

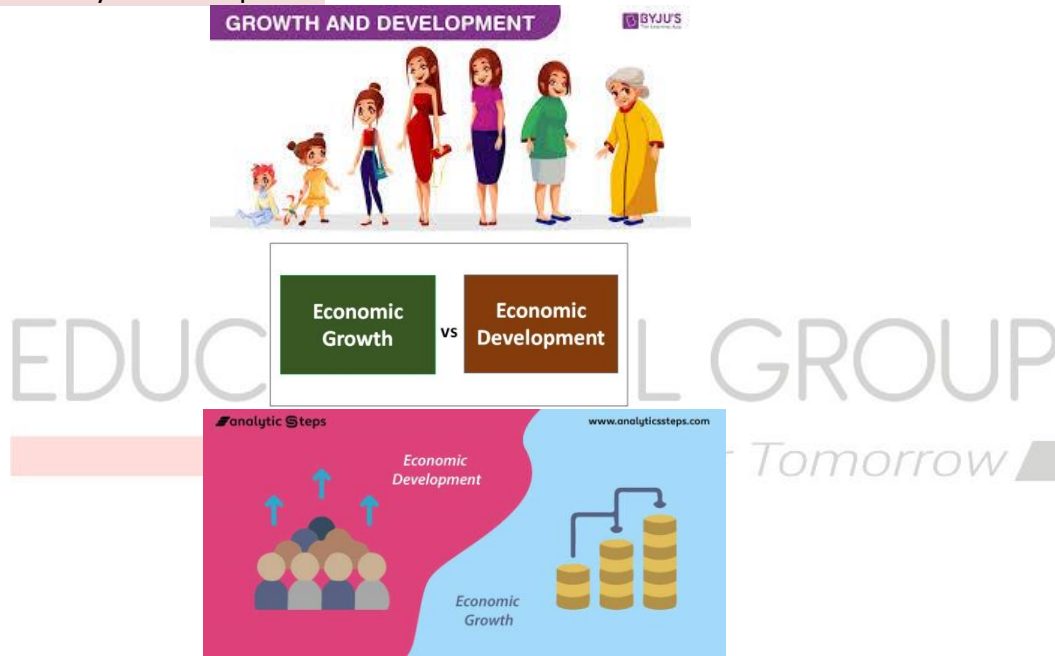
Chapter-1

DEVELOPMENT

STUDY NOTE

Topics:-

- What Development Promises — Different People, Different Goals.
- Income and Other Goals.
- National Development.
- How to Compare Different Countries or States?
- Income and Other Criteria.
- Public Facilities.
- Sustainability of Development.



What Development Promises - Different People, Different Goals

→ Development promises a real growth by enhancing total income and standard of living of a Person.

→ Different people have different development goals. The development goals are varying from people to people.

Income and Other Goals

→ People prefer to earn more income for fulfilling their daily requirements of life. Companies provide material thing like, money. But people also want non-material thing like, freedom, security, and respect of others.

→ Some companies provide less salary but offer regular employment which enhances sense of

securities.

→ In other case, some companies provide high salary but offer no job securities. They reduce sense of securities.

National Development

→ National development refers to ability of a nation to improve standard of living of its citizens.

→ Standards of living of citizens depend upon per capita income, Gross Domestic Product, literacy rate and availability of health etc. These factors also consider as measure of improvement.

How to Compare Different Countries or States?

→ We can compare different countries or state on the basis of per capita income.

→ We cannot take national income to compare different countries because each country has different population rate.

→ Per capita income is calculated by dividing total income of a country to total population of that particular country.

→ Per capita income of a country shows the standard of living of the citizens of that particular company.

→ A country with higher per capita income is more developed than others with less per capita income.

Income and Other Criteria

→ For achieving development goal of people, people not only want better income, they also want non-material thing like, freedom, security, and respect of others.

→ for development of a nation average income or per capital income is needed.

State	Per Capita Income for 2011-12 (in Rs)
Maharashtra	1,01,314
Kerala	83,725
Bihar	23,435

Per capita income of selected States

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2011)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2009-10
		2011(P)	
Maharashtra	25	83	64
Kerala	12	94	78
Bihar	44	64	35

Comparative data on Maharashtra, Kerala and Bihar

→ Development of a nation is also depended upon literacy rate.

- In this table, the first columns shows that in Kerala, out of 1000 children born, 12 died before completing one year of age but in Maharashtra, out of 1000 children born, 25 died before completing one year of age and in Bihar out of 1000 children born, 44 died before completing one year of age. The last columns shows that in Kerala, 78 children out of 100 aged 14-15 are not attending school beyond Class 8. Which is greater than Maharashtra and Bihar.

