

## Development

### What is Development?

- **It's about progress:** Development means improving our lives and our society. We all have hopes and dreams for ourselves and our country.
- **Key questions:** Development asks important questions like:
  - What are our basic needs?
  - Can everyone have a better life?
  - How can we live together peacefully and with more equality?
- **Working towards goals:** Development is about finding ways to make those hopes and dreams a reality.

### Different People, Different Goals

- **Everyone has different needs:** A landless farmer, a wealthy industrialist, and a tribal community will have different ideas about what development means for them.
- **Conflicting goals:** Sometimes what one person wants might clash with what another person wants. For example:
  - A girl might want equal opportunities to her brother, but he might not want to share household chores.
  - Industrialists might want dams for electricity, but this could displace tribal communities.
- **Finding solutions:** Development is about understanding these different perspectives and finding ways to balance competing needs.

### Income and Other Goals

- **Income is important:** People want secure jobs, fair wages, and good prices for their products. This means they want to earn more income.
- **But it's not everything:** While income is important, people also want:
  - **Equal treatment:** To be treated fairly and with respect, without discrimination.
  - **Freedom:** To make their own choices about their lives.
  - **Security:** To feel safe and secure in their homes and communities.
  - **Respect:** To be valued and respected by others.
- **Quality of life matters:** Money is important, but it's not the only thing that matters. Things like friendship, family, and a sense of belonging also contribute to a good life.
- **Development is about more than just money:** It's about improving people's lives in all areas, including their income, freedom, security, and relationships with others.

### Examples:

- **Choosing a job:** You wouldn't just consider the salary when deciding on a job. You'd also think about things like location, work environment, and opportunities for learning.
- **Women's empowerment:** If women have more opportunities to earn an income, they will have more respect in society. But this also requires a safe environment and a willingness to share household work.

### Key takeaway:

Development means different things to different people. It's about finding ways to improve people's lives in all areas, not just increasing their income.

### National Development: Different Perspectives

- **Varying views:** Just as individuals have different goals, people also have different ideas about what national development should look like.
- **Conflicting ideas:** These different views can sometimes clash. For example, some might prioritize economic growth, while others might focus on environmental protection or social equality.
- **Finding a balance:** National development requires careful consideration of these different perspectives and finding a path that is fair and just for everyone.
- **Key questions:** When thinking about national development, it's crucial to ask:
  - Whose voices are being heard?
  - Who benefits from this development path?
  - Is it sustainable for the environment and future generations?

### Comparing Countries

- **Why compare?** We compare countries to understand how they are doing relative to each other and to identify areas for improvement.
- **Different criteria:** Just as we use different criteria to compare students (athletic ability, academic performance, etc.), we can use different criteria to compare countries.
- **Income as a measure:** One common way to compare countries is by looking at their income levels.
  - **Per capita income:** This is the average income per person in a country. It's calculated by dividing the total income of the country by its population.
  - **Income categories:** Countries are often categorized as high-income, middle-income, or low-income based on their per capita income.
- **Limitations of income:** While income is an important indicator, it doesn't tell the whole story about a country's development. Other factors like health, education, and environmental sustainability are also important.

### Key takeaway:



National development is a complex process that requires balancing different needs and priorities. While income is an important measure of development, it's essential to consider other factors as well to get a complete picture.

### Income and Other Important Factors

- **More than just money:** Just like individuals, when we think about the development of a nation or region, we consider more than just income. Other factors are also crucial.
- **Key factors for development:**
  - **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** The number of children who die before their first birthday (out of every 1000 births). A lower IMR generally indicates better healthcare and living conditions.
  - **Literacy Rate:** The percentage of people who can read and write. Higher literacy rates are linked to better education and opportunities.
  - **School Attendance:** The percentage of children attending school. This shows how accessible education is and reflects the potential for future development.

