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UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL SCIENCE TEXTBOOK FOR CLASS X

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CHAPTER I
DEVELOPMENT

The idea of development or progress



DEVELOPMENT





What a country should be like?

What are the essential things that we require?

Can life be better for all?

How should people live together?

Can there be more equality?

Idea of Development

The idea of development or progress has always been with us

It is only through a democratic political process that these hopes and possibilities can be achieved in real

We have aspirations or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live

DEVELOPMENT



Development is the process in which something grows, becomes more mature and advance.

Different people have different development goals.



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
- 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

- To dig tube wells and canals for irrigation
- Higher support prices for crops
- Availability of hard working and cheap labour
- Crop insurance



A rural woman from a land owning family

- To get fossil fuels and natural gases In their daily life
- Good and proper education to her children .



Urban unemployed youth

- To find a good job
- Earn a decent wage with that work
- Maintain a good standard of living



A boy from a rich urban family

- To get quality education and persue his studies abroad.
- Require the availability of vocational education and training.
- Require capital to start his own business



A girl from a rich urban family

- She gets as much freedom as her brother
- Able to decide what she wants to do in life.
- She is able to pursue her studies abroad.



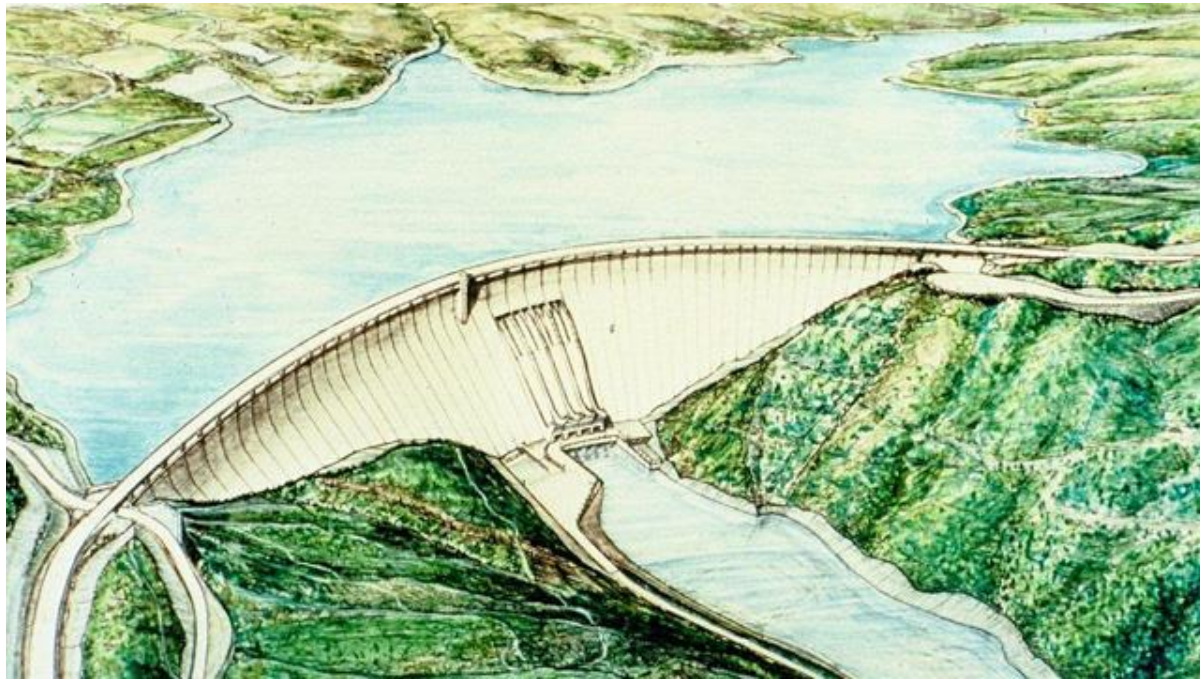
***An adivasi* from Narmada valley**

- **To attain land for cultivation and build his house**
- **Social Equality**
- **School education for children**
- **Employment**
- **Market to sell the products**



People may have conflicting development goals

- A dam is development for a farmer because he gets water for irrigation.
- It is destructive for a tribal man because his living place will be submerged in water.



