

Class 10th - Economics - Development - Full Chapter Explanation

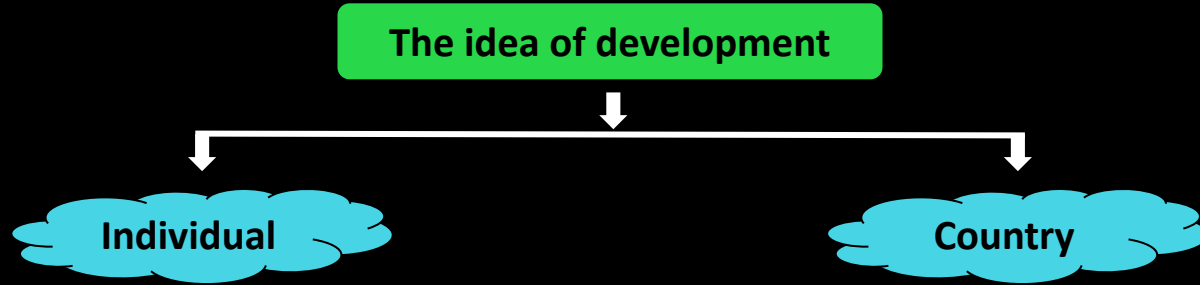


The idea of development



विकास





The questions associated with it. 🤔

Development

- As an idea is complex, inter-disciplinary and related to the democratic political process.

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What we are going to study in this chapter?

- **What development promises - Different people, different goals**
- **Income and other goals**
- **National development**
- **How to compare different countries and states?**
- **Income and other criteria**
- **Public facilities**
- **Sustainability of development**

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What Development Promises - Different People, Different Goals

Different People



Different Goals



Farmer

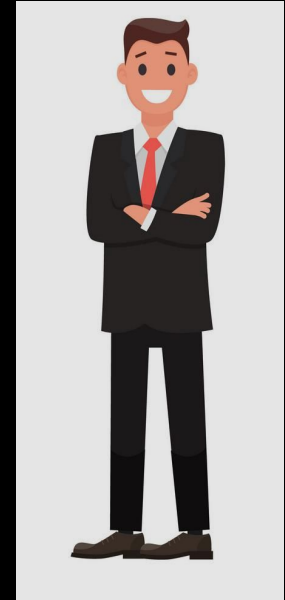
Boys

Girls



Tribals

Businessman



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TABLE 1.1 DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PERSONS

Category of Person	Developmental Goals / Aspirations
Landless rural labourers	More days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination and they too can become leaders in the village.
Prosperous farmers from Punjab	Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad.
Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	
A rural woman from a land owning family	
Urban unemployed youth	
A boy from a rich urban family	
A girl from a rich urban family	She gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.
An <i>adivasi</i> from Narmada valley	

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Notion for development is different for different people.



In fact, at times two person or groups may seek things which are conflicting.



A demonstration meeting against raising the height of Sardar Sarovar Dam on Narmada River



Conclusion



So, two things are quite clear:



1. Different persons can have different developmental goals.
2. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.

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Income and other Goals

Try to understand the heading



Goals

≠ High Income only

There are goals other than income.



Explain



- Besides seeking more income, one-way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others.
- Quality of our life depends on: **Material + Non-material things.**
- It will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important. 🤔
- E.g. What factors would you see before accepting a job.

Similarly, for development people at a mix of goals.

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Income and other Goals



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National Development

What is national development? 🧐

- Individuals seek different goals, then their notion of national development is also likely to be different.



Similar to developmental goals



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 decide what is best? +

Associated questions 🧐



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How to Compare different Countries or State? 🤔

Development



Different notions for different people.



How come some countries are generally called developed and others under developed?



Understand with the example of comparing students in your class.



Usually we take one or more important characteristics of persons and compare them based on these characteristics.

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Development



Income is considered to be one of the most important attributes of comparing countries.



Rich Nations



Poor Nations

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What is the income of the country?



Income of all the resident of the country = **Total income**



Not such a useful measure.

Why?



∴ Comparison should be based on the **average income**.

Average Income =

$$\frac{\text{Total Income}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

- It is also known as **per capita income**. 



