TOPICS to be covered

1 Development — *Individual Dev*
National Dev

DEVELOPMENT

Ch-1
DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ Different persons can have different developmental goals

- ❖ What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.

DIFFERENT PEOPLE, DIFFERENT GOALS

Category	Developmental Goal
▪ 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.
▪ 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.

MSP

Govt → farmers

Income and Other Goals

- **You will notice one common thing:** What people desire are regular work, better wages, and decent price for their crops or other products that they produce.

- People want more income.

- People seek more income and besides that they also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals.

common dev goal → More Income

When people look at development They look at a

Mix of goals

Case of Women

- If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

Mix of goals

National Development

- Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development.

National Dev

Different
Notions

Conflicting
notions.

How to Compare Different Countries or States?

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

Q. Which aspects do we use to compare different countries?

Income of a Country?

A) ₹10 → ₹10,000

B) ₹50 → ₹20,000

- The income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the ~~total income~~ of the country.

- Why is the total income of countries not used to make comparisons between them? Because it doesn't give us Information about the population

Average Income /
Per person /
per capita.

10

10,000

$$A.I = \frac{T.I}{Population}$$

$$= \frac{10,000}{10}$$

$$= 1000$$

Problem With Average Income

- Let us consider two countries, A and B.
- Calculate the average income for both the countries.

Table: Comparison of Two Countries

| Country | Monthly incomes of citizens in 2012 (in Rupees) | | | | | |
	I	II	III	IV	V	Average
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	10,000
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000	10,000

Q. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use?

① Doesn't tell us about the distribution of income

② doesn't show disparity

③ If we only consider income, we ignore other imp criteria

World Bank Criteria

- When it comes to income, the World Bank divides the world's economies into four income groups: high, upper-middle, lower-middle, and low.

- India continues to be a lower-middle-income country.

Income and Other Criteria

- When we looked at individual aspirations and goals, 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.

- When we think of a nation or a region, we may, besides average income, think of other equally important attributes. What could these attributes be?

→ Health indicators
→ Education indicators

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.

Table : Per Capita Income of Selected States

State	Per Capita Income (in Rs)
Haryana	1,80,174
Kerala	1,63,475
Bihar	34,409

Source : Economic Survey 2018-19, A29

TABLE : Some Comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

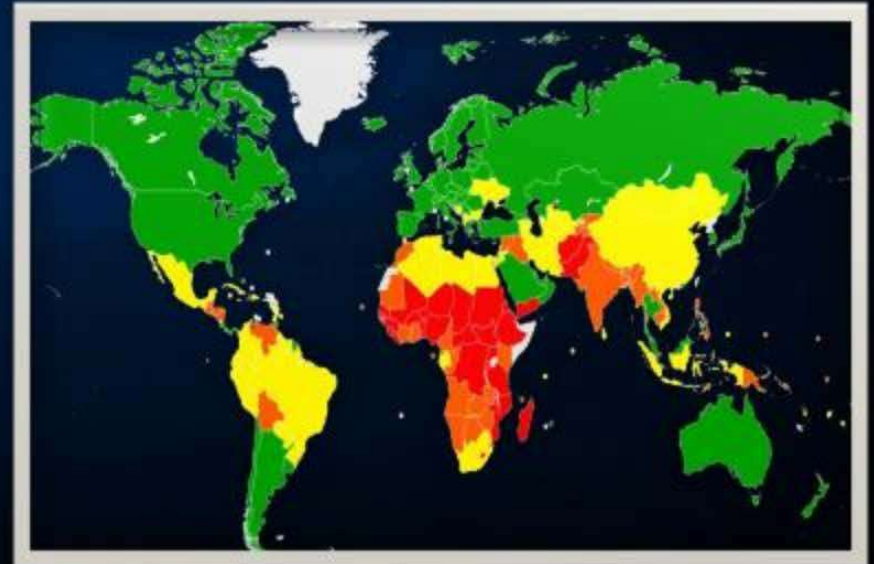| State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2017)	Literacy Rate % 2011	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	② 30	② 82	② 61
Kerala	① 10	① 94	① 83
Bihar	③ 35	③ 62	③ 43

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

Human Development Report

- Even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate measure of the level of development.

- Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.

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

Human Development Report, 2014

TABLE : Some Data Regarding India and its Neighbours for (2013)

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP $)	Life Expectancy at birth	Literacy Rate for 15+ yrs. population 2005-2012	HDI Rank in the world
Sri Lanka	9250	74.3	91.2	73
India	5150	6.4	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

(handwritten note above "Life Expectancy": Health indicator)

Life Expectancy at birth denotes, as the name suggests, average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

$$UN < 18.5 - 25 < OW$$

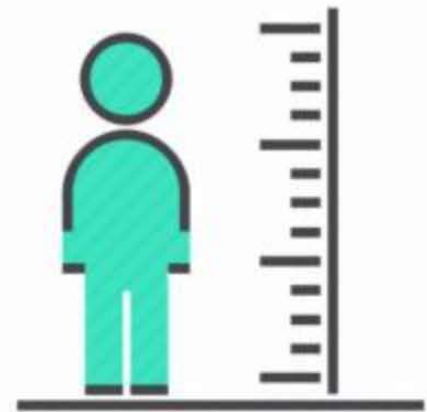$$\frac{W \, kgs}{(h \, m)^2}$$

This is easy to calculate.
↓

Take the weight of the person in kg. Then take the height in metres. Divide the weight by the square of the height.
↓

If this figure is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered undernourished. However, if this BMI is more than 25, then a person is overweight

Q. If a person weighs 65 kg and the person's height is 165 cm (1.65 m).

$$BMI = \frac{65}{(1.65)^2}$$

$$= \,?$$

Public Facilities

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

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

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

- Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate.

- In some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well.

Sustainability of Development

- Suppose a particular country is quite developed.

- We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations.

- 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.

Groundwater in India

- Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves.

- Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions, hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.

- Renewable resource?

- If we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.

Exhaustion of Natural Resources

Table : Crude Oil Reserves

Region / Country	Reserves (2013) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808.5	78.1
United States of America	44.2	12.1
World	1687.9	53.3

- 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.

- Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.

- Our future is linked together.