- **The developmental goals of one may even be destructive for the other**



- People May have different and conflicting notion about a country's development.



Cottage and village industries must develop



Large scale industries should develop

Different people have different developmental goals



**What may be
development for one may
not be development for
others**



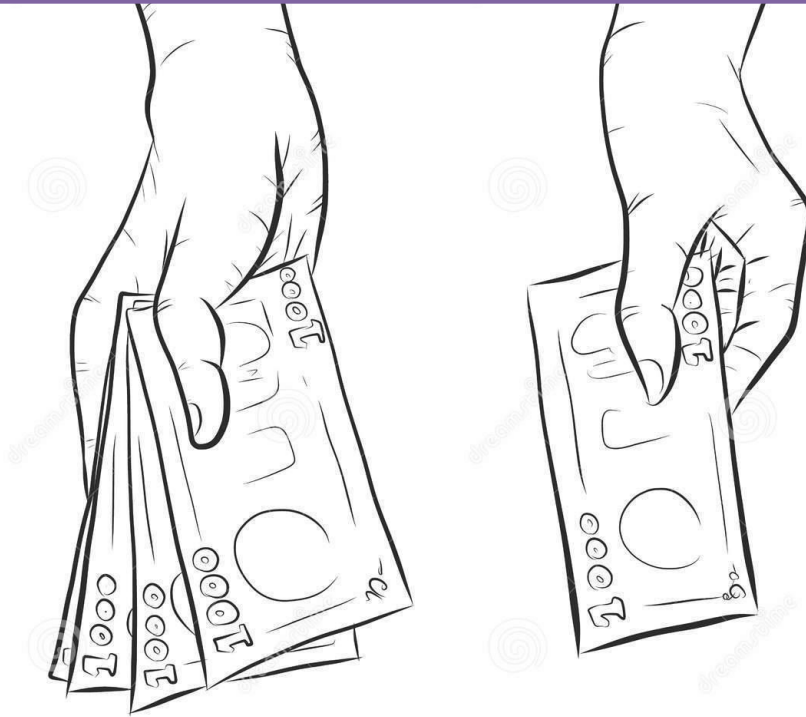
**People look at a
mix of goals,
rather than one**



INCOME AND OTHER GOALS

- Common demands as per table 1.1
- **Regular work**
- **Better wages**
- **Decent price for their crops or other products**
- **They want more income.**

Money or Income is one of the main development goals of most of the people because money can get a person material things needed to live well.



Goals other than Income

- Equal treatment
- Freedom
- Security
- Respect of others
- They resent discrimination.
- **Material goods are not all that you need to live.**
- Quality of our life also depends on non-material things.
- Eg: Friendship

Job in a far off place

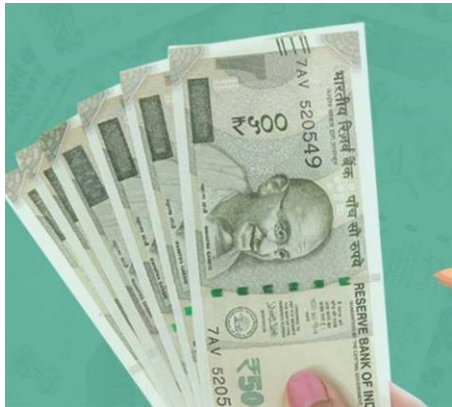
- Facilities for his family
- Working atmosphere
- Opportunity to learn

1 Job may give him less pay but offer regular employment that enhances his sense of security.

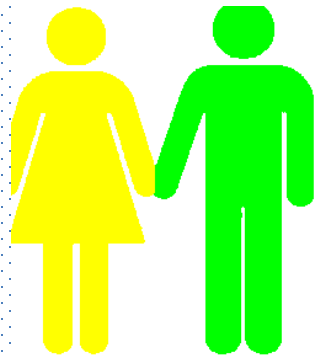
2 High pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. No sense of security and freedom.

