

DEVELOPMENT

* Key terms

Development - Growth of economy along with the improvement in the quality of life of the people like health, education, etc.

» Development involves ~~think~~ thinking about:

1. Equality
2. Basic needs - Essential things required
3. Community - where all can live together
4. Better life for all

» Development can be defined as bringing about social change that allows people to achieve their human potential.

» It includes

1. Economic development
 2. Good governance
 3. Reducing poverty, illiteracy, etc.
- Etc.

1. Different people have different development goals

2. What may be development for one may not be development for others. It may even be destructive for others.

» Therefore, development is sometimes contrasting and conflicting.

INCOME AND OTHER GOALS

» Even though people have different developmental goals (regular work, better wages, decent crop price, etc.), they have something in common - they want more income.

» But, other than income, there are many more important goals:

1. Equal treatment
2. Freedom
3. Security
4. Respect
5. No discrimination, etc.

» Life not just depends on material things like money, but also on non-material things (like the ones mentioned above.)

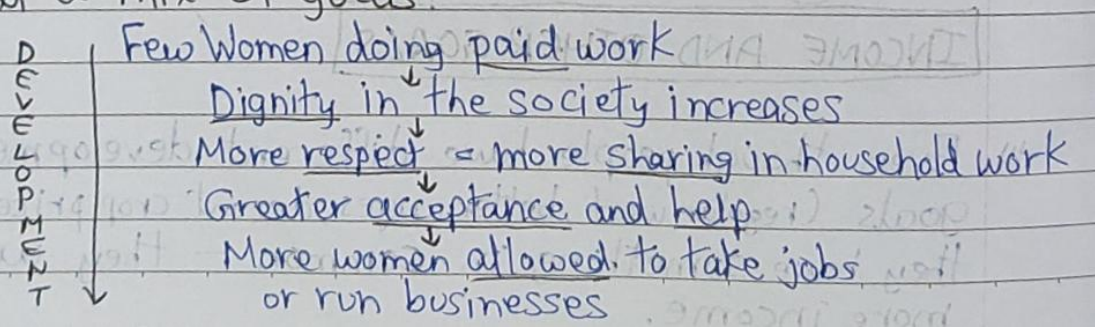
» Not every important thing can be measured.

» Example: You're looking for a job in a far place

Case I	Case II
<p>» Less wages</p> <p>» facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good working atmosphere • opportunities to learn • regular employment • more security 	<p>» High wages</p> <p>» considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may have high working hours • less time for family • lack of security and freedom

Which one would you choose?

» Similar to jobs, even for development, people look at a mix of goals.



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

» We know that different people = conflicting views on development

» National development means thinking about:

1. Considering different ideas
2. Decisions on conflicts
3. Fair and just path suitable for all
4. Better ways of doing things
5. Amount of people benefitted (large no. OR small group)

HOW TO COMPARE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OR STATES?

» We take one or more important characteristics for comparison like creativity, intelligence or friendliness while comparing students.

» However, there can be many other factors to consider.

» Similarly, while comparing two countries based on development, INCOME is the most important attribute.

↓

Income low = Development low
 Income high = Development high

① Total income - Income sum of all residents of country
 ↓ different populations of different countries
 ↓ doesn't help to know what an average person earns.

② Average Income / PER CAPITA INCOME - Income of an average person in the country

$$PCI = \frac{\text{Total income of country}}{\text{Total population}}$$

>>>

Date: _____ YOUVA _____
» According to World Development reports by World Bank
(In 2019) ↓

Per annum PCI
USD \$49,300 +
USD \$2500 or less

Development
↓ Rich / high-income country
Poor / low-income country

India's PCI (2019) - USD \$6700 per annum
(low middle-income country)

Rich countries = Developed countries.
(except Middle East)

★ Average income doesn't tell about the distribution of income. (as seen in Table 1.2)

INCOME AND OTHER CRITERIA

(Analyse Table 1.3 and Table 1.4, that's enough)

Observation:

Along with income, there are many other criterias to measure development.

The ones given in the table (1.4) are:

1. Infant Mortality Rate - No. of children that die before the age of 1 year per 1000 live children born in that year

2. Literacy Rate - proportion of literate population aged 7 and above.

3. Net attendance Ratio - Total number of 14-15 year olds attending school as a percentage of total children of same age group

PUBLIC FACILITIES

- » Money can't buy everything, like:
- pollution-free environment
 - guarantee of getting unadulterated medicines
 - a healthy and good community
 - protection from diseases

» If all depends on the society or community of which you are a part.

» These services must not be bought by each individual, but provided collectively.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

» There are many criterias for measuring development like income, education and health.

» United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) published the Human Development Report, to compare countries based on:

- education levels (literacy rate, yrs of schooling)
- health status (x life expectancy)
- per capita income (living standard)

(Analyse Table 1.6)

Observation :

» Small country, Sri Lanka is ahead of a big country, India in terms of HDI. [SL-73; IND-131]

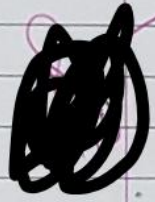
» Nepal and Bangladesh have low per capita income but better in life expectancy.

SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT

- Development must go up further and be maintained for future generations.
- No resources must be exploited in such development

Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources
Replenished by nature but are overused.	Exhausted after few years of use cannot be replenished.
Eg - <u>Ground water</u> (rain replenishes it, but if we use it more than what is replenished, we are <u>OVERUSING</u> it), <u>solar energy</u> , <u>wind energy</u>	Eg - <u>Coal</u> , <u>petroleum</u> (Many new resources are discovered, but soon get exhausted.)

- Environmental degradation is a major issue.
- ↓
- It's no more region or nation specific, it's the matter of future.



Sustainable development is a new area with continuous research.

It aims to prove that - development is perennial

* Sustainability of development means that development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of future generations.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

»» Determines nutrition levels

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

»» Healthy BMI range - 18.5 to 24.5

- Underweight - BMI ^{less than} < 18.5
- Overweight - BMI _{more than} > 24.5