



**NOTES**

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

(ECONOMICS)

**DEVELOPMENT**



**REVISION NOTES  
CHAPTERWISE &  
TOPICWISE**

## Chapter 1: Development

## Concepts Covered:

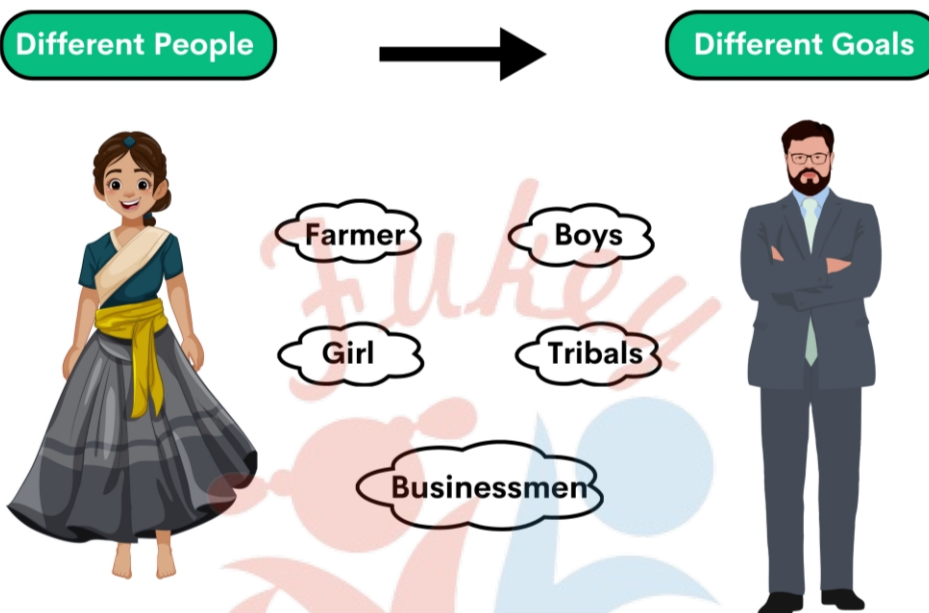
1. What Development Promises - Different People, Different Goals
  2. Income and other Goals
  3. National Development
    - Meaning
  4. How to compare different Countries or State?
    - Total income
    - Average or per capita Income
    - World Development report
      - Limitations of Average income
  5. Income and Other criteria
  6. Public facilities
    - Importance of Public facilities
  7. Body mass Index
    - Calculation of BMI
  8. Human Development Report
    - Health, education and standard of living are also some important factors
  9. Sustainability of Development
  10. Mind Map  
(Colourful & Interactive/ Complete All Concept Covered)
- Practice Questions (All Topics Available)

# Fukey Education

**DEVELOPMENT****WHAT DEVELOPMENT PROMISES - DIFFERENT PEOPLE, DIFFERENT GOALS**

## WHAT DEVELOPMENT PROMISES - DIFFERENT PEOPLE, DIFFERENT GOALS

### What Development Promises - Different People, Different Goals



DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PERSONS	
Category of Person	Developmental Goals/Aspirations
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.
Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	
A rural woman from a land-owning family	
Urban unemployed youth	
A boy from a rich urban family	
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.
An Adivasi from Narmada valley	

- Notion for development is different for different people.
- In fact, at times two person or groups may seek things which are conflicting.



**DEVELOPMENT****WHAT DEVELOPMENT PROMISES - DIFFERENT PEOPLE, DIFFERENT GOALS**

**A Demonstration meting against raising the height  
of sardar Sarovar dam of Narmada River**

**Conclusion**

There are two things to be noted:

1. Different persons can have different developmental goals.
2. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.



*Future's Key*

# Fukey Education

## INCOME AND OTHER GOALS

### Income and other goals

**Goals****≠ High Income Only**

There are goals other than income.

- Besides seeking more income, one-way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others.
- Quality of our life depends on:- Material and non-material things.
- It will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important.



Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals



## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### Meaning

- It is defined as a country's ability to enhance the living standards of its residents.
- For people, belief in nations' development is different.
- Improvement in people's living standards, providing basic things to citizens like food, education, social service, medical aid, etc, and increase in per capita income, is referred to as National development.
- It is very important to keep in mind that different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development.



# Fukey Education

## HOW TO COMPARE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OR STATE?

To compare countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher incomes are more developed than others with less income. As different countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person earns. So, we compare the average income of countries.

### Total Income

Income of all the resident of the country = Total income

### Average or per capita Income

Average income is the total income of the country divided by its total population. It is also called per capita income.

$$\text{Average Income} = \frac{\text{Total Income of Country}}{\text{Total Population of Country}}$$

It is also known as per capita income.

Therefore, comparison should be based on the average income.