For development people look for a mix of goals

- **Money**



Equal Treatment



EQUAL RIGHTS

Good Health



k22577922 www.fotosearch.com

Respect

Security

- **It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases**
- **respect for women**
- **There would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside.**

- **A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.**
- **Developmental goals are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.**

POLITICAL

SOCIAL

ECONOMIC

**NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**

TECHNOLOGY

INFRASTRUCTURE

- **National Development provides ability to a nation to improve the lives of its citizens.**
- **Increase in GDP**
- **Literacy Rate and Health facilities**
- **Job opportunities**
- **Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development.**

HOW TO COMPARE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OR STATES?

Income is considered to be one of the most important attributes to compare countries.

Countries with higher income developed countries.

National Income is the total income of a country

PERCAPITA INCOME

- **The average income is also called per capita income.**
- **It is the total income of the country divided by its total population.**
- **PERCAPITA INCOME =**
Total Income
Population

As per report by the World Bank - 2017

- **Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries.**
- **894314**
- **USA, Great Britain, France, Japan**

LOW INCOME COUNTRIES

as per World Bank Report 2017

- **Countries with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries**

Bangladesh. Ethiopia , Somalia

- **70842**

Middle Income Countries

- The countries in which per capita income is more than **\$ 955** and less than **\$ 12,056** are called medium developed countries.
- Examples: Srilanka, Brazil, India
- India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2017 was just \$ 1820 per year

Average Income is useful for comparison but hide disparities

TABLE 1.2 COMPARISON OF TWO COUNTRIES

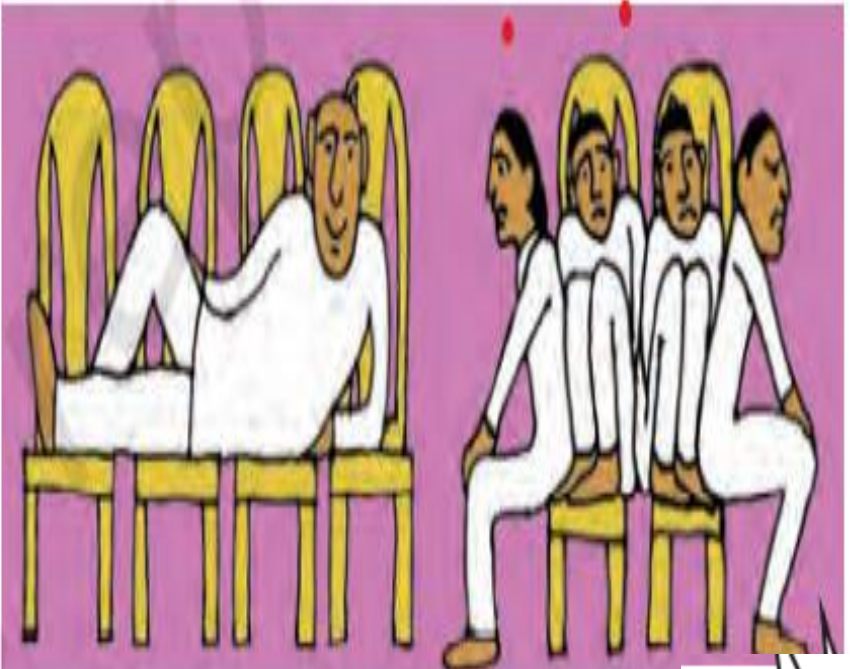
Country	Monthly incomes of citizens (in Rupees)					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Average
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000	

COUNTRY WITH NO RICH AND NO POOR

WE
MADE THE
CHAIRS
AND WE
USE
THEM.



COUNTRY WITH RICH AND POOR



WE
MADE THE
CHAIRS
AND HE
TOOK
THEM.

