
DEVELOPMENT

Development is a process of change: Change for betterment is development.

For a landless rural laborer more days of work and better wages means development.

- On the other hand, for a boy from a rich urban family, pursuing studies abroad may be development.

Thus we can say that:

- DIFFERENT PERSONS CAN HAVE DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS
- WHAT MAY BE DEVELOPMENT FOR ONE MAY NOT BE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE OTHER, IT MAY BE DESTRUCTIVE FOR OTHERS

Example: To get more electricity an industrialist may want more dams but the community whose land gets submerged due to building of dam may oppose it.

What are the general goals for development?

- INCOME- The most common goal for people is to desire for regular work, better wages decent price of their crop or products, in other words they want more **income**.
- NON MATERIAL THINGS- which sometimes improve the quality of life are sometime more important than income, for example_ Equal treatment, freedom, security, respect are some of the many things that cannot be easily measured but mean a lot in our lives.
- MIX OF GOALS- for development people look for a mix of goals. A woman who is engaged in paid work enjoys more dignity in the household and society and if there is respect for woman there will be more sharing of work and acceptance of women working outside, this will encourage more women to take up jobs.

Some examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives?

The factors other than income which are important in our lives are freedom, security, equal treatment, facilities for family, working atmosphere, quality, respect etc.

Example:

1. A job may give you less pay but may give you regular employment i.e. A sense of security
2. A job may give at a far off place but it may give you facilities for your family and a working atmosphere, this would give you more freedom.
3. A woman who is engaged in paid work earns more respect in her household and society.

National development-

Different people may have different as well as conflicting ideas of a country's development. But for national development we have to think of goals which are fair and just for all. The ideas should benefit a large number of people.

Comparisons between different nations

Some countries are considered more developed than others. This comparison can be done on the basis of some attributes. One of the most important attributes is income. Countries with higher income are more developed as such countries are able to provide all the things man needs with the help of that income.

National Income

National income is the sum total of income from goods and services produced within the country and income coming from abroad.

For comparing countries national income is not a very useful measure as countries have different population and by comparing national income we cannot tell what an average person earns in that country. Therefore we have to compare the **average income/per capita income**.

Average / Per capita income

The average income of a country is the total income of the country divided by its total population.

$$\text{Average income} = \frac{\text{National income}}{\text{Total population}}$$

Disadvantage of comparing countries on the basis of Average income

The major disadvantage is that it hides disparities, i.e... It does not tell us how income is distributed among the people. E.g. Country A and B may have identical average income but country A may be preferred as it has more equitable distribution of wealth on the other hand country B may be having mostly poor and very few rich people.

World Bank's classification of countries.

According to world development report 2006 brought out by the World Bank countries are classified on the basis of their per capita income. The classification is thus.

1. Countries with per capita income above Rs. 4,53000 per annum are rich countries or developed countries e.g. U.S.A., U.K., Japan, Germany, Singapore-etc.
2. Countries with per capita income between Rs. 4,53000 to 37,000 are called developing, or middle income countries. E.g. Sri Lanka, China, Brazil etc.
3. Countries with per capita income less than Rs. 37,000 are called low income countries, eg India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal etc. Per capita income in India is Rs. 28000 per annum.

Other attributes to be considered besides per Capita income are:

- (a) **Infant mortality rate**- The number of children that die before that age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
- (b) **Literacy rate**- measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
- (c) **Net attendance ratio**- is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending "School as a percentage of total number of children of the same age group. Therefore we can say that money alone is not an indicator of the facilities, goods and services that citizens can use, e.g. In Kerala the per capita income is lower than Punjab but the infant mortality rate is low and the health, education and PDS works better there. **Criterion of UNDP for measuring development of countries** is different from world bank it compares countries based on a) Education level b) health status c) per capita income."

Sustainability of development

Sustainability is the capacity to use the resources judiciously and maintain their balance. Every generation wants to take maximum benefit from the resources but this would lead to disastrous consequences because the resources would get exhausted and our future generations would be deprived of these resources.

Non renewable resources

These resources cannot be replenished. New sources may be added but they too may get exhausted. E.g. Crude oil is being constantly explored so that we can add to the resource. These resources must be used carefully and we must try to find methods of recycling and reusing them.

Renewable resources

The resources like wind, water, solar energy are inexhaustible but we must see that they are not put to wrong use otherwise they too would soon be degraded.

“The earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person”.

This is a relevant statement in today's times as we may have abundance of resources if we use them judiciously and save for our future generations. If we use them greedily then there will not be any resource left for our children.

Environmental degradation around us

The consequences of environmental degradation can be felt everywhere and it is not just a national issue it can be felt internationally. If due to overuse or misuse of natural resources one part of the world gets degraded, it has effects on other parts of the world also e.g.

1. Testing of atom bomb can have bad effects on other parts of the world.
2. Dumping of industrial waste into rivers have led to their degradation.
3. The effect of oil spill in the Persian Gulf during the gulf war was also seen in the snowfall in Kashmir during winters.

