

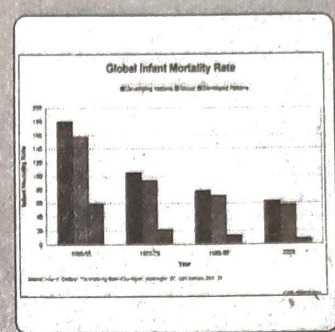
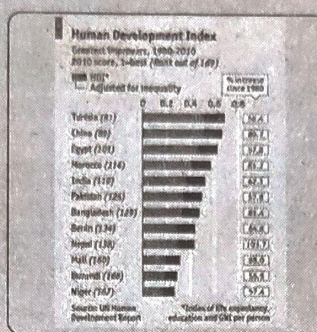
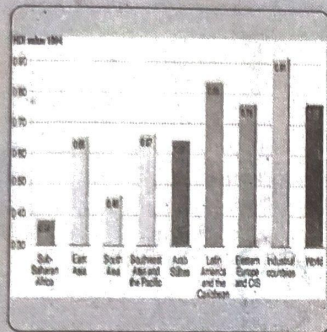
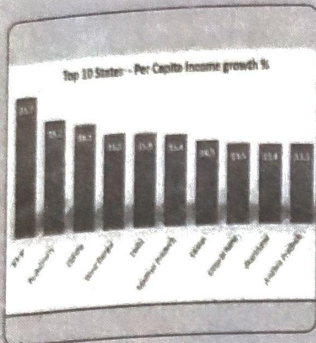
## Chapter

# 2

# IDEAS OF DEVELOPMENT



## IMPORTANT PHOTOGRAPHS

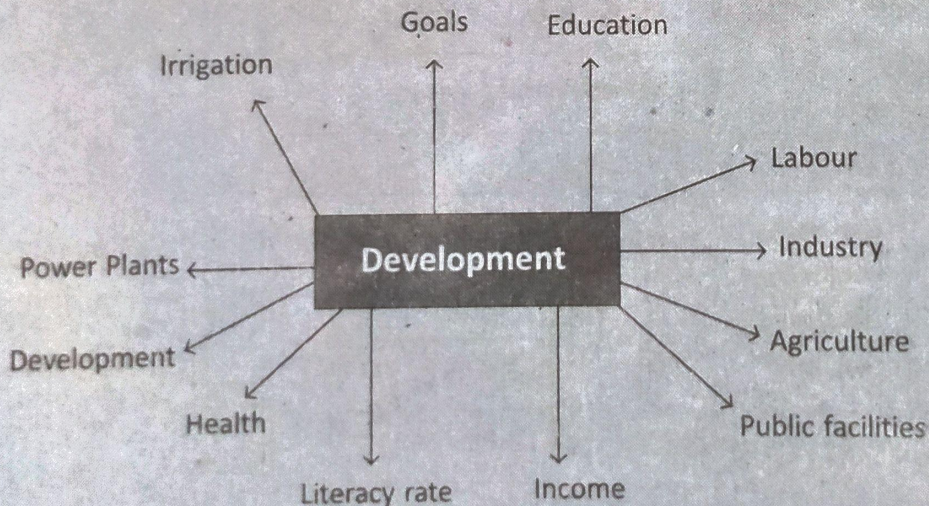


## MAIN TOPICS

- Different people, Different goals
- Income and other Criteria
- Human Development Report
- Income and other Goals
- Public Facilities