INCOME AND OTHER CRITERIA

- Income alone is not sufficient for people's welfare.
- They need safety and security, good health, education, equal treatment, respect etc.
- There may not be development even in countries where income is high.

- **Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR)** indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

National Infant Mortality Rate

	2017	2018
National average	33	32
Madhya Pradesh	47	48
Assam	44	41
Chhattisgarh	38	41
Odisha	41	40
Kerala	10	7



Net Attendance Ratio

- **Net Attendance Ratio** is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

Literacy Rate

- *Literacy Rate* measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.

Comparison between Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

STATE	PER CAPITA INCOME 2017	INFANT MORTALITY RATE 2017	LITERACY RATE 2011	NET ATTENDANCE RATIO 2013- 2014
HARYANA	1,80,174	30	82	61
KERALA	1,63,475	10	94	83
BIHAR	34,409	35	62	43

- **If we consider only per capita income, we will conclude that Haryana is the most developed among the three state.**
- **However, if we consider the other criteria like life expectancy, literacy rate and net attendance ratio also, we will conclude that Kerala is the most developed among the three states.**

PUBLIC FACILITIES

SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE GOVT TO THE CITIZENS
FOR THEIR WELLBEING AND OVER ALL
DEVELOPMENT

Public facilities



सत्यमेव जयते

PUBLIC FACILITIES


- **Money in our pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to live well.**
- **So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use**

Pollution-free environment



Unadulterated medicines



The background of the image is a dark blue field filled with numerous light blue, spiky virus-like particles of varying sizes. A large, white, semi-transparent circular frame is centered on the image, containing the text. The text is written in a bold, red, sans-serif font and is arranged in seven lines, centered within the circle.

**Money may also not
be able to protect
you from infectious
diseases, unless the
whole of your
community takes
preventive steps.**

- All citizens are not equal in a nation
- Some are capable to meet the basic needs but some are not. Sometimes they too cannot afford to do it.
- Provide goods and services collectively - the best and cheapest way.
- Appointment of security man
- School and other facilities

- **Infant mortality rate in Kerala is less**



Adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

Public Distribution System (PDS)

Health and nutritional status of people

TABLE 1.5 EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH

Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%

- (a) The literacy rate for all age groups, including young and old, is _____ for rural males and _____ for rural females. However, it is not just that these many adults could not attend school but that there are _____ who are currently not in school.
- (b) It is clear from the table that _____ % of rural girls and _____% of rural boys are not attending school. Therefore, illiteracy among children in the age group 10- 14 is as high as _____% for rural females and _____% for rural males.
- (c) This high level of illiteracy among _____ age group, even after more than seven decades of our independence, is most disturbing. In many other states also we are nowhere near realisation of the constitutional goal of free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, which was expected to be achieved by 1960.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

- Take the weight of each student in kilograms (kg).
- Height in meters.
- Divide the weight in kg by the square of the height. The number you get is called BMI.
- A student's BMI could be within the normal range or less than that (underweight) or more (obesity).

BODY MASS INDEX

- **Find out nourishment level**
- **B M I = Weight Kg**

Height (m)²

Normal BMI of an adult

18.5 - 25

United Nations Development Programme



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

UNDP introduced the concept of **Human Development Index (HDI)** to rank the countries on the basis of development in its *Human Development Report*



- **Human Development Index (HDI) is the cumulative measurement of longevity, knowledge and decent standard of living.**
- **Longevity: Life expectancy at birth.**
- **Knowledge: - Literacy Rate**
- **Decent standard of living: - Per capita income.**

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

- **Income alone is an inadequate measure of development.**
- **Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on :**
 - **Educational levels of the people**
 - **Health status**
 - **Per capita income**

HDI

- **Life Expectancy at birth - Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.**
- **Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries**
- **Dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country**
- **People, their health and well being are important.**

TABLE 1.6 SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2017

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth (2017)	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above (2017)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	11,326	75.5	10.9	76
India	6,353	68.8	6.4	130
Myanmar	5,567	66.7	4.9	148
Pakistan	5,331	66.6	5.2	150
Nepal	2,471	70.6	4.9	149
Bangladesh	3,677	72.8	5.8	136

Source : Human Development Report, 2018, United Nations Development Programme, New York

Comparison between Development of India and Sri Lanka

□ HDI rank – Sri Lanka -76. India 130.