World Development Report



- Brought out by the *World bank*.
- Used to compare countries on the basis of income.
- Countries with per capita income of US *\$49,300 per annum and above in 2019, are called rich countries* and those with per capita income of *US \$2500 or less are called low-income countries*.
- India comes in the category of *low middle income countries* because its per capita income in *2017 was just US \$6700* per annum.
- The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries. 🙄

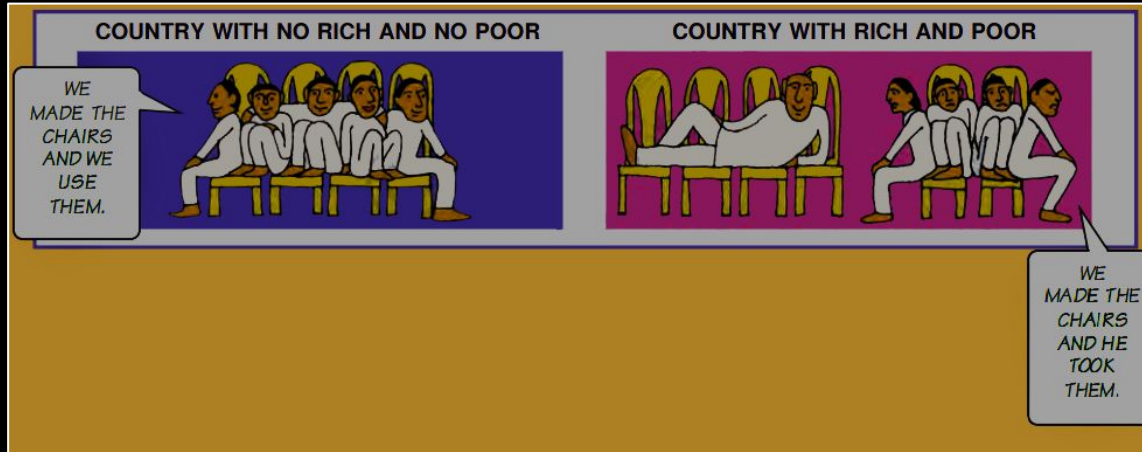
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Limitation of average income



- Averages are useful for comparison, but they hide disparities.
- It does not tell how the income is distributed among the people.

Explain



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Income and other Criteria 🤔



We found that people not only think of better income but also have goals such as security, respect for others, equal treatment, freedom, etc. in mind.



The same applies for the nation. 🤔

TABLE 1.3 PER CAPITA INCOME OF SELECT STATES	
State	Per Capita Income for 2017-18 (in Rs)
Haryana	2,03,340
Kerala	1,84,000
Bihar	38,631

Source : Economic Survey 2019-20, A29.



Analyse 🤔



**TABLE 1.4 SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON
HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR**

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2017)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
		2011	
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	35	62	43

Sources : Economic Survey 2018-19, P. A160, Government of India; National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 575)

Explanation of some of the terms used in this table:

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

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.



Public Facilities

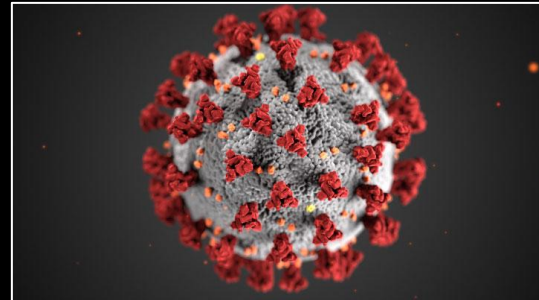
"Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well."



Example



- **Pollution free environment.**
- **Protection from infectious disease.**



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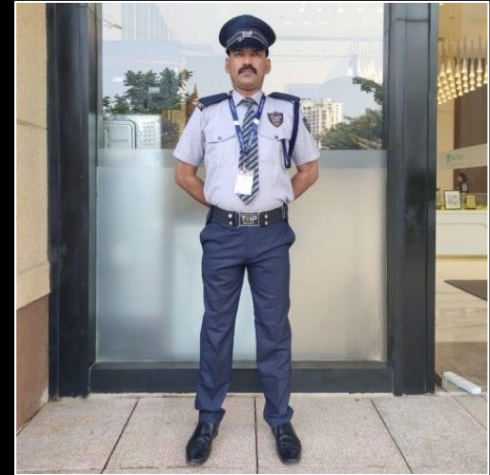
Significance of Public facilities



- I. For many of the important things in life the best way, also the cheapest way, is to provide these goods and services collectively.