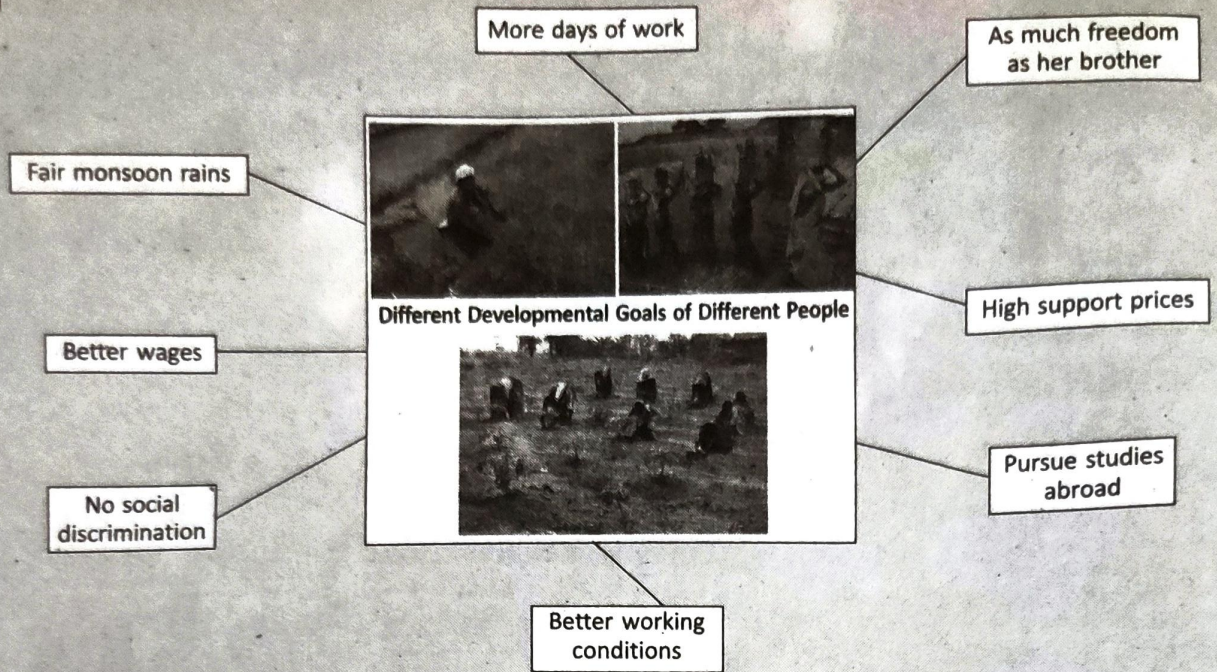
## MIND MAPPING

1



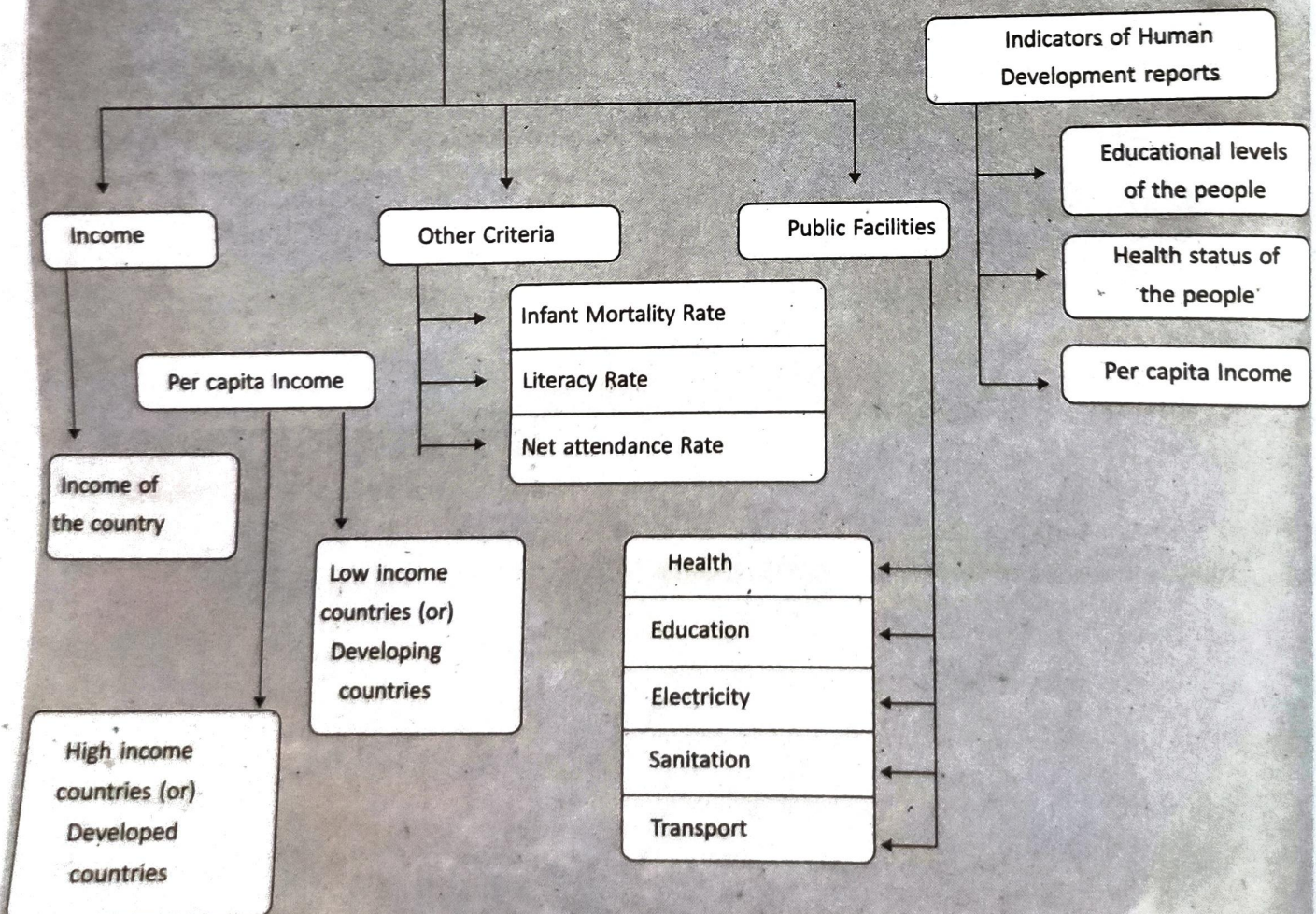


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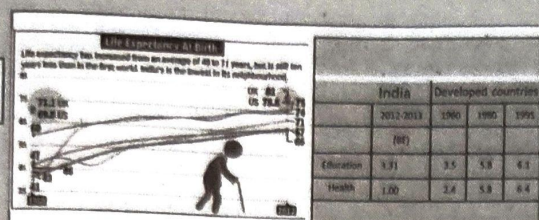
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## Ideas of Development

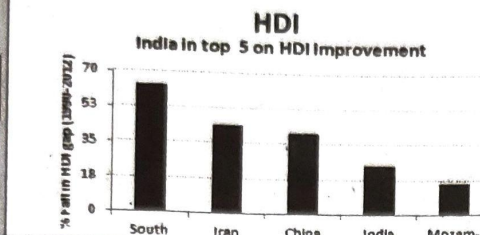




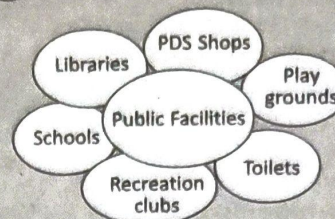
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Life  
Expectancy

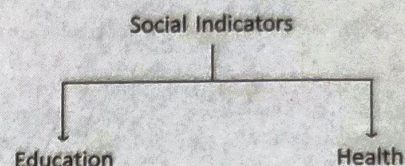
Education

Standard  
of living

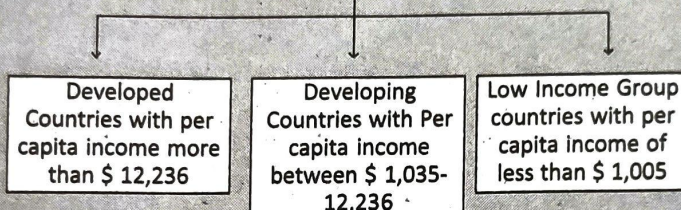
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6

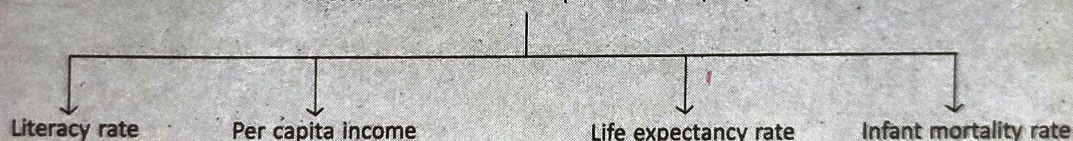


7

CLASSIFICATION OF  
WORLD BANK - 2016

8

Factors of Human Development Index (HDI)



## CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING PART

## OF THE TEXTUAL LESSON

### KEY WORDS - EXPLANATIONS AND MEANINGS

- Per capita income** : The quotient obtained by dividing national income with the country's population is known as per capita income. (Textual)
- Human development** : Human development is an index. It is based on the idea that education and health are integral to human well-being. (Textual)
- Public facilities** : Goods and services provided by the government for the welfare of the people. E.g : Schools, hospitals, roads, public parks etc. (Textual)



4. **Education indicators** : Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the age of 7 years and above age group. (Textual)
5. **Health Indicators** : Health indicators are quantifiable of characteristics of a population which researches use as evidence for describing the health of a population. (Textual)
6. **Development** : Achieving the goals of making life better for all and bringing more equality.
7. **Idea of development** : Seek the thing that is most important for one which fulfils his developmental goal or aspiration.
8. **Material things** : The things that one can buy with money.
9. **Non-material things** : The things that one cannot buy with money like equal treatment, freedom, etc.
10. **High income countries** : Countries with annual per capita income of US \$ 12,236 and above per annum in 2016.
11. **Middle income countries** : Countries with per capita income of above US \$ 1,005 and below \$ 12,236 per annum in 2016.
12. **Low income countries** : Countries with per capita income of below US \$ 1,005 per annum in 2016 are called low income countries.
13. **Infant Mortality Rate** : Out of 1,000 live children born, the number of children who die with in one year.
14. **Literacy Rate** : The percentage of literate population in the 7 years and above age group
15. **HDI** : Human Development Index.
16. **Life expectancy at Birth** : Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

