

X –Social Science(Economics)

CHAPTER- 1 DEVELOPMENT

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INTRODUCTION & MEANING OF DEVELOPMENT

- Development has many aspects .
- The idea of Development or progress has become significant in economic theory in recent years.
- Income is the most common method used for measuring development. This is a complex task.
- Economic Development is defined as an increase in real National Income of a country over a period of Time. It includes Increase in income as well as goods and services.

Different People, Different Goals

- Development can not be the same for all.
- Then what does development mean to different people in society, For example :
 - I. **Land less rural people** – More days of work and better wages
 - II. **Prosperous farmers** – Higher Income and better support price.
 - III. **A girl From a Rich family**- Freedom and able to pursue her studies abroad.
 - IV. **Unemployed Youth**- Getting Job with assured income.
- Different persons Can have different developmental goals.
- What may be development for one may not be development for the others. It may even be destructive

INCOME & OTHER GOALS

- There are certain common things which people desire
- These include regular work, better wages, decent price for crop/ products.
- In addition to these, people also expect equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others. These are known as Other goals.
- The quality of life depends on both material things and non material things as well.

HOW TO COMPARE COUNTRIES / STATES

- How some countries are called developed and others under developed ?
- For comparing countries , their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.
- Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income.
- **Here income refers to the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.**

- According to world development report -2006 , Countries with per capita income of Rs.4,53,000/- per annum and above in 2004 , are called rich countries. and those 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.

Income and other criteria

- Per capita income alone is not a sufficient measure of development. In addition to this other factors like literacy , infant mortality etc... are to be taken into account for measuring development.

For example:

- Comparison of states like Punjab, Kerala and Bihar helps us to understand the importance of other factors in development process.
- The state of Punjab has high per capita income and also high infant mortality rate.