□ Per capita income – Sri Lanka -11326
India- 6353

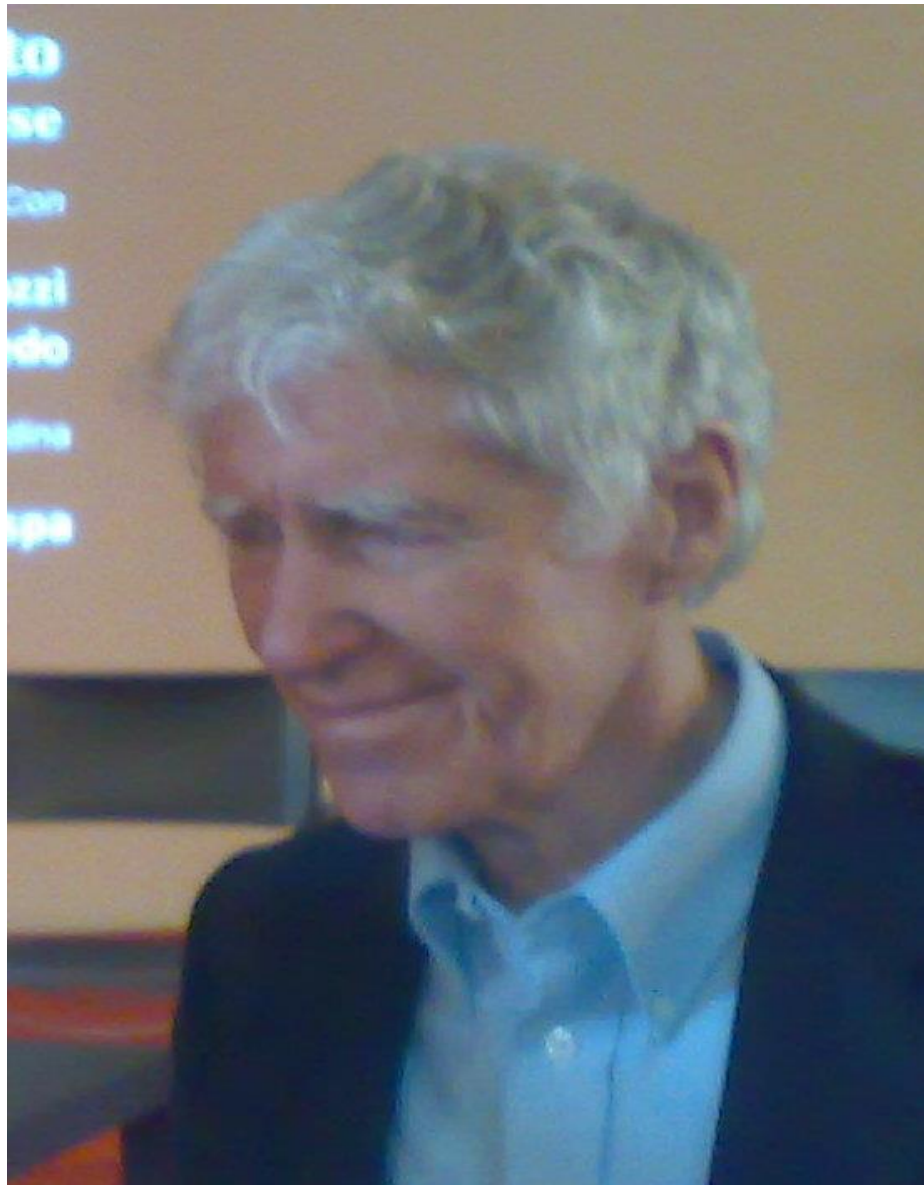
□ Life expectancy – Sri Lanka 75.5
India 68.8.

