

Date / /
Page No.

DEVELOPMENT

Development is a process that creates growth, brings in progress and positive change.

IDEA OF DEVELOPMENT

It highlights that development means different things to different people based on their priorities, such as income, education, health, or environmental protection.

DIFFERENT PEOPLE AND DIFFERENT GOALS

Different people have different notions of development because life situations of persons are different and so are their aspirations and desires and goals.

Different goals : Different people have different goals for development, as what may be beneficial for one person or group may not be desirable or relevant for another.

Examples :

- (i) A Farmer may prioritize better irrigation facilities.
- (ii) A Businessman may focus on improved infrastructure and reduced taxes.
- (iii) A Student may aim for quality education and job opportunities.

- (iv) An environmentalist may value sustainable practices and resource conservation.

Conflicting Goals

It might be possible that development for some may become destructive for other.

For example: Industrialists may want dams for electricity but it may displace the natives of that region.

Material Things

The things that one can buy with money. For example - Land, Building, Furniture, Pen and etc.

Non-Material Things

The things that one can't buy with money. For example - Family, equal treatment, Freedom etc.

INCOME AND OTHER GOALS

Income Goals : The desire to earn higher income to improve living standards, fulfill basic needs, and access better opportunities.

Example: A worker aiming for a higher salary to afford better housing and education.

Mix of Goals

People often have goals that involve both increased income and other aspects of life, like social welfare or environmental sustainability.

Example :- A person may aim for higher income (to improve living standards) and also seek better health facilities or environmental protection.

- Farmers may want to earn more money (income goal) and at the same time demand better irrigation facilities and fair prices for their crops (non-income goals related to quality of life and equity).

Developmental Goal

Corporate Worker

- Higher Income
- Job Security
- Work-Life Balance
- Skill Development
- Healthy Work Environment
- Social Security

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

National Development refers to the overall progress and improvement of a country in various aspects, including economic, social, and political domains. It encompasses the enhancement of living standards, infrastructure, and institutional capacity, among other factors.

Development Goals for People Seeking Better Basic Infrastructure and Services

- Access to quality education
- Improved healthcare facilities
- Better ~~and~~ roads and transportation
- Availability of nutritious food
- Clean water and sanitation
- Employment Opportunities

Development Goals for Industrialist, Businessman, Travel Influencer, Diplomat, IT Professionals ETC

- Efficient Transportation
- Global Connectivity
- Cultural Exposure
- Safety and Security
- Ease of Documentation

- Access to Basic Amenities

→ It is very important to keep in mind that different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development.

HOW TO COMPARE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES
OR STATES?

National income is the total value of all goods and services produced in a country during a financial year. National income is also known as gross domestic product (GDP).

$$\text{Average Income (Per Capita Income)} = \frac{\text{Income of total Population}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

Rich Country

Per Capita Income — \$49.9K

Poor Country

Per Capita Income — \$2500

INDIA

(Low-Middle Income Country)

PER CAPITA INCOME

\$6700

INCOME AND OTHER CRITERIA

PER CAPITA INCOME OF SELECT STATES

STATE	Per Capita Income For 2018-19 (in Rs)
HARYANA	2,96,147
KERALA	2,04,105
BIHAR	40,982

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

Literacy Rate

Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.

Net Attendance Ratio

Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR

STATE	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017-18	Net attendance Ratio (Per 100 persons) Secondary Stage (14-15 yrs) 2017-18
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

PUBLIC FACILITIES

These are the services provided by the government to its citizens. Some of the important public facilities include infrastructure, sanitation, public transport, healthcare, water etc.

Gross National Income (GNI)

GDP + Money sent in India by Indians working abroad.

SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2021 [HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT]

Country	GNI per capita (2017 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth (2017)	Mean Years of Schooling of people aged 25 and above (2017)	HDI Rank in the world (2021-22)
Sri Lanka	12,578	76.4	10.8	73
India	6,590	67.2	6.7	132
Myanmar	3,851	65.7	6.4	149
Nepal	3,877	68.4	5.1	143
Pakistan	4,624	68.1	4.5	161
Bangladesh	5,472	72.4	7.4	129

FIDAU

— United Nations Development Programme [U.N.D.P.]

Body Mass Index (BMI)

Body mass index is a value derived from the mass and height of a person. The BMI is defined as the body mass divided by the square of the body height, and is expressed in units of kg/m^2 , resulting from mass in kilograms and height in meters.

$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{Total weight of the body}}{(\text{Height in meter})^2}$$

Normal BMI — 18.5 - 24.9

Less than 18.5 — Malnourished (Underweight)

More than 24.9 — Malnourished (Obesity)

SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT

It is use of resource in a way that does not deplete them for future generations. Unsustainable practices harm the environment and future resource availability, affecting long-term development.

Examples :-

- Overuse of groundwater: Excessive pumping depletes water level.
- Deforestation: Leads to loss of biodiversity and soil degradation.
- Fossil fuel use: Excessive use results in air pollution and greenhouse gases.

Date / /
Page No.

Q "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries". Justify the statement.

Ans Environment is degraded through the depletion of resources like air, water and soil.

Following reasons justify that environmental degradation is not restricted to the nation or state boundaries:

- (i) Pollution in one country may affect the other in the form of acid rain, climate change and more.
- (ii) Deforestation in some countries may disturb the rainfall pattern in the surrounding countries for, eg, deforestation in Brazil has caused disturbance in rainfall pattern in South America.
- (iii) Land degradation and dam bursts can bring massive flood like situation.
- (iv) National calamities such as global warming, ozone layer depletion etc. cannot be controlled by a single nation and hence are to be discussed by all the countries.

Q Explain the three components of Human Development Index?

Ans UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) publishes Human Development Index report on the basis of these

components :

- (i) Life expectancy : The maximum age that a person is expected to live.
- (ii) Gross enrollment ratio : Enrollment ratio for students in primary, secondary and higher secondary education.
- (iii) Average income or PCI : Total income of a country.

Q How is the criterion used by the UNDP different from the world Bank for measuring the development pass of a country? Explain.

Ans The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from the one used by the World Bank in the following ways :

UNDP	World Bank
(i) Human development report published by UNDP measures development on the parameters of educational level of the people, their health status, and per capita income.	Measures development only on the basis of per capita income.
(ii) Ranks countries on the basis of development.	Classifies countries into three categories: rich, middle income, poor.
(iii) Has a broader framework to measure development.	Has a narrower framework to measure development.