### World Development report

- It is published by the World bank.
- This report is used to compare countries on the basis of income.
- Countries with per capita income of US ₹ 49,300 per annum and above in 2019, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US ₹ 2500 or less are called low-income countries.
- India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2017 was just US ₹ 6700 per annum.
- The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

### Limitations of Average income

- Averages are useful for comparison, but they hide disparities.
- It does not tell how the income is distributed among the people.





01

**DEVELOPMENT****HOW TO COMPARE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OR STATE?****COUNTRY WITH NO REACH AND NO POOR**

WE MADE THE  
CHAIRS AND  
WE USE THEM

**COUNTRY WITH REACH AND NO POOR**

WE MADE THE  
CHAIRS AND  
WE TOOK THEM



# Fukey Education



## INCOME AND OTHER CRITERIA

To achieve a goal, people earn more and want respect from others, the security of their lives, and freedom. If we consider per capita in the country's development, then Goa is the most developed and Bihar is the least developed state in India.

There are some other criteria which are also considered to measure the development of different states: -

**Net attendance ratio:** It is defined as the total number of children, the age group from 14 years attending the school from the total percentage of children in the same age group.

**Literacy rate:** It is the total number of people above 7 years who can write, read and understand. If the literacy rate is high, then the state is considered to be developed. Kerala has the highest literacy rate of 96.2% and Andhra Pradesh has the lowest literacy rate of 66.4%.

**Infant mortality rate:** It is the total number of children that die in one year of age as a proportion of 1000 births in a year. It shows how efficient health facilities are in any country. Kerala has the lowest infant mortality rate, that is deaths per 1000 live births and Madhya Pradesh has the highest mortality rate that is 48 per 1000 live births in India.



**Some comparative data on Punjab, Kerala, and Bihar:**

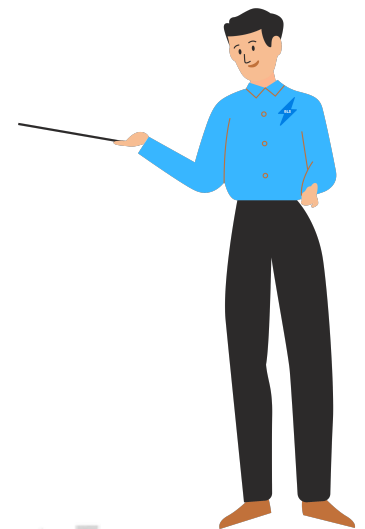
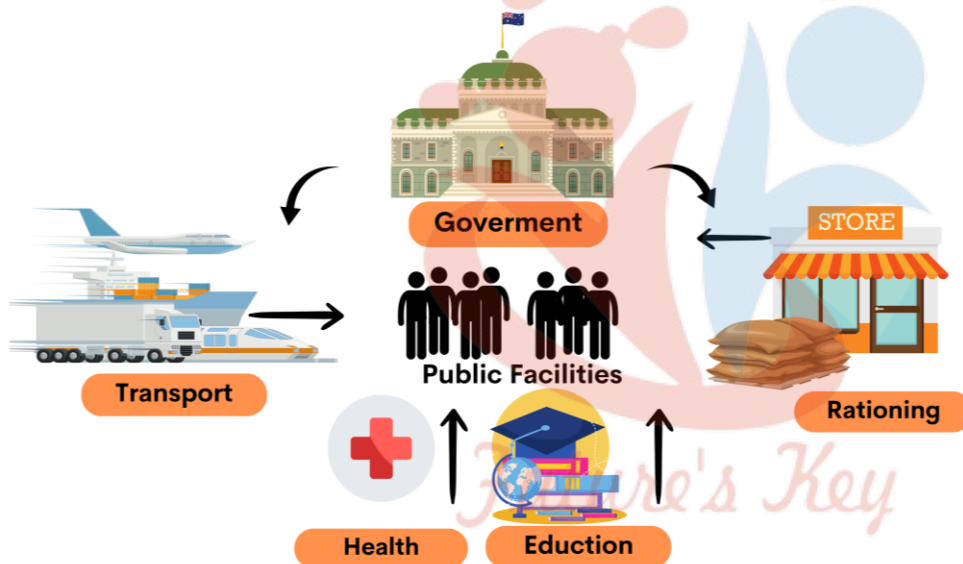
State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 (2003)	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)	Net Attendance Ratio for Class I-V (1995-96)
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

## PUBLIC FACILITIES

Facilities which are provided by the government are considered as public facilities like schools, hospitals, community halls, transport, electricity etc.

### Importance of Public facilities

- As we know that Punjab has more income than the average person in Kerala, but Kerala has a low infant Mortality Rate because of better public system like, Public Distribution System which provide Health and nutritional status to the state.
- Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.
- We need public facilities because we are not able to purchase all things by money. We cannot be able to buy a pollution free environment with the help of money.
- We require cooperation of community as a whole.