Public Facilities

→ Facilities which are provided by the government considered as public facility like schools,

hospitals, community halls, transport, electricity etc.

→ As we know that Punjab has more income than the average person in Kerala but Kerala has a low infant Mortality Rate because of better public system like, Public Distribution System which provide Health and nutritional status to the state.

→ We need public facility because we are not able to purchase all things by money. We cannot able to buy a pollution free environment with the help of money.

Human Development Index

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) prepares this index, in which an annual report of human development is published every year.
- The major parameters include per capita income, literacy rate, and durability of a person's life, which measure the countries' development.
- Countries are marked as very high, high, medium, and low developed countries respectively.
- Apart from infant mortality rate, literacy rate, net attendance ratio; the BMI index also plays an important role.

7. **Body mass index (BMI)** is measured to measure the adults who are undernourished by calculating the weight of the person (kg) divided by the square of the height. If the value is less than 18.5, the person is undernourished and if it is more than 25, then the person is highly obese.



Sustainability of Development

→ Sustainable Development refers to development of human with at the same time sustaining the ability of natural system.

→ It is helpful to fulfill the needs of the human being without harming the ability of the future generation.

→ For sustainable development, we have to use non-renewable resources like carbon based originally designed fuel for the quantity how much we needed.

→ Some renewable resources like groundwater will take long time for replenished. So, we should use that resource in finite quantity.

TERMS TO KNOW:-

- **Material goods**- These are items that consumers can purchase, sell or trade.
- **Infant Mortality rate (IMR)**- Number of children that die before the age of 1 year in a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
- **Literacy Rate**- A proportion of the population of an area at a particular time aged 7 years or above, who can read and write with understanding.
- **Net Attendance Ratio**- The total number of children of age group 6-10 enrolled in or

attending primary school, as a percentage of the total number of children of primary school age.

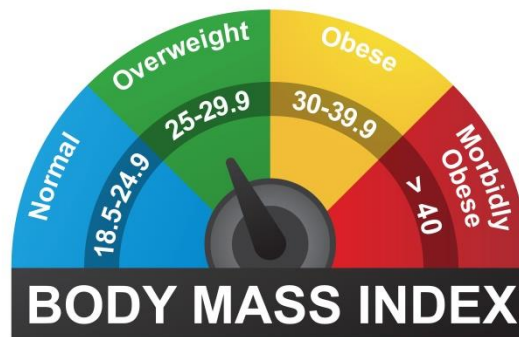
- **Public Distribution System (PDS)**- A food security system established by the Government of India to provide essential items at a subsidized rate e.g. rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene.
- **Undernourished**- Person who does not get proper nutrition as per his body weight and height.

AREA OF CONFUSION

S.N	Growth	Development
1	Can be measured quantitatively e.g. change in height, weight	Multiple changes in behaviour, efficiency and capability
2	Limited to a definite age	Life long process
3	Part of Development	Includes physical, mental, social & emotional Growth
4	Linked to Food and Age	Linked to Physical activity, Education, social interaction
5	Related to one aspect of Personality	Related to all aspects of Personality

	Developed	Developing
National Wealth	High	Moderate
Finance	Developed, Integrated	Less developed
Standard of living	Good	Moderate
Character of economy	Postindustrial (service)	Industrial
Distribution of income	Equal	Unequal
Factors of production	Effectively used	Ineffectively used
Perspective of Growth	Technological progress	Capital accumulation
Infernal violence	Low	Moderate

Source: Based on existing literature.



Economic growth	Economic development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in income and production • Measured in terms of increase in national income • Quantitative measure • Emphasis is purely on the economic factors • Growth happens in a short term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in the quality of life • Measured in terms of various indices such as Physical Quality of Life Index, Human Development Index, etc. • Qualitative measure • Emphasis on socio - economic factors • Economic development happens over a long period of time

Human Development	Economic Development
(i) It is a broader aspect of development as it includes monetary as well as the non-monetary aspects.	(i) It is a narrow concept as it includes only the monetary aspects.
(ii) It is the process of both quantitative and qualitative growth.	(ii) It includes only the quantitative growth.
(iii) Human development is the end or the final goal of all developments.	(iii) It is a means to achieve human development.

Matter of choice

WTO allows member countries to classify themselves as "developed" or "developing". However, other members can challenge the decision of a country to be classified as "developing". Only the "least-developed countries" status is designated by the UN. Countries in the three lists:

Developing	Developed	Least-developed countries
India	U.S.	Afghanistan
China	European Union	Bangladesh
Russia	Japan	Bhutan
Brazil	Canada	Myanmar
South Africa	Australia	Nepal
South Korea	New Zealand	South Sudan

**MIND MAP
STD-X (SOCIAL SCIENCE)**