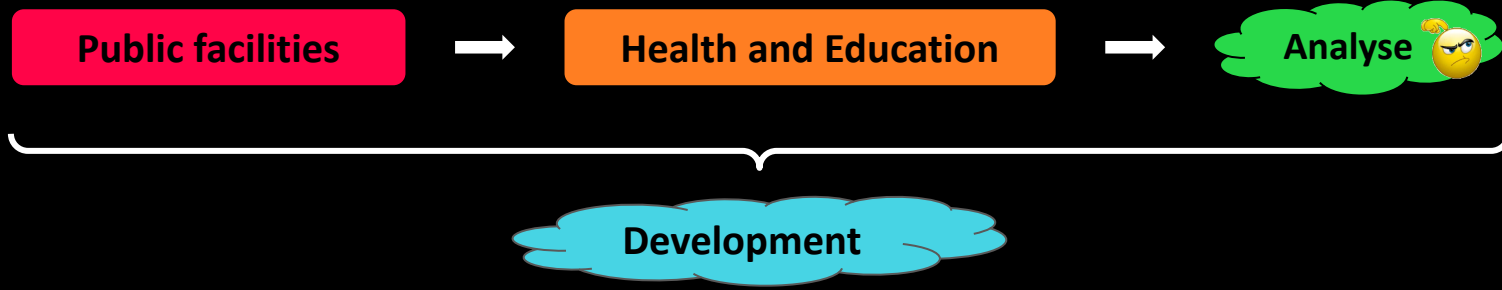
Example: Security, transportation.



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II. With the increase in public facilities other criteria also enhances.

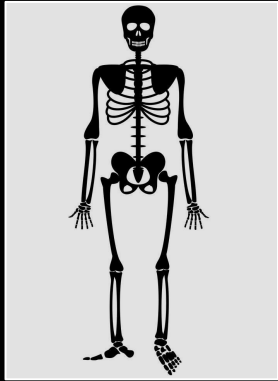


Example -

- Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
- Similarly, in some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well.
- Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.

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BMI (Body Mass Index)



+



+



Conclusion



Criteria used to find out whether a person is nourished, undernourished or overweight.

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How to find out BMI (Body Mass Index)?



Weight of the person in Kg, Height in meter square.

Example:
$$\frac{\text{Weight (Kg)}}{\text{Height (m)}^2} = \frac{25}{(1)^2} = 25$$

In this case:

- Less than 18 = Undernourished
- More than 25 = Overweight
- Between 18-25 = Nourished

Exception -

Growing childrens are not evaluated on body mass index.

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Human Development Report



Income



An inadequate measure of the level of development.



Then what is the other criterion?



Health, education and standard of living are also some important factors.



Human Development Report

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UNDP (United Nation Development Programmes)



Human Development Report



Compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.



HDI (Human Development Index)

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TABLE 1.6 SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2019

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	10.6	73
India	6,681	69.7	6.5	130
Myanmar	4,961	67.1	5.0	148
Pakistan	5,005	67.3	5.2	154
Nepal	3,457	70.8	5.0	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72.6	6.2	134

Source : Human Development Report, 2020, United Nations Development Programme, New York.

NOTES

1. HDI stands for Human Development Index. HDI ranks in above table are out of 189 countries in all.
2. Life Expectancy at birth denotes, as the name suggests, average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
3. Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.



Analyse



- Do you think there are certain other aspects that should be considered in measuring human development. 🤔



Sustainability of Development

- What is sustainable development?



Is development sustainable? 🤔

Challenges 🤔



Development



Requires consumption of resources.



Depletion ☐

∴ Sustainable use of resources is required and development should be sustainable.

LET'S UNDERSTAND WHY
THIS IS SO THROUGH THE
FOLLOWING EXAMPLE:

Example 1: Groundwater in India

"Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements."

- (a) Why groundwater is overused?
- (b) Can there be development without overuse?



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FOR EXAMPLE, CRUDE OIL THAT WE EXTRACT FROM THE EARTH IS A NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE. HOWEVER WE MAY FIND A SOURCE OF OIL THAT WE DID NOT KNOW OF EARLIER. EXPLORATIONS ARE BEING UNDERTAKEN ALL THE TIME.

Example 2: Exhaustion of Natural Resources

Look at the following data for crude oil.

TABLE 1.7 CRUDE OIL RESERVES

Region/Country	Reserves (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.2

Source : BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2018, P.12.

The table gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil (column 1). More important, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate. The reserves would last only 50 years more. This is for the world as a whole. However, different countries face different situations. Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power.

The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

- Is crude oil essential for the development process in a country? Discuss.
- India has to import crude oil. What problems do you anticipate for the country looking at the above situation?

Conclusion





Chapter Completed

STAY CONNECTED

KEEP LEARNING

TOGETHER
WE CAN