# Fukey Education

## BODY MASS INDEX

Body mass index (BMI) is calculated to measure the adults who are undernourished by calculating the weight of the person (kg) divided by the square of the height. If the value is less than 18.5, the person is undernourished and if it is more than 25, then the person is highly obese.

### Calculation of BMI

One must have two parameters to measure the BMI: the height of a person in meter and his weight in kg. Weight should be in pounds if the height of the person is given in inches. The BMI estimation formula is given as,

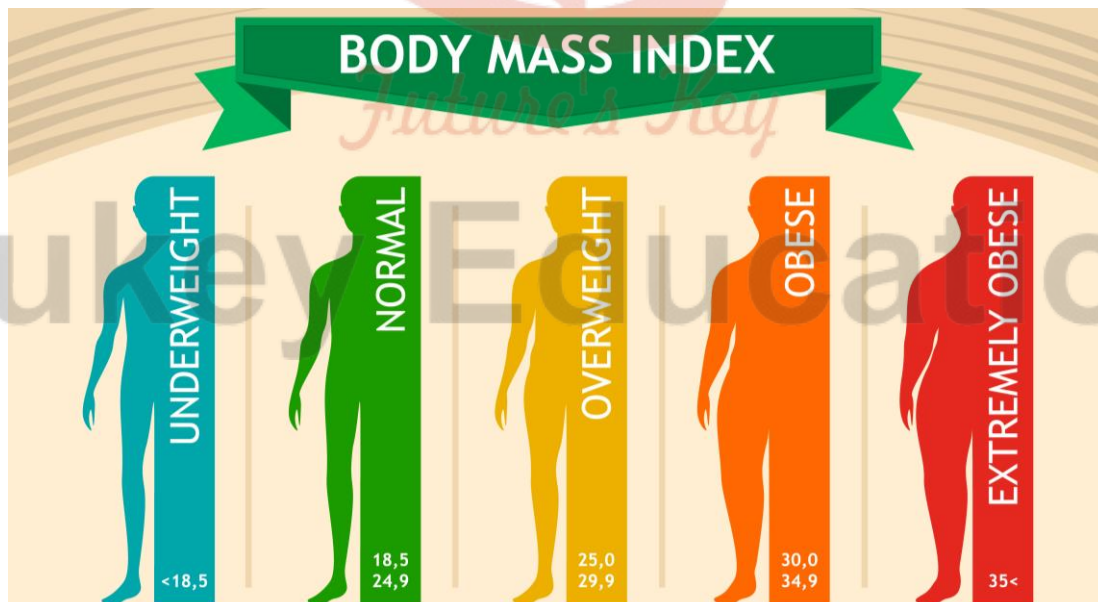
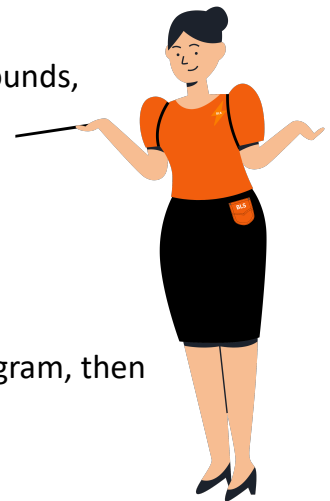
If the height and weight of the person is given in terms of inches and pounds, then BMI can be calculated using the given below formula.

$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight (in pounds)}}{\text{Height (In inches)}^2} \times 703$$

Where 703 is a conversion factor.

If the height and weight of the person is given in terms of meters and kilogram, then BMI can be calculated using the given below formula.

$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight (kg)}}{\text{Height (m)}^2}$$



## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

### Human Development Report

Income is an inadequate measure of the level of development.

**Health, education and standard of living are also some important factors**

UNDP (United Nation Development Programmes) Human Development Report

This report compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.

**HDI (Human Development Index)**

There are other important aspects that should be considered in measuring human development.



#### SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2019

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of people aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	10.6	73
India	6,681	69.7	6.5	130
Myanmar	4,961	67.1	5.0	148
Pakistan	5,005	67.3	5.2	154
Nepal	3,457	70.8	5.0	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72.6	6.2	134

**Source:** Human Development Report, 2020, United Nations Development Programme.

New York.

**NOTE: -**

1. HDI Stands for Human Development Index. HDI ranks in above table are out of 189 countries in all.
2. Life Expectancy at birth denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
3. Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.



## SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT

### Sustainability of Development

Sustainable Development refers to development of human with at the same time sustaining the ability of natural system. It is helpful to fulfil the needs of the human being without harming the ability of the future generation.

For sustainable development, we have to use non-renewable resources like carbon based originally designed fuel for the quantity how much we needed. Some renewable resources like groundwater will take long time for replenished. So, we should encourage the use of such renewable resources.

Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers, and other social scientists are working together.



01

## DEVELOPMENT

## MIND MAP

