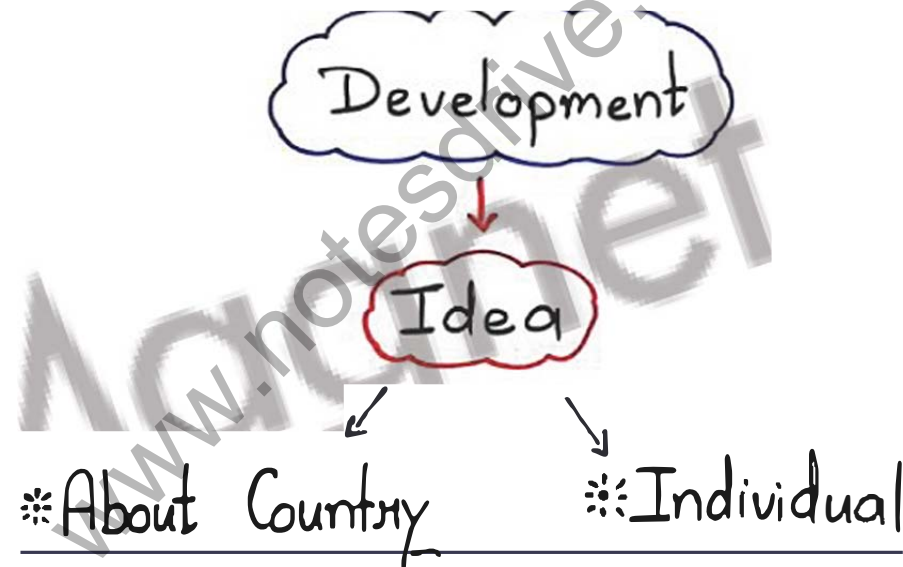


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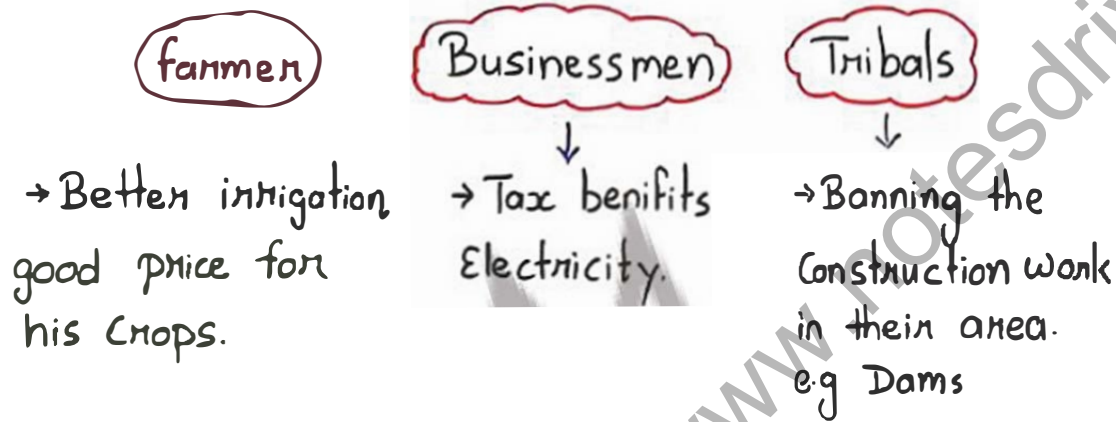
Introduction:



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What Development Promises - Different People, Different Goals

✱ Different Persons ☹️??



“Notion for development is different for different People”

“What may be Development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be Destructive for the other.”

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Income and Other Goals

- ∴ Goals other than Income 😞??
- Equal treatment, freedom, Security.
- They can not be measured but they mean a lot to in lives.
- Ex: What would you see before accepting a job ?? 😞??
- For development people look at a mix of goals.

National Development

- ∴ Individuals seek different goals, then their notion of national development is likely to be different.
- ∴ Then How to decide what is best ? 😞??
- Greatest Benefits to Greatest people and Many Such questions.

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How to Compare different Countries or States?

∴ How a Country is said to be developed or under developed?

→ Compare students in your class. We use different criteria for different purposes.

• For development

↓
How to compare countries ?? ☹️??

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

↓
∴ What is the income of a country ?? ☹️??

→ Income of all the residents of the country.

$$\text{∴ Average income} = \frac{\text{Total Income}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

→ It is also known as Per Capita income

∴ World development report [World Bank]

• Rich Countries = P.C.I of US\$ 12236 P.a.

• Low Income Countries = P.C.I of US\$ 1005 P.a.

• India comes in low middle income countries with P.C.I of US\$ 1840 P.a.

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Limitation of Average Income

∴ Averages are useful for comparison, but they hide disparities.

Ex:

Country - A

Persons =	I	II	III	IV	V
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Income =	100	100	100	100	100

Total Income = 500

Average Income = 500

= 100



Country - B

I	II	III	IV	V
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
10	20	40	30	400

Total Income = 500

Average Income = 500

= 100



∴ It does not tell how the income is distributed among the people.

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Income and Other Criteria

※ Individuals → Nations → Other factor/Criteria

State	P.C.I for 2015-16 (Rs)
Haryana	1,62,034
Kerala	1,55,516
Bihar	34,168

State	Infant mortality rate	Literacy rate, 2011	Sex ratio (female per 1000 male)
Haryana	36	82%	61
Kerala	12 / 1000		83
Bihar	42 / 1000	62%	

Conclusion 😞??

※ Some Comparative data on these States.

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Public Facilities

☼ Money in your pocket Cannot buy all the goods and Services that you may need to live well. ☹??

Ex: • Pollution free Environment.

• Protection from Infectious diseases.

☼ Why Public Facilities ?? ☹??

→ Collectively ∴ Cheapest.

ex: Security, Transportation.

→ Performance of other Criteria also improves. ↑

ex: Infant mortality rate
Literacy rate.

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BMI [Body Mass Index]

∴ Used to find out whether a person is nourished, under-nourished or over weight.

- How ?? ☹??

→ Weight of the person in kg, Height in meter Square.

ex:
$$\frac{\text{Weight (kg)}}{\text{Height (M)}^2} = \frac{25}{(1)^2} = \underline{\underline{25}}$$

→ In this case:

- Less than 18 = Undernourished
- More than 25 = Overweight
- Between 18 - 25 = Nourished.

∴ Exception

→ Growing Childrens are not Evaluated on Body mass index.

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Human Development Report

∴ Income is an inadequate measure of the level of development. → Then What 😞??

→ Health, Education and Standard of living are also some of the important factors.

∴ UNDP [United Nations Development Programme]. → Publish



Human Development Report

→ This report compares countries based on.

- Educational levels
- Health Status
- Per Capita Income

Name some of the indicators??



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Sustainability of Development

⌘ What is Sustainable Development ?

→ Challenges ?? 😞??

→ Development requires → Consumption of Resources. → leading to depletion of Resources.

∴ Sustainable use of resources is required.

Ex: Groundwater in India, ⌘ Case of Crude oil.

“We have not inherited the World from our forefathers
We have borrowed it from our children.”