

➤ **Key Points:**

1. **Development is Universal:** Everyone—individuals and nations—thinks about how to improve their present and future.
2. **It Involves Aspirations:** Development is about desires for a better life, such as improved education, healthcare, income, or equal opportunities.
3. **Essential Needs:** It makes us reflect on what is truly necessary for a good life—such as clean water, food, shelter, security, and dignity.
4. **Social and Political Dimensions:** Development is not just an economic issue. It includes questions about how people live **together in society**, how **fair or equal** that society is, and how **decisions are made**—which brings in political science and history.
5. **Learning Through Different Subjects:** Understanding development requires knowledge from **multiple disciplines**—Economics, History, and Political Science—because how we live today is shaped by historical events and current political processes.
6. **Democracy as a Path:** Achieving real development—especially one that is inclusive and just—is possible **only through democratic means**, where all voices are heard, and collective decisions are made.

➤ **Table 1.1: Developmental Goals of Different People**

Category of Person	Developmental Goals / Aspirations
Landless rural labourer	More days of work, better wages, healthcare, education for children, land ownership
Prosperous farmer from Punjab	High support prices for crops, better irrigation facilities, modern machinery
Farmer who depends only on rain	Access to irrigation, crop insurance, low-cost seeds and fertilizers
A rural woman from a land-owning family	Equal treatment, participation in decision-making, better health and education
Urban unemployed youth	Good job opportunities, affordable housing, skill development
A girl from a rich urban family	Freedom to study and work, safety, gender equality, career opportunities
An adivasi from Narmada valley	Protection of home and environment, rehabilitation if displaced, livelihood support

➤ **Analysis: Do All These People Have the Same Development Goals?**

No, not at all. Here's why:

1. **Different Needs:** People seek development that matches their situation.

- A **landless labourer** wants secure work and better wages.
- A **rich girl in a city** may want **freedom and equality**, not necessarily money.

2. **Conflicting Goals:**

- An **industrialist** may want to build a dam for electricity.
- But **tribal communities** may lose their land and homes due to the dam.

3. **Social Context Matters:**

- A **rural woman** might want more say in family decisions.
- Her male relatives might resist this change.

4. **Development is Multi-Dimensional**

People consider many factors in making life choices—not just money. For example:

- A **high-paying job** with no job security or family time may not be ideal.
- A **lower-paying job** that is secure and peaceful might be preferred for stability and work-life balance.

5. **Respect and Dignity Matter**

- For **women**, development isn't only about getting paid work.
- It also includes **being respected at home and in society, sharing of housework, and feeling safe**.

6. **Environment and Social Conditions Influence Choices**

- A **safe and secure environment** encourages more people—especially women—to explore work, study, or run businesses.
- So development goals often include **freedom, equality, respect, and opportunity**, not just economic benefits.

➤ **Understanding Through an Example**

Suppose you're offered two jobs:

Job A	Job B
High salary	Lower salary
No job security	Permanent job
Long working hours, no time for family	Fixed working hours
Stressful environment	Friendly team, scope to learn

➤ . Income Goals

These are goals related to **earning money** or improving one's **economic condition**. They include:

- Higher income or salary
- More employment opportunities
- Regular and secure job
- Increase in business profits
- Better prices for crops or products
- Access to credit or loans for business

➡ Why important?

Because money helps people buy goods and services they need—like food, clothes, shelter, education, and healthcare.

➤ Other (Non-Income) Goals

These are **equally important** for a good life but cannot always be measured in money.

Non-Income Goals	Examples
Equality	Equal treatment for women and all castes/classes
Respect and Dignity	Women being respected at home and work
Freedom	Freedom to express opinions, choose work or education
Security	Safe working and living environment, job security
Good Working Conditions	No stress, friendly workplace, work-life balance
Education & Health	Good schools, hospitals, and healthcare services
Clean Environment	Pollution-free air, clean water, and green spaces
Peace and Harmony	No discrimination, living peacefully with others

➡ Why important?

Because a happy and meaningful life depends on dignity, respect, opportunity, and safety—not just money.

❖ What is National Development?

National development refers to the ability of a country to improve the **living standards** of its people and build a **strong, fair, and progressive society**. It is a **broad concept** that includes both **economic growth** and **social progress**.

✓ Key Aspects of National Development

Area	What It Involves
Economic Growth	Increase in income, production, jobs, industries, and infrastructure (roads, railways)
Social Well-being	Better health, education, housing, and nutrition for all
Equality	Reducing poverty, caste and gender inequality, and giving equal opportunities
Political Development	Strengthening democracy, rule of law, and participation of citizens
Environmental Care	Sustainable use of natural resources, clean air and water, fighting climate change
National Unity	Promoting peace, respect for all communities, and a shared identity

➤ Different People, Different Ideas of National Development

Just like individuals have different development goals, **different groups in a country** may see national development differently:

- **Farmers** may want irrigation and fair crop prices.
- **Industrialists** may focus on infrastructure and electricity.
- **Students** may want better education and job opportunities.
- **Women and minorities** may seek equal rights and safety.
- **Environmentalists** may stress on protecting forests, rivers, and clean energy.

➡ **This means:** National development must **balance** the needs of **all** citizens.

➤ Measuring National Development

Some common ways to measure national development:

- **Per Capita Income** (average income per person)
- **Human Development Index (HDI)** - includes income, health (life expectancy), and education
- **Literacy Rate**
- **Infant Mortality Rate**

- **Access to basic needs** - food, water, electricity, etc.

How to Compare Different Countries or States?

We can compare countries or states using **certain indicators** that show their **economic and social progress**.

