CH-1 DEVELOPMENT

1. The idea of development or progress has always been with us.
2. We have aspirations or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live.
3. In this chapter, we shall make a beginning for understanding development.
4. It is only through a democratic political process that these hopes and possibilities can be achieved in real life.

WHAT DEVELOPMENT PROMISES – DIFFERENT PEOPLE, DIFFERENT GOALS:

1. People seek things that are most important for them, i.e., that which can fulfill their aspirations or desires.
2. In fact, at times, two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting.
3. **So two things are quite clear:**
   - **a.** Different persons can have different developmental goals.
   - **b.** What may be developed for one may not be developed for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.

INCOME AND OTHER GOALS:

1. What people desire are regular work, better wages and decent price for their crops or other products that they produce. In other words, they want more income.
2. People also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect for others.
3. In some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.
4. Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one of the factors on which our life depends on non-material things mentioned above.
5. There are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored.
6. However, it would be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important.
7. Similarly, for development people look at a mix of goals.
8. The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about better income but also about other important things in life.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

1. It is very important to keep in mind that different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development.
2. National development means thinking about fair and just path for all, whether there is a better way of doing things.

HOW TO COMPARE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OR STATES?

1. Usually, we take one or more important characteristics of persons and compare them based on these characteristics.
2. For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.
3. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income.
4. The income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country.
5. For comparison between countries, total income is not such useful measure.
6. Hence, we compare the average income which is the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.
7. Countries with per capita income of USD 12736 per annum and above in 2013, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of USD 1570 or less are called low-income countries.

8. India comes in the category of low middle-income countries because its per capita income in 2013 was just US$1570 per income.

INCOME AND OTHER CRITERIA:

1. Let us compare the per capita income of Maharashtra, Kerala, and Bihar.

2. Maharashtra has the highest per capita income and Bihar is at the bottom.

3. So, if per capita income were to be used as the measure of development, Maharashtra will be considered the most developed state of the three.

PUBLIC FACILITIES:

1. Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.

2. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.

3. Normally, your money cannot buy the pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things.

4. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious disease unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Development of an individual in such a way that he can able to earn and fulfill his materialistic desire.

SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENTS:

1. Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable.

2. Resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants.

3. In the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resources.

4. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation-specific.

5. Sustainability of developments comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together.

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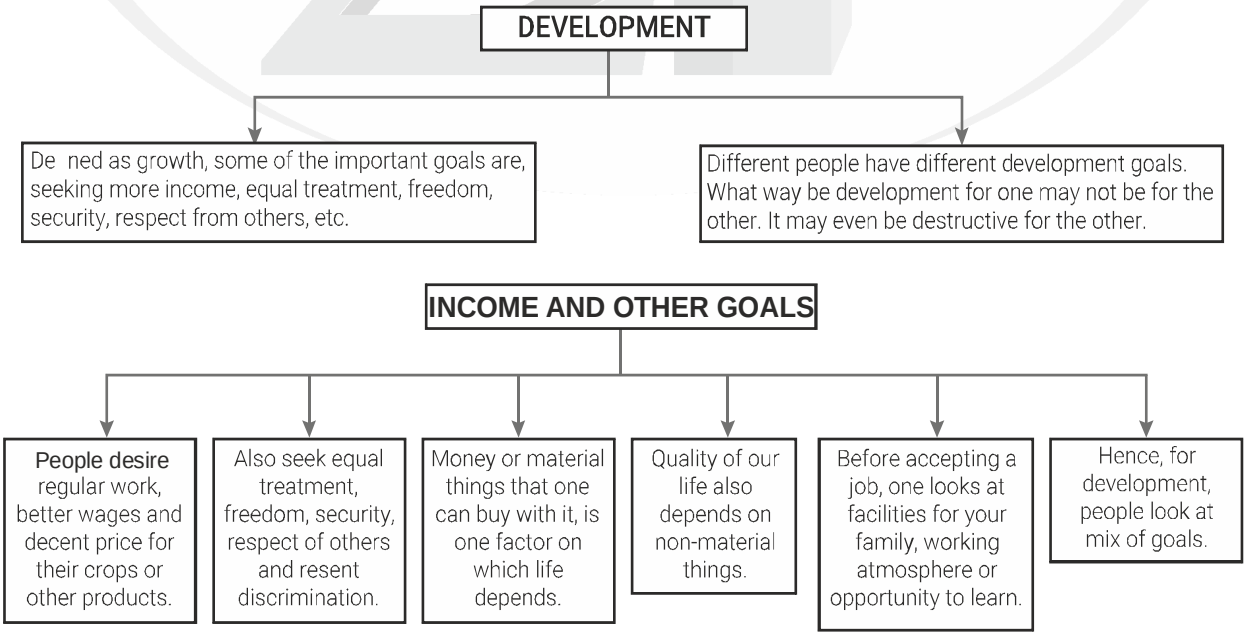