## MEMORY STORE

1. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project	Tamil Nadu, Tirunelveli District
2. Abidjan City	Ivory Coast
3. Infant Mortality Rate	Out of 1,000 live children born the number of children who die with in one year.
4. Literacy Rate	The percentage of literate population in the seven and above age group
5. Child mortality	Children dying within a few years of birth
6. Schooling revolution	Himachal Pradesh
7. Per capita income	National income / population of the year



## FAST REVISION

1. Development involves thinking about the ways in which we can work towards the achieving goals.
2. Different persons have different developmental goals.
3. At times, two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting.
4. The development for one may not be the development for the other.
5. People like to have equal treatment, freedom, security and respect from others.
6. The average income is also called per capita income.
7. More income means more of all things that human beings need.
8. The quality of our life also depends on non-material things.
9. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income.
10. The World Bank uses per capita income to classify countries in its World Development Report.
11. Countries with per capita income of US \$ 12,236 and above per annum in 2016 are called high income countries.
12. Countries with per capita income of above US \$1,005 and below US \$12,236 per annum in 2016 are called middle income countries.
13. Countries with per capita income of US \$ 1,005 or less per annum in 2016 are called low income countries.
14. The rich countries, excluding countries of west Asia and certain other small countries are called developed countries.
15. The goods and services or required facilities that are provided by government or society are called public facilities.
16. Factors like Infant mortality rate, Literacy rate, Gross Enrolment Ratio etc., are also indicators of development.
17. Life expectancy at birth, literacy rate, per capita income, HDI are the indicators of Human Development.
18. Human Development Report 2016 is the Human Development Index ranking among the 188 countries in all.
19. Per capita income is calculated in US Dollars (\$) for all countries so that one can compare all the countries.
20. Human Development Index has tried to expand the notion of development to include the social indicators of health and education.
21. Some States have lesser infant mortality rate because they have adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
22. In terms of life expectancy at birth Nepal is in fact a head of India.
23. A small country in our neighbourhood, Sri Lanka, is much ahead of India in every indicator of development.
24. In the year 2005, the average spending on education by the Government in Indian states was ₹ 1049 per child, Himachal Pradesh was spending ₹ 2,005 per child.
25. The norm in Himachal Pradesh has come to be at least 10 years of schooling for children.



26. Himachal Pradesh has the lower gender bias.
27. Child mortality in Himachal Pradesh is lower for girls than for boys.
28. Himachal women have a comparatively high involvement in social life and village politics.
29. 'The schooling revolution in Himachal Pradesh' provided infrastructure in education, and, both the government and society complemented each other to achieve great indicators of education.
30. Development entails a mix of goals.
31. India, a decade ago was less developed country, and now transformed as developing country or middle income country.
32. Every Indian would like to see India as a developed country.

## \* TEXTUAL DIVISION \*



## IMPROVE YOUR LEARNING

1. What is the main criterion that used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of the above criterion, if any?

(T.Q.) AS<sub>1</sub> → 2 Marks

(Or)

On what basis the world countries are divided?

(Or)

Write about the classification of world countries and their limitations.

**Ans.** The main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries is the per capita income or average income of a person in a country.

**Limitations of this criterion :**

- 1) It does not tell us about how this average income, is distributed among the people in the individual countries.
- 2) Two countries with the same per capita income might be very different with regard to income distribution. One might have equitable distribution of income while the other might have great disparities between the rich and the poor.

2. Usually behind each social phenomenon, there would be several contributing factors, and not one. What factors that came together for the development of schooling in Himachal Pradesh? (T.Q.) AS<sub>1</sub> → 2 Marks

(Or)

What do you know about the schooling revolution in Himachal Pradesh?

(Or)

What factors helped in the development of schooling in Himachal Pradesh?

(Or)

Appreciate the role of schooling revolution in Himachal Pradesh.

**Ans.** Factors for the development of schooling in Himachal Pradesh (In my opinion) are :

- 1) Free and compulsory education.
- 2) Parental care.
- 3) Mid-day meals scheme.
- 4) Free supply of textbooks and notebooks.
- 5) Encouragements like scholarship, etc.
- 6) Attendance rate.



