

⊗ Introduction :- Development is a comprehensive term which includes increase in per capita income, improvement in living standard of people, reduction in poverty etc.

⊗ National Development :- It is a comprehensive term which includes improvement in living standard of the people, increase in per capita income, providing education, medical care, social services to the citizens of the country.

⊗ Characteristics of Development :- (i) Different people have different development goals.
(ii) One goal may be development for one person & may not be development for other.
(iii) Income is most important component of development. But, along with income, people also seek good health, peace, literacy etc.
(iv) For development people look at mixed goals.

⊗ Sustainable Development :- It is that process of economic development which aims at judicious use of both renewable & non renewable resources without harming the balance of the environment.

⊗ How Can Sustainable Development Be Achieved :-

It can be achieved in the following ways :

- (i) scientific & proper use of resources
- (ii) Judicious use of resources for better future
- (iii) No increase in population
- (iv) Protection of flora & fauna from human exploitation.

⑧ Average Income / Per Capita Income :- It is defined as the total income of a country divided by its total population.

$$PCI = \frac{\text{Total Income of a Country}}{\text{Total Population of that country}}$$

PCI is calculated in US Dollars because US Dollars is considered the medium of international exchange. It is accepted as method of payment across the world.

⑨ Importance of Sustainable Development :- The issue of sustainability is important for development due to the following reasons :

- (i) It cares for the needs of the future generations.
- (ii) It provides an efficient use of natural resources.
- (iii) It focuses on quality life.
- (iv) It provides long term solution.
- (v) It focuses on the protection of environment.
- (vi) It focuses on the use of alternate sources of energy.

⑩ National Income :- The total sum of all goods & services within a country during a period of one year plus net income from abroad is called national income.

⑪ World Bank Criteria of Development :- World Bank was established in 1944. It is a financial institution that provides loans to different nations for development. The World Bank uses some principles to classify different countries. It considers only per capita income as the indicator of development. Acc to World Development Report, 2016 countries with the PCI of

12236 USD per annum & above in 2016 were considered rich countries. The countries with the PCI of 1005 USD or less were called low income or poor countries. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its PCI in 2016 was just 1840 USD per annum. 3

⊕ Average & Limitation of Its Use :- The concept of average income is used by World Bank to differentiate rich countries & poor countries. The countries have different population. By comparing the national income, we cannot determine which country is more developed. So we use the concept of average.

Limitation :- The 'averages' hide disparities. eg - There are two countries A & B, where the monthly income may be same. In country A, most of the people have higher incomes. In country B, a few people are extremely rich with high income while most of the people are extremely poor with very less income. So, everybody would like to live in country 'A' because it has equal distribution of income while in country 'B' there is much difference between the income of rich & poor.

⊕ United Nations Development Programme :- UNDP is the United Nation's global development network. It connects countries to knowledge, experience & resource to build a better life. It provides expert advice, training & grant support to developing countries. The principles used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from one used by the World. It was a combination of

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factors such as health, education & income as indicators of development.

⊗ Human Development :- It is the process of enlarging people's choices as well as raising the level of well-being so that they can lead a meaningful life.

⊗ Human Development Index :- It is an index prepared by the World Bank under which all the nations of the world are ranked according to their performance in various parameters like per capita income, life expectancy, literacy rate etc.

⊗ Human Development Report :- According to the HDR, health & education are the indicators of the development besides food, clothes & shelter. HDR compares countries on the basis of education level of the people, their health status & per capita income.

⊗ Basic Criteria Used to Compare Underdeveloped Countries With Developed Countries :-

① Body Mass Index :- This is a criteria used to determine if adults are undernourished or overnourished. It is calculated by dividing the weight by square of height (in metres). If BMI is less than 18.5, the person would be considered undernourished. If the BMI is more than 25, the person is considered overweight.
eg- weight of a person is 60kg & height is 5'6" then
Height in metres = 1.676 m

$$BMI = \frac{60}{2.81} = 21.35$$

- ② Literacy Rate :- It measures the proportion of literate population in 7 & above age group. The more the developed the country is.
- ③ Infant Mortality Rate :- It is one of the most important health indicators. It is the number of children that die before reaching the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year. Lower the infant mortality rate, better are the health services.
- ④ Net Attendance Ratio :- It is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.
- ⑤ Life Expectancy at Birth :- Average expected length of life of a person at the time of the birth is known as life expectancy at birth.
- ⑥ Different People Have Different Goals of Development :- Different goals are the desires of the people. They are different for different individuals. Since people come from different situations, their development goals differ. eg - poor people have goals of food & shelter, unemployed youths have goals of jobs, industrialists have goals of higher profit, farmers have goal of more harvest.
- ⑦ Different People May Have Conflicting Goals :- The industrialists may want more dams to get electricity - But this may submerge the land. It may also disrupt the lives the people who are displaced such as tribals. The Sardar Sarovar Dam

is an example of conflicting development goals for 6. the people who are being affected by it. Some people of Gujarat are happy as they will get more water for irrigation but the people of M.P. are disappointed as their villages & large part of land will submerge in water.

⊕ Difference Between Developed Countries & Developing Countries :-

<u>Developed Countries</u>	<u>Developing Countries</u>
(i) Countries with higher per capita income	(i) Countries with less per capita income
(ii) The living standard of people is very high	(ii) The living standard of people is not high
(iii) Life is better due to good	(iii) Lack of Good Health facilities
(iv) Life expectancy is more eg - USA, UK, Japan	(iv) Life expectancy is less eg - India, Brazil etc

⊕ Money Cannot Buy All the Goods & Services :-

- (i) One can buy material things on which the life depends. But the quality of our life depends upon non-material things also like equal treatment, freedom, security, respect of others etc
- (ii) Money cannot buy us a pollution free environment, unadulterated medicines, peace etc
- (iii) Money cannot protect us from infectious disease.
- (iv) There are many facilities like schools, colleges, parks,

hospitals which an individual cannot afford. All these are to be provided by the government or society.

(v) Money cannot buy us a government which takes decisions for the welfare of the common people.

⊗ Examples of Environmental Degradation :- The environmental degradation can be observed in different ways. Deforestation, falling level of ground water, soil erosion, water pollution, burning of fossil fuels, ozone depletion due to release of CFCs from AC & refrigerators are some of the examples of environmental degradation.

⊗ Overusing a Resource :- It means more usage of a resource than it is replenished by the nature. Let us consider the example of groundwater. It is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature. The farmers of Punjab have overused the groundwater. This has led to lowering of water table.

⊗ Common Goals :- These are some needs which are common to all like income, freedom, equality, security, respect etc.

⊗ Literacy is Essential For Economic Development :-

- (i) Illiterate people are easily cheated & exploited by the traders, shopkeepers & employers.
- (ii) There is shortage of skilled workers in India. This shortage can be overcome only through literacy.
- (iii) Most of the illiterate people are engaged in primary & unorganised sector so their earning is very low.

⊗ Public Distribution System :- It is a food security⁸ programme under which govt provides foodgrains & other essential items to the poor at an affordable price.

⊗ Kerala Has Very Low IMR :- Kerala has very high literacy rate & literate people take care of their children better than illiterates. Moreover, the health facilities are better in Kerala. So Kerala has very low infant mortality rate.

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