


Class 10 Economics – Chapter 1: Development

What is Development?

- **Development** means growth, progress, or improvement.
- People have **different development goals** based on their needs and life situations.

 *Example:*


- A **landless farmer** wants better wages.
- A **rich urban boy** may want a big car.
- A **girl** wants freedom and equality with her brother.

Key Ideas:

1. **Different people, different goals:** Not everyone wants the same thing.
2. **Conflicting goals:** What benefits one might harm another.
 - e.g., dams help cities but may displace tribals.

Income and Other Goals

- People want **income**, but also:
 - Equality
 - Freedom
 - Security
 - Respect

 So, **development is not only about money** but also about non-material things like dignity and rights.



 Add: (Fig. 2 – Cartoon on rickshaw puller & development)

What is National Development?

- **National development** means progress of the whole country.
- People may have **different ideas**:
 - Some want better infrastructure.
 - Others want more jobs or less inequality.

 National development must consider **what benefits most people**, not just a few.

How to Compare Different Countries?

We compare countries using **Average Income** (also called **Per Capita Income**):

Per Capita Income = Total income of country ÷ Total population

Income Category	Per Capita Income (US\$, 2019)
Rich countries	Above \$12,000
Poor countries	Below \$2,500
India (2019)	\$6,700

Limitation of Average Income

- Average income hides **inequality**.
 - e.g., In **Country B**, one person is rich, others poor → average looks high, but most are poor.

Income and Other Criteria

Besides income, development must consider:

- **Health** (infant mortality, life expectancy)
- **Education** (literacy, attendance)
- **Public facilities** (schools, hospitals)

📌 Table: (Fig. 5 – Comparison of Haryana, Kerala, and Bihar)

State	Income (₹)	Literacy (%)	IMR (per 1000)	School Attendance (%)
Haryana	2,36,147	82	30	61
Kerala	2,04,105	94	7	83
Bihar	40,982	62	32	43

✅ Kerala performs better in health and education, despite lower income than Haryana.

Importance of Public Facilities

- Income alone can't buy:
 - Pollution-free air
 - Clean water
 - Safe roads
- These must be provided by the **government** for everyone.

✚ *Example:* You go to school because the government builds one in your area.

Human Development Index (HDI)

The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** uses HDI to rank countries. HDI includes:

1. **Income (GNI per capita)**
2. **Life Expectancy**
3. **Education (mean years of schooling)**

Country	GNI (\$)	Life Expectancy	Schooling Years	HDI Rank
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	10.6	73
India	6,681	69.7	6.5	130
Bangladesh	4,976	72.6	6.2	134

✚ Add: (Fig. 7 – HDI comparison table of India and neighbours)

Sustainability of Development

Sustainable development = Using resources in a way that they're available for **future generations**.

Key Issues:

1. **Overuse of groundwater** (Punjab, U.P., etc.)
2. **Exhaustion of 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

✚ Add: (Fig. 8 – Table of oil reserves and years left)

Quote to remember:

"We have not inherited the Earth from our forefathers, we have borrowed it from our children."



CBSE Question Trends

Type	Common Questions
1 mark	Define HDI / per capita income
3 marks	Conflicting goals / Public facilities importance
5 marks	Compare states or countries on HDI
Calculation	Average income or BMI