➤ Main Indicators Used for Comparison

Indicator	What It Shows
Per Capita Income	Average income per person. (Total income ÷ Population)
Literacy Rate	Percentage of people who can read and write. Shows education level.
Life Expectancy	Average number of years a person is expected to live. Shows health conditions.
Infant Mortality Rate	Number of children dying before age 1 per 1,000 births. Lower = better health care
Access to Basic Services	Availability of clean water, electricity, sanitation, housing
Human Development Index (HDI)	Combines income, education, and health to give an overall rank

1. Per Capita Income - A Common Economic Measure

- **Higher per capita income** usually means people are earning more.
- But it does **not tell us** how the income is distributed. A few rich people can raise the average, even if most are poor.
 - ◆ Example:
- State A: ₹2,00,000 per capita income
- State B: ₹1,20,000 per capita income
 - State A is richer **economically**, but that doesn't mean it's better in everything.

2. Human Development Index (HDI) - A Better Measure

HDI includes:

- **Income** (per capita income)
- **Education** (literacy, years of schooling)
- **Health** (life expectancy)

→ It gives a **more complete picture** of how developed a country or state is.

Important Point: One Indicator Is Not Enough

We must look at a **mix of indicators**:

- A state may be rich but have **poor health facilities**.
- Another may have **lower income** but **better education and gender equality**.

Example: Comparing Two States

Indicator	State A	State B
Per Capita Income	₹2,10,000	₹1,50,000
Literacy Rate	70%	88%
Infant Mortality Rate	40 per 1000	20 per 1000
Life Expectancy	65 years	72 years

Which is better?

Even though **State A** is richer, **State B** is better in **health and education**, so it may be more developed overall.

➤ **Income and Other Criteria for Measuring Development**

When we talk about development, we often think of **income**. While income is important, **it is not the only or most complete** measure of development. Let's break this into two parts:

1. Income as a Criterion

Income means the money people earn through work, business, or other sources. It is often used to compare development.

- **Per Capita Income** (average income per person) is a common measure.

$$\text{Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{Total Income of Country or State}}{\text{Total Population}}$$
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Why Income Is Important:

- Helps people buy food, clothes, shelter, and other needs.
- Higher income usually means a better standard of living.
- It **doesn't show how equally income is distributed**.

- A few rich people can increase the average, even if most people are poor.
- It doesn't reflect **health, education, freedom, or safety**.

2. Other (Non-Income) Criteria

These are **equally or more important** than income. They include:

Criteria	What It Shows
Literacy Rate	Education level - how many people can read and write
Life Expectancy	Average age a person is expected to live - health indicator
Infant Mortality Rate	Number of babies that die before age 1 per 1,000 births
Access to Healthcare	Availability and quality of medical services
Gender Equality	Opportunities and respect for both men and women
Clean Environment	Pollution levels, access to clean water and air
Job Security	Having stable, long-term employment
Safety and Freedom	Living without fear, and with freedom of choice

Example: Comparing Two Countries

Indicator	Country A	Country B
Per Capita Income	High (₹2,50,000)	Medium (₹1,60,000)
Literacy Rate	65%	90%
Life Expectancy	62 years	75 years
Infant Mortality Rate	45 per 1000	18 per 1000

👉 Even though **Country A** is richer, **Country B** is **more developed overall** because people are **healthier, better educated, and live longer**.

❖ Human Development Report (HDR)

The **Human Development Report (HDR)** is a global report published by the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** every year. It gives a clear picture of how developed countries are—not just in terms of **money**, but in terms of **people's well-being**.

➤ What Is the Human Development Report?

- It ranks countries based on the **Human Development Index (HDI)**.
- The report focuses on **human-centered development**, not just economic growth.
- It helps countries understand their strengths and weaknesses in areas like health, education, and income.

Human Development Index (HDI) - The Main Feature of HDR

The **HDI** is a number between 0 and 1. The **higher the HDI**, the **more developed** the country.

HDI is calculated using 3 main indicators:

Area	Indicator Used
Health	Life expectancy at birth (how long people live on average)
Education	Mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling
Income	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (adjusted for purchasing power)

➤ **Sustainability of Development**

Sustainability of development means meeting the **needs of the present** without compromising the **ability of future generations** to meet their own needs.

In simple terms, it means:

"Development that lasts and does not harm the environment, people, or future resources."

Why Sustainability Is Important

- If we **overuse natural resources** like water, forests, and fossil fuels, they will run out.
- If we **pollute air, soil, and water**, it harms health and life.
- **Future generations** also need clean air, water, and resources to survive and grow.

➤ **Key Aspects of Sustainable Development**

Area	Sustainable Approach
Water	Save water, avoid wastage, rainwater harvesting
Forests	Plant trees, stop deforestation
Air	Use clean energy (solar, wind), reduce pollution
Minerals & Oil	Use carefully, develop alternative energy sources

Area	Sustainable Approach
Industry	Eco-friendly technology, recycle waste, reduce emissions
Agriculture	Use natural fertilizers, avoid overuse of chemicals and pesticides

Examples of Unsustainable Development

- **Over-irrigation** using groundwater in Punjab has led to water table going down dangerously.
 - **Mining** without proper care has damaged land and forests in tribal areas.
 - **Use of plastic** has polluted oceans and harmed marine life.
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How to Ensure Sustainable Development?

- Use **renewable resources** like solar and wind energy.
- Reduce, reuse, and recycle waste.
- Educate people about environment-friendly practices.
- Enforce **laws** to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife.
- Encourage industries to adopt **green technologies**.