3. In what respect is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank ?

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(T.Q.) AS<sub>1</sub> → 2 Marks

- Ans. 1) For measuring the development World Bank used National Income and per capita income of that country.  
2) Whereas in U.N.D.P health and education indicators have widely used along with income as a measure of development.

4. Do you think there are certain other aspects, other than those discussed in the chapter that should be considered in measuring human development ?

(T.Q.) AS<sub>4</sub> → 2 Marks

Ans. I think there are other things than those discussed in the chapter that should be considered in measuring Human Development Index.

They are : 1) Life expectancy 2) General health level 3) Literacy rate and 4) Education.

5. Why do we use averages ? Are there any limitations to their use ? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

(T.Q.) AS<sub>1</sub> → 4 Marks

- Ans. 1) We use average for comparison.  
2) There are limitations to the use of averages. Because averages always may not be correct. It only tells about the whole average as a unit.  
3) There may be differences in between the different aspects in it.

#### Comparison of two countries

Country	Monthly income of citizens (in Rupees)					Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Country A	9,500	10,500	9,800	10,000	10,200	10,000
Country B	500	500	500	500	48,000	10,000

In both the countries 'A' and 'B', the average monthly income of five citizens is the same i.e., ₹10,000. But everybody would like to live in country 'A' because that is a country with no rich and no poor citizens. But in country 'B', there is much difference between the rich and the poor.

Hence, while average income is useful for comparison, it hides disparities.

6. What lessons can you draw about the importance of income that Himachal Pradesh with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Haryana ?

(T.Q.) AS<sub>1</sub> → 4 Marks

(Or)

What measures had been taken by the government of Himachal Pradesh for a better human development ?

(Or)

Give reasons for why Himachal Pradesh has a better human development than Haryana with low income levels.

- Ans. 1) The per capita income of Haryana is so high than other states.  
2) The infant mortality rate in Himachal Pradesh is far behind than the Haryana.  
3) Net attendance rate of school going children in Himachal Pradesh is so better than Haryana.



- 4) The literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh 84% is so better than Haryana's 77%.
- 5) So, income by itself is not completely adequate indicator of human development index.


7. Based on the figures in Table 6, fill the following. (T.Q.) AS<sub>3</sub> → 2 Marks

Out of every 100 girls above 6 years of age, ... (a) ... girls had studied beyond the primary level in Himachal Pradesh in the year 1993. By the year 2006, this proportion reached ... (b) ... out of 100. For India as a whole, the proportion of boys who had studied beyond primary level was only ... (c) ... out of 100 in the year 2006.

Ans. a) 39, b) 60, c) 57

8. What is the per capita income of Himachal Pradesh ? Do you think higher incomes can make it easier for parents to send children to school ? Discuss. Why was it necessary for government to run schools in Himachal Pradesh ? (T.Q.) AS<sub>1</sub> → 4 Marks

- Ans. 1) The per capita income of Himachal Pradesh in 2016 is 1.82 lakhs.
- 2) Higher income can make it easier for parents to send their children to school.
- 3) If the incomes are meagre, then parents cannot spend money on education of their children.
- 4) Then children ought to supplement with their labour to run the family.
- 5) If higher incomes are there for family, these can be avoided.
- 6) Himachal Pradesh had very low levels of education at the time of independence.
- 7) Being a Hilly region, with low levels of education at the time of independence, spreading of schools is a big challenge.
- 8) So, it was necessary for government to run schools in Himachal Pradesh.

 Why do you think parents accord less priority to girls education as compared

to boys ? Discuss in the class.

(T.Q.) AS<sub>4</sub> → 4 Marks

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(Or)

"Girl's education is still given less priority by parents compared to boy's education." State reasons.

- Ans. 1) In many states of our country parents accord less priority to girls education as compared to boys.
- 2) Because of discrimination against women, they are denied equality and equal opportunity with men.
- 3) For a long time India remained a male dominant society.
- 4) In our culture a girl is not valued as much as boy.
- 5) The parents of our country must think like Himachali women to send their girls to schools.
- 6) Many Himachali women are themselves employed outside the home and they expect their daughters to work outside home even after marriage.
- Now-a-days, education to both boys and girls are very essential for their better future.

10. How does the gender bias affect when the women work out side of the home ?

(T.Q.) AS<sub>1</sub> → 4 Marks

Ans. Before the rise of large scale industrialization, home and workplace were one and the same. But now the disparity between men and women in the workplaces is a common issue.

Workers acknowledge gender discrimination is possible in modern organizations, but at the same time maintain their workplaces to be gender neutral.

Women are facing a high degree of gender bias when it comes to their career. There is a general perception that women are less capable than men in matters of business and decision making.