□ Educational achievement

Sri Lanka is better than India.

**“We have not
inherited the world
from our forefathers
— we have borrowed
it from our
children.”**

Lester R Brown



FULL PLANET, EMPTY PLATES

The New Geopolitics of Food Scarcity



Lester R. Brown

DEVELOPMENT IN
CONSIDERATION
WITH FUTURE AND
NATURE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A glass globe is the central focus, resting on a bed of dark green moss. The globe is transparent, showing a reflection of the surrounding green foliage. In the upper right corner, a bright sun flare creates a lens flare effect, illuminating the scene. The entire composition is framed within a white oval border.

Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a small, transparent globe of the Earth. The globe is tilted, showing the continents of Africa and Europe. Several vibrant green leaves are growing out of the top of the globe, symbolizing environmental growth and sustainability. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting a natural outdoor setting. The text 'SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT' is overlaid in the center in a bold, blue, sans-serif font with a white outline.

SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT

- **Development Requires**



- **Consumption of Resources**



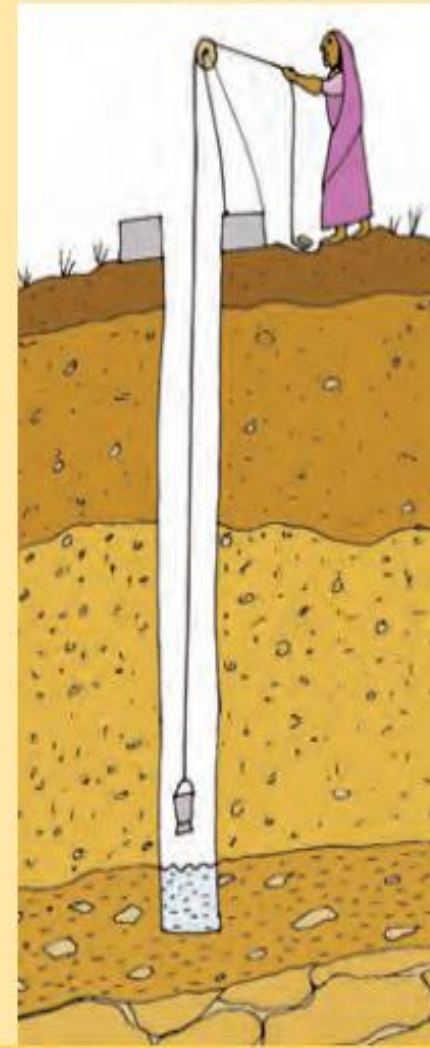
- **Depletion of Resources**

SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT

Example 1: Groundwater in India

“Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.”

- (a) Why groundwater is overused?
- (b) Can there be development without overuse?



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Exhaustion of Natural Resources

Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2018

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

- **Over exploitations of resources may harm the future generations.**
- **Many of the resource will get exhausted.**
- **Environmental degradation is a threat to the survival of human on the Earth's surface.**

Ways to achieve sustainable development

- **Scientific and proper use of natural resources**
- **No increase in pollution or environmental degradation**
- **Protection of flora and fauna from human exploitation**
- **Moral use even of inexhaustible resources**
- **Maintaining fertility of cultivable land**

EXERCISES

1 Development of a country can generally be determined by

- (i) its per capita income
- (ii) its average literacy level
- (iii) health status of its people
- all the above

2. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

i. Bangladesh

(ii) Sri Lanka

(iii) Nepal

(iv) Pakistan

3. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

(i) Rs 7500 (ii) Rs 3000

(iii) Rs 2000 (iv) Rs 6000

A wooden sign with the words "THANK YOU!" written in red, hand-painted letters. The sign is made of three horizontal wooden planks and is mounted on a wooden stake. It is placed in a field of green grass and white flowers. The background is a soft-focus green field.

**THANK
YOU!**

**RAJASREE KS
STCS**