Reasons for 40% people being undernourished even though there is enough food in the country

1. A large number of people are so poor that they cannot afford nutritious food.
2. Lack of education and health facilities is also a cause of low nutritional level.
3. In several states of India the public Distribution system is not functioning properly.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

This index is used to calculate if the adults are undernourished. Take the weight of a person in kg and his height in meters. Divide the weight by square of the height. If it is less than 18.5 then the person is undernourished and if it is more than 25 then the person is overweight.

EXERCISE

SOLVED EXERCISE

Q.1 What is development?

Ans. Development refers to the process as a result of which along with increase in real per capita income there is a reduction in inequality. Proverb, Illiteracy and diseases. In other words, these are improvement in the economic welfare of the people and their standard of living rises.

Q.2 Mention any four characteristics of development.

Ans. (i) Different people have different developmental goals.
(ii) What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may be destructive for the other.
(iii) Income is the most important component of development but along with income people also seek equal treatment, good health, peace, literacy etc.

Q.3 What is national income?

Ans. National income is defined as the total value of all the goods and services produced within a country plus income coming from abroad.

Q.4 What is per capita income?

Ans. When the total National income is divided by the Total population, it is called per capita income.

Q.5 What is infant mortality Rate?

Ans. It indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in the particular year.

Q.6 What is Literacy rate?

Ans. It measures that proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

Q.7 What is Net attendance Ratio?

Ans. It is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage to total number of children in the same age group.

Q.8 What contributes to the human development?

Ans. There are many economic as well as non-economic factors which contribute to the human development.

- (i) Living a long and healthy life.
- (ii) To have education, information and knowledge,
- (iii) Enjoying decent standard of living.
- (iv) Enjoying basic fundamental rights like freedom, security, education etc.
- (v) To have equality and enjoyment of human rights.

Q.9 What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of the criterion?

Ans. **1. Rich or High Income countries:** Countries with per capita income of Rs. 4,53,000 per annum and above in 2004 are called rich countries.

2. Poor or Low Income countries: The countries with per capita income of Rs. 37,000 or less are called low-income countries.

India comes in the category of low-income countries because its per capita income in 2004 was just Rs. 28,000 per annum. The rich countries, excluding, countless of Middle East and certain other small countries are generally called developed countries.

Limitation

- (i) It covers only economic aspect ignoring peace, health, environment, education, longevity etc.
- (ii) The method cannot provide us distribution of income.

Q.10 Distinguish between human and economic development.

Ans.

Human Development	Economic Development
1. It is broader aspect of development as it includes monetary as well as.	1. It is a narrow concept as it includes only monetary aspects.
2. it is the process of both quantitative and qualitative growth.	2. It includes only quantitative growth.
3. Human development is end or the final goal of all developments.	3. It is means to achieve human development.

Q.11 What are major features of sustainable development?

Ans. Main features of sustainable development are as under

- 1. Efficient use of natural resources:** Sustainable development does not mean that natural resources should not be used at all. It simply means that natural resources and environment should be used in an efficient manner as to achieve long term net objectives like increases in income and employment abolition of poverty. Impotent in sandal of lining etc.
- 2. No reduction in the quality of life of the future generation:** Sustainable development describes those activities which in order to maintain existing high stand of living prove detrimental to natural resources and environment. According to this concept, one should desist from undertaking such activities as increase in pollution and decrease in quality of life of future generations.
- 3. No increase in pollution:** Sustainable development describes those activities which, in order to maintain existing high standard of living prove detrimental to natural resources and environment. According to this concept, one should desist from undertaking, such activities as increase in pollution and decrease in quality of life of future generations.

Q.12 "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person". How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.

Ans. Sustainability is the capacity to use the resources judiciously and maintain their balance. Every generation wants to get the retest benefits from the available resources but such dung would-be quite disastrous because the available resources shall be exhausted at a result and especially our coming generations will be deprived of such resources. So we should use our resources most judiciously so that a certain part of them is left for our coming generation to use it in fuse. We should protect our animal wealth, both animals and birds form human exploitation otherwise some species will be lost for ever. In such case our coming generations would be deprived of much charm and beauty which we enjoy today coming.

be seeing different varieties of animals and birds. Certain resources like water, wind energy and solar energy etc. are inexhaustible but we must see that they are not put wrong use- There is no harm in using the land for cultivating 6 we should see that its fertile outhouse sooner or later it will turn into a waste land.

Most of the mineral wealth and iron, cooper, gold, silver etc. is exhaustible and as such must be used gold carefully. However, we must devise methods of recycling these resources and reusing them.

No doubt, we should utilize our resources for our benefit but we should sustain them and maintain them of our future as well as for the welfare of our coming generations. That is why, it has been said, Earth ash enough sources to meet the demands of all but enough to satisfy the greed of even one person.