citizens unable to take care themselves

# Poverty and Development:

- Workable definitions of the concepts i.e. development, poverty, inequality, third world and first world ;
- The term third world is a reflection of the now long gone cold war. So the third world comprised the new nations of Africa, Latin America and Asia.
- The second world comprised the communist bloc. And first world comprised Europe, America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.
- Poverty, development and inequality are at the heart of development studies – for two reasons:
- Firstly, the development studies concerns itself for the largest part with the nature and origins of poverty and inequality, which also many countries.



- Development studies seek to understand the causes of these phenomena, to construct theories about their origins – and to formulate practical policies for alleviating those conditions.
- Secondly, development studies is , above all else a moral enterprise. It is about compassion for, and empathy with, those who struggle to survive.
- This is a sentiment which runs deep in most of the world's cultures and religions – to seek out, to nurture, to assist, the poor.
- The term poverty often refers mostly to individuals, whereas the term development refers to countries.
- We find underdeveloped or less developed countries but not underdeveloped and less developed individuals.

- **Measures of development and poverty:**
- There has been important change in the measurement of development and poverty since the first development decade (1960-1970);
- At that time social scientists were content to use mostly economic measures.
- The development of countries, and their annual growth, was measured by gross national product (GNP). The poverty of people was measured by the basic amount of money necessary to keep someone alive.
- Two concept were linked – higher rates of GNP – growth meant lower level of poverty

- In many countries GNP was growing at a satisfactory rate but poverty was worsening. But health economic growth was no guarantee against widening inequality.
- For example, in South Africa, it grew at quite spectacular rates during the 1950s and 1960s, but it produced one of the most extreme cases of inequality in the world.
- Two things changed, firstly, alongside GNP as a measure, came measure of inequality in the population.
- Social scientists began to measure how the income of the top 10% of the population compared with that of the bottom 40%.

- Secondly, alongside economic measures of educational level, physical health, and political democracy;
- Social scientists began to realize that poverty is as much about quality of life, power and access to resources as about income.
- As indicated above the first criterion which people used to compare countries was gross national product (GNP);
- GNP is total value of all the goods and services produced in a country in a particular year. When we divide that total by the number of people in a country, we get per capita GNP.
- This is still today seen as an easy and quick way to compare the relative wealth of various countries.

- So, in 1997, Switzerland, the country with the highest per capita in the world (US \$ 44320) was 114 times richer than India (US\$390) and 403 times richer than Ethiopia (US\$110). (Todaro, M. 2000, **Economic Development** , 7<sup>th</sup> ed.).
- The World Bank takes the 133 countries of the world whose population are than a million, and divides then into four categories a/c to their per capita GNP these are:
- Low income countries ( with per capita GNP less than US \$ 785 in 1997);

- Middle income (between US \$786 and US 3125) ;
- Upper middle income (between US\$3126 and US\$ 9655) and
- High Income (above US \$ 9655).
- There are 26 countries that fall into the high income bracket, and 107 which fall into the remaining three categories.(Todaro ibid).

- In 1990 the UNDP proposed a Human Development Index(HDI) to counter some of these problem.
- It includes life expectancy and educational attainment ;
- HDI indices have an underlying theory of development which is different from GNP – based measures.
- GNP measurements were strongly economically based, and worked from the assumption that development was mainly an economic phenomenon;
- But, HDI has different theory of development – development as multi-faceted phenomenon with significant roots in structural inequalities and power differences;
- We shall – third broad conception of development which relates to the structural relationship between countries.

- These theories of which the best known is *dependency theory*, do not speak of a lack of development but rather of 'active underdevelopment'
- Under 'active underdevelopment' social scientists point out some of reasons:-
- First, moral reason there is something fundamentally wrong with a planet which has the resources to send a rocket to venus, but where more than a billion individuals survive on US \$ 1 a day.



- Second, reason is a political one. A country where there is a high level of inequality is very vulnerable to political instability.
- Economic inequality often translates into political resentment, unrest, and conflict. A country with a high level of inequality is not likely to be a peaceful place to live.
- The third reason is economic. There are serious arguments for believing that a country's economic growth will be significantly inhibited if large parts of its citizenry are illiterate, unskilled, political angry, and unsupported by the government in their attempts to make a living.
- Economic growth, therefore can not just be for a minority in a country. For the country to prosper, it must utilize its whole population and use the full range of potential at its disposal.

# Concept of development

- Development is the necessary natural process of change.
- There are destructive as well as constructive change of development.
- Human society always strived to adopt constructive change through their consciousness process.

- One of the consciousness process of human society is institutionalization which is stemmed from only law.
- Development is defined as “A human created change to improved or unimproved real estate, including building or other structure, mining, dredging, filing, grading, paving, excavating, and drilling. An activity, action or alteration that changes undeveloped property into developed property.(Black’s Law Dictionary 8<sup>th</sup> ed. 2004,page 1358)
- Development is the multi-dimensional process. The most important component of development is its dynamism.