CRITERION TO COMPARE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRIES

- Is earned per person in a given area.
- It is also known as per capita income.
- Standard of living of people in a country depends on their per capita income.
- Countries with higher per capita income are considered to be more developed than with less per capita income.
- It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population.

INCOME AND OTHER CRITERION

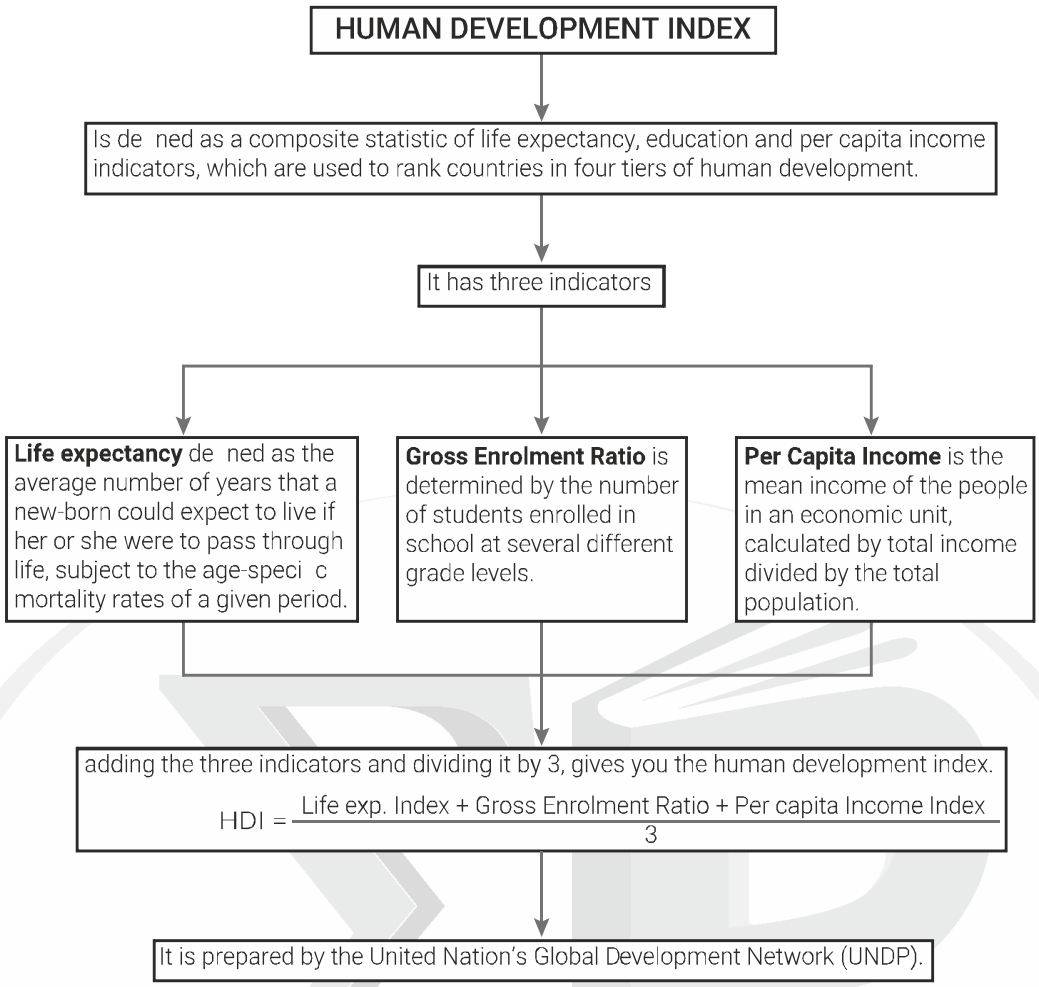
- In comparison of per capita income of states, Punjab has ₹60,746/- and Bihar has ₹16,715/- per capita income respectively.
- In this case Punjab would be considered most developed and Bihar least developed.
- But in another comparison of infant mortality rate Punjab - 34 per thousand Kerala - 13 per thousand Bihar - 48 per thousand.
- This shows besides income, all other goals are equally important.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

- Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that is needed to live a good healthy life.
- Income is not completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
- e.g., Money cannot buy a pollution free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicine and is not able to protect you from infectious diseases.
- Kerala has low mortality rate since it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT

- Development should take place but without harming environment.
- e.g., Groundwater is under serious threat of overuse.
- Groundwater is an example of renewable resource; it is replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants.
- Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. Our future is linked together.
- Sustainability of development is a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together.



ASSIGNMENT

SOLVED NCERT QUESTIONS

1. Development of a country is generally determined by

a. its Per Capita income **b.** its average literacy level

c. health status of its people **d.** all the above

Ans. a

2. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

a. Bangladesh **b.** Sri Lanka **c.** Nepal **d.** Pakistan

Ans. b

3. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is 5000. If the income of these families is 4000, 7000 and 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

a. Rs. 7500 **b.** Rs. 3000 **c.** Rs. 2000 **d.** Rs. 6000

Ans. d

4. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?

Ans. The main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries is average per capita income. The countries with per capita income of ?82,40,192 per annum and above in 2013 are considered as rich countries, whereas countries with per capita income of ?6,76,11.5 or less are considered as low-income countries.

Limitations of this criterion: It fails to explain how this average income is distributed among the people in the individual countries. Two countries with the same per capita income might be very different with regard to income distribution. One country might have equitable distribution of income while the other country might have great disparities between the rich and the poor.

5. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

Ans. UNDP

Has taken education, health and per capita income as the base.

Countries have been ranked.

It is also considered as a broader concept of development.

World Bank

It uses per capita income as its base for comparison.

It is considered as a narrow concept of development.

Under this concept countries have been divided into three categories – rich, middle and poor.

6. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

Ans. We use averages for a better understanding. For comparison between countries, total income is not a much useful measure. Since countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. According to the criterion used by the World Bank, countries with per capita income of Rs. 82,40,192 per annum and above in 2013 are called rich countries and those with per capita income of Rs. 67611.5 per annum or less are called low income countries.

Limitations: There are limitations of this criterion. Although the country may be rich, there may not be equal distribution of income. A small number of people may be extremely rich and the masses may be poor. Hence, while average income is useful for comparison it does not tell us how this income is distributed among people.

7. Kerala, with lower per capita has a better human development ranking than Punjab. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.

Ans. Yes, I do agree that money income or per capita income is not the only factor. Factors like the Infant Mortality Rate and Net Attendance Ratio also play a very crucial role in the overall human development. When, compared, in these factors Kerala is considered to be better than Punjab.

Infant mortality rate is 11 in Kerala compared to Punjab which is 49.

Literacy rate was 91% in Kerala as compared to Punjab which was 70%.

Whereas the Net attendance ratio from class I –V was 91 in Kerala compared to Punjab which was 81. Due to the above mentioned advantages, Kerala has a better human development ranking than Punjab, inspite of lower per capita income.

8. Find out the present sources of energy used by people in India. What could be the possibilities fifty years from now?

Ans. Coal and petroleum products, electricity are some of the present sources of energy used by people in India. Petroleum products and coal are non-renewable sources of energy. These natural resources would be exhausted after a few years if they are not used judiciously. Possibilities for energy sources after fifty

years can be nuclear energy from radio-active elements, solar energy, wind energy, etc. Wind, sunlight is non-exhaustive resources which may be utilised without interruption for years and years.

9. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

Ans. The concept of sustainability focuses on the rationalisation of the use of natural resources in such a manner that what we achieve today should not be at the cost of what ought to be achieved tomorrow. It is important as it raises the level of development without increasing the cost of quality of life of the future generations. It is used for both developed as well as underdeveloped economies and lays extra emphasis on environmental protection.

10. "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person." How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.

Ans. According to the statement, the natural resources of the Earth are overused in the name of development. Earth provides enough resources to meet the needs of all but today's generation has become so greedy that for their own progress and development they resort to activities like deforestation, unsustainable fuel wood, shifting cultivation, fodder extraction, encroachment into forest lands, indiscrimination use of agro-chemicals, extraction of groundwater in excess of recharge capacity, etc.

11. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

Ans. Some of the examples are:

Burning of coal and mineral oil

Deforestation

Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides

12. For each of the items given in Table 1.6, find out which country is at the top and which is at the bottom.

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP $)	Life Expectancy at birth 2013	Literacy Rate for 15+ yrs population 2005-2012	HDI Rank in the world 2013
Sri Lanka	9250	74.3	91.2	73
India	**5150**	**66.4**	**62.8**	**135**
Myanmar	3998	65.2	92.7	150
Pakistan	4652	66.6	54.9	146
Nepal	2194	68.4	57.4	145
Bangladesh	2713	70.7	57.7	142

Ans.

S. No.	DATA	TOP (Country)	BOTTOM
1	Per Capita Income	Sri Lanka	Nepal
2	Literacy Rate for 15+ years population	Sri Lanka	Pakistan
3	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sri Lanka	Myanmar
4	HDI Rank in the World	Sri Lanka	Myanmar

13. The following table shows the proportion of undernourishment adults in India. It is based on a survey of various states for the year 2001. Look at the table and answer the following questions.

State	Male (%)	Female (%)
Kerala	22	18
Karnataka	34	36
Madhya Pradesh	42	38
All States	**34**	**33**

i. Compare the nutritional level of people in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.

ii. Can you guess why around 40 per cent of people in the country are undernourished even though it is argued that there is enough food in the country? Describe in your own words.

Ans. i. Many people remain backward and poor; therefore they don't receive proper nutritious diet. There is also a lack of educational and health facilities in many parts of the country.

ii. Public Distribution System does not function properly in most of the states and the poor people cannot get cheap food items, which results in them being undernourished.

OTHER IMPORTANT QUESTION

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is per Capita income?

Ans. When the total income of the country is divided by its population, we get per capita income.

2. What is Infant mortality rate?

Ans. It is the number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births in a particular area.

3. What is literacy rate measure?

Ans. Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group.

4. What is Net Attendance Ratio?

Ans. It is the total number of children of the age group 14–15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

5. What is HDI Rank of India in the world as per 'Human Development' Report, 2014?

Ans. 131.

THREE MARKS QUESTIONS

1. "Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well." Is it true or not? Elucidate.

Ans. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. Normally, money cannot buy us a pollution-free environment or ensure that we get unadulterated medicines. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

FIVE MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What do you understand by sustainability of development? What can be done to make development sustainable?

Ans. Sustainability of development means economic development without any damage to the environment.

However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels of development are not sustainable.

To make development sustainable, non-renewable sources of energy are to be saved for the future generation. The development of the country would continue but the technology has to be made eco-friendly so that it does not harm the environment.

2. Why do different persons have different notions of development. Explain.

Ans. It is because the life situations of persons are different.

People seek things that are most important for them or that which can fulfil their aspirations or desires.

For example: The developmental goals of a boy from a rich urban family would be to get admission in a reputed college, whereas the developmental goals of a girl from a rich urban family would be to get as much freedom as her brother.

3. "Conflicting goals can be developmental goals". Elaborate with examples.

Ans. At times, two persons or group of persons may seek things which are conflicting.

A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this.

Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people, who are displaced, such as the tribals.

4. "Average income is an important criterion for development". Justify.

Ans. To check the criterion for the development of countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.

Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income.

This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all the things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income.

So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal.

5. Mention the differences between developed countries and developing countries.

Ans. **COMPARISON CHART**

Basis	Developed Countries	Developing Countries
Definition	A country having an effective rate of industrialisation and individual income.	A country which has a slow rate of industrialisation and low per capita income.
Status	Independent and Prosperous	Dependent and impoverished
Available Resources	Effectively utilised	Ineffectively utilized
Dependency	Self-contained and flourished	Dependent and emerging to be developed.
Literacy Rate	High	Low
Infrastructure	High standard of living and a better environment in terms of health and safety.	Moderate standard of living in terms of health and safety.
Growth	High Industrial Growth.	They rely on the developed countries for their growth.
Rates	Low infant mortality rate, death rate and birth rate while high life expectancy rate.	High infant mortality rate, death rate and birth rate, along with low life expectancy rate.
Poverty and Unemployment	Low	High
Generates more revenue from	Industrial sector	Service sector
Distribution of Income	Equal	Unequal
HDI (Human Development Index)	High	Low
GDP	High	Low