### Comparing States: Haryana, Kerala, and Bihar

- **Per capita income:** Haryana has the highest, followed by Kerala, and then Bihar. If we only looked at income, Haryana would seem the most developed.
- **But there's more to the story:**
  - **Infant Mortality Rate:** Kerala has the lowest IMR, indicating better healthcare despite having lower per capita income than Haryana.
  - **School Attendance:** Bihar has the lowest school attendance, suggesting challenges in providing education to all children.

### Why this matters:

- **Development is multi-faceted:** It's about improving people's lives in many areas, not just increasing their income.
- **Different indicators tell different parts of the story:** Looking at a range of factors like health, education, and income gives us a more complete picture of development.
- **Every child matters:** High IMR and low school attendance are serious issues. They show that many children are not getting the basic necessities for a good life.

### Key takeaway:

To understand development, we need to look beyond just income and consider a range of factors that contribute to people's well-being.

## Public Facilities: Why They Matter

- **Money can't buy everything:** While income is important, it can't buy things like clean air, safe environments, or access to quality healthcare and education.
- **Collective benefits:** Many essential services are best provided collectively, meaning everyone benefits, regardless of their individual income. Examples include:
  - **Public safety:** It's more effective and affordable to have community-wide security than for each house to hire its own guards.
  - **Education:** Public schools ensure that all children have access to education, not just those whose parents can afford private schools.
  - **Healthcare:** Public health initiatives, like vaccination campaigns, protect entire communities from diseases.
- **Kerala's success:** Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it invests in public facilities like healthcare and education, even though its average income is lower than Haryana's.
- **Sri Lanka's example:** Sri Lanka has higher life expectancy than India despite lower per capita income, likely due to better public facilities and social support systems.

## Human Development Index (HDI)

- **Focusing on people:** The HDI emphasizes that development is about improving people's lives, not just increasing income.
- **Key components:** The HDI considers:
  - **Life expectancy:** How long people are expected to live.
  - **Education:** Measured by literacy rates and school enrollment.
  - **Per capita income:** The average income per person.

## Beyond the HDI:

- **What else matters?** The HDI is a good starting point, but there are other factors to consider when measuring human development, such as:
  - **Environmental sustainability:** Clean air, water, and a healthy environment are essential for well-being.
  - **Social equality:** Reducing discrimination and ensuring equal opportunities for all.
  - **Political freedom and participation:** People should have a say in decisions that affect their lives.

## Key takeaway:

Public facilities play a vital role in improving people's lives and promoting development. It's important to invest in these services to ensure that everyone has access to basic necessities and opportunities to thrive.

## Sustainability of Development



- **What is sustainable development?** It means ensuring that development today doesn't compromise the needs of future generations.
- **Why is it important?** Scientists have warned that our current patterns of development are not sustainable. We are using up resources faster than they can be replenished, and this could have serious consequences for the future.



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## Types of Resources

- **Renewable resources:** These can be replenished by nature, like groundwater and crops. However, even these can be overused. For example, excessive use of groundwater can deplete it faster than rainfall can replenish it.
- **Non-renewable resources:** These have a fixed stock and cannot be replenished, like fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas). While we may discover new sources, they will eventually run out.

## Crude Oil: A Case Study

- **Limited reserves:** Global crude oil reserves are estimated to last only about 50 more years at the current rate of extraction.
- **Unequal distribution:** Some countries have large reserves (like the Middle East), while others (like India) have to import oil, making them vulnerable to price fluctuations and supply disruptions.
- **Geopolitical implications:** Competition for dwindling oil resources can lead to conflicts and instability.

## Challenges and Questions

- **Essential for development?** Is crude oil truly essential for development, or can we find alternative energy sources?
- **India's challenges:** As a major oil importer, India faces challenges like rising import costs and potential supply shortages.
- **Global impact:** Environmental degradation affects everyone, regardless of national borders. We need to work together to ensure a sustainable future.

## Key Takeaways

- **Development needs to be sustainable:** We need to find ways to meet our needs today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- **Resource management:** We need to use resources wisely and invest in renewable energy sources.
- **Global cooperation:** Sustainability requires international cooperation to address environmental challenges and ensure a healthy planet for all.



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