- Development most signifies continuous change in society for the betterment of various phases of life.
- Development is conglomeration of all socio-economic, cultural, geographical, political, technological, educational and administrative aspects. (UN Declaration 1986 of Right to Development)
- The right to development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized.(Article 1 of Declaration of the Right to Development, 1986)

- States should take steps to eliminate obstacles to development resulting from failure to observe civil and political rights, as well as economic social cultural rights.(Ibid 6 (3).
- Development is a process by which the members of society increase their personal and institutional capacities to mobilize and manage resource to produce sustainable and just distributed improvement in their quality of the consistent with their aspiration. (Devid Korten)

- Development is not commodity to be weighted or measured by gross national product statistics.
- It is a process of change that enables to take change of their own destinies and realize their potential. (Hugo Slim, What is Development? *Development in practice*1995)

- Although development has been a constant concern of government policymakers, economists and other social scientists – and has touched the lives of more people than ever before – there has been little agreement on what constitutes development, how it is best measured and how it is best achieved.
- One reason for this lack of agreement is that dissatisfaction with the pace and character of economic and social change has instilled a desire to redefine the aims and measure of development. (UNDP, 1990)

- UNO, an international institution for the economic growth and development, in 1990 points out the development agendas as follows:

1. Peace as the foundation
2. The economy as the engine of progress,
3. The environment as a basic for sustainability,
4. Democracy as good governance.



- Human Development Report 1995 included some objective of development which are as follows:

1. Equality of opportunity for all people in the society
2. Sustainability of such opportunity from one generation to another generation
- 3 Empowerment of people that they participate and benefit from development process

- The World Bank summaries four proposition for development thinking which are as follows:

1. Development objective.

2. Role of government.

3. Significance of process.

4. Development politics.

- The Asian Development Bank has mentioned five objectives of the development which are as follows:

1. Promoting economic growth
2. Reducing poverty
3. Supporting human development
4. Improving status environment
5. Protecting the environment

# Theories of development:

- **Economic development:-** In the immediate post war era, it was assumed that economic development was a historical process that takes place in almost all societies characterized by economic growth, construction of infrastructure, expansion of industry and increased production and consumption of goods and services.

- **Human capital formation or human resources development:** It focuses on human beings as means to increase income and wealth and as inputs to increasing production.
- **Human welfare Approach:** This approach considers human beings a beneficiaries rather than participants in the development process.

- **The Basic Needs Approach:** This approach focuses on the provisions of the bundles of goals and a service that deprives population groups needs i.e. food clothes shelter water health education etc.
- **Human development approach:** this approach propounded by Amartya Sen and Mahaboob-ul-Haq which embraces human needs and social goals beyond material well-being, such higher standard of education and health, wider opportunities for work and leisure, increased capabilities and choices for individual.

- **Right Based Approach:** Human right and human development linked with policy in this approach. It integrates the norms, standards and principles of the international human rights system into plans, policies and processes of development. It includes accountability, empowerment, participation, and non-discrimination to vulnerable groups.

- **Human development Report, 2006:**

1. Freedom from discrimination by gender, race, ethnicity, national origin and religion.
2. Freedom from free of threats to personal security from torture, arbitrary arrest and other violent acts.
3. Freedom of speech, thought, conscience, participation, in decision making and form association.
4. Freedom from want to enjoy decent standard of living.
5. Freedom to development and realize one's human potential.
6. Freedom from injustice and violation of the rule of law.
7. Freedom from decent work without exploitation.



- **World development report 1999/2000, Development strategies are as follows:**

1. Savings,
2. Investments,
3. Education,
4. Knowledge,
5. Global integration,
6. Macro-economic policy,
7. Legal frameworks,
8. Corruption control,
9. Competition

- **Millennium Development Goals and targets are as follows:**

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger,
2. Achieve universal primary education,
3. Promote gender equality and empower women,
4. Reduce child mortality,
5. Improve maternal health,
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases,
7. Ensure environmental sustainability,
8. Develop a global partnership for development

- **Three types of development:**

- Economic
- Social
- Human

- **Three core values of development:**

- Sustenance (ability to meet basic needs),
- Self-esteem (to be a person),
- Freedom from servitude (to be able to choose).

### **Economic criteria (1950 -1970):**

- Industrilisation;
- Employment;
- Income;
- Fulfillment of basic needs;
- Amount of wide spread infrastructure.

### **Social criteria:**

- Reduce discrimination;
- Good governance;
- Justice;
- Freedom;
- Security;
- Equity;
- Equality;
- Social welfare;
- Fraternity;
- Better social environment

- **Human development criteria:**
- Life expectancy;
- Infant mortality;
- Income which maintains life;
- Literacy.
- **General criteria of development:**
- Per Capita Income (PCI);
- Gross National Product (GNP);
- Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI);
- Basic Human Needs (BHN);
- Human Development Index (HDI).

# Law and sustainable Development:

- Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs;
- There are renewable and non- renewable resources in a country;
- Renewable resources can be used more while non – renewable resources are necessary to use as little as possible.
- So, sustainable development is adapted from environmental jurisprudence which is developed in 1970's.