

Chapter – 2

IDEAS OF DEVELOPMENT

KEY WORDS:

1. **Development** : Achieving the goals of making life better for all and bringing more equality.
2. **Idea of development** : Seek the thing that is most important for one which fulfils his developmental goal or aspiration.
3. **Material things** : The things that one can buy with money.
4. **Non – material things** : The things that one cannot buy with money like equal treatment, freedom, etc.
5. **Per capita income** : Total income of the country divided by total population.
6. **Human Development Index (HDI)** : It is a composite statistic of the life expectancy , education and income indices used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.
7. **Infant Mortality Rate** : Out of 1,000 live children born, the number of children who die within one year.
8. **Net Attendance Rate** : Out of the total number of children in age group 6-17 years, the percentage of children attending school.
9. **Public facilities** : The facilities like roads, electricity, drinking water, sanitation, education etc., provided by the government.
10. **Education and Health Indicator** : Education and Health facilities consider to indicate development.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS:

1. **What main criterion is used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of the above criterion, if any?**
 - A. 1) The main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries is per capita income.
 - 2) It is otherwise called the average income.
 - 3) It is calculated as the total income of the country divided by the total population.
 - 4) It is a better indicator of development than the total income of the country.
 - 5) There are limitations in this criterion also.
 - 6) Average income may be useful for comparison, it hides disparities.
 - 7) It does not tell us how the total income is distributed among people.
 - 8) It does not necessarily convey more equitable distribution.
2. **Usually behind each social phenomenon there would be several contributing factors, and not one, What, in your opinion, are the factors that came together for the development of schooling in Himachal Pradesh?**

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- A.
- 1) The development of schooling in Himachal Pradesh is called ‘the Schooling revolution in Himachal Pradesh.’
 - 2) There are so many factors that came together to make this happen.
 - 3) The government started schools and made education largely free or cost very little for parents.
 - 4) It tried to ensure that these schools with minimum facilities like teachers, classrooms, toilets, drinking water, etc.
 - 5) It has the distinction of one of the highest spending states from the government budget on education of each child.
 - 6) A welcomes trend in Himachal Pradesh is the lower gender bias.
 - 7) Himachali parents have ambitious educational goals for their girls, just as for boys.
 - 8) Himachali mother expect their daughters to work outside home after marriage.
 - 9) Schooling therefore comes naturally and became a social norm.

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

- A.
- 1) The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development has three factors.
 - 2) They are : a) to compare countries based on the educational levels of people
b) their health status c) per capita income.
 - 3) It included health and educational indicators to income.
 - 4) It termed its report to be Human Development Report.
 - 5) Whereas the criterion used by the World Bank is per capita income only.
 - 6) It did not include educational and health indicators.
 - 7) It termed its report to be World Development Report.
 - 8) In this way the criteria used by the UNDP and the World Bank for measuring development are different.

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

- A.
- In measuring human development, the criterion taken into consideration are:
- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| a) Per capita income | b) Education | c) Health |
| d) Electricity | e) Housing | d) Life expectancy |

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

- A.
- 1) We use averages for comparison.
 - 2) Averages are better indicators than total.
 - 3) There are limitations to their use.
 - 4) They also hide disparities.
 - 5) They do not tell us how the total is distributed among people.
 - 6) They do not necessarily convey more equitable distribution.
 - 7) Example :

Name of the country	Monthly incomes of citizens in 2013 (in Rupees)				
	Person A	Person B	Person C	Person D	Average
Country - X	24,500	26,000	25,500	24,000	25,000

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Country - Y	90,000	3,800	3,200	3,000	25,000
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- 8) Both the countries have the same average income of Rs. 25, 000.
- 9) Country X has more equitably distributed income.
- 10) Country Y has one rich and more poor persons.

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

- A. 1) Both the government and the people of Himachal Pradesh are keen on education.
- 2) The government started schools and filled them with minimum facilities like teachers, classrooms, toilets and drinking water etc.
- 3) The government spent the highest on education of each child.
- 4) The people of Himachal Pradesh showed less gender bias.
- 5) Himachali women worked outside and had greater say in children's education, health, birth and upkeep, etc.
- 6) Himachali women have a high involvement in social life and village politics.
- 7) The above were not the same with Punjab.
- 8) Thus, even with low per capita income Himachal Pradesh has a better human development ranking than Punjab.

7. Table 6 : Progress in Himachal Pradesh .

A.

	Himachal Pradesh		India	
	1993	2006	1993	2006
Percentage of Girls (6+years) with more than 5 years of education	39	60	28	40
Percentage of Boys (6+years) with more than 5 years of education	57	75	51	57

Based on the figures in Table 6, fill the following:

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

- A. 1) 39 2) 60 3) 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?

- A. 1) The per capita income of Himachal Pradesh in 2012 is Rs. 74,000.
- 2) Higher income can make it easier for parents to send their children to school.

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- 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 density of population in many villages, spread of schools is a big challenge .
 - 8) So, it was necessary for government to run schools in Himachal Pradesh .
- 9. Why do you think parents accord less priority to girls education as compared to boys?**
- A.
- 1) Parents give less priority to girls education compared to boys.
 - 2) The main reason behind this is gender bias.
 - 3) Parents believe that boy is their heir and spreads their clan.
 - 4) This very notion imbibes into children as father is the decision maker in the family.
 - 5) As marriage institution provides for the girl to live with husband's family, her parents take less care about her education.
 - 6) Well educated girls needed to be married off to still better educated suitor an expensive affair.
 - 7) Girls are engaged in taking care of their smaller siblings, which obstructs their educational chances.
 - 8) In rural areas, the girls are married off at early ages, which prevents their education.
- 10. What is the relationship between women's work outside their homes and gender bias?**
- A.
- 1) Our families are patriarchal, so men work outside and women manage the house.
 - 2) For their household chores women are not paid .
 - 3) But now- a- days women are employed outside .
 - 4) They are economically independent and self – confident.
 - 5) They have greater say in household decisions including children's education, health, birth upkeep etc.
 - 6) Whereas this is not the case with housewives.
 - 7) Educated mothers expect their daughters to work outside after marriage.
 - 8) Thus, women working outside need not bear the dent of gender bias.
- 11. Right to Education Act, 2009 (RTE) declares that all children of the age of 6 to 14 years have the right to free education. And the government has to ensure building of sufficient schools in the neighbourhood, appoint properly qualified teachers and make all necessary provisions. In the light of what you have read in this chapter and already know, discuss and debate the importance of this Act for.**
- (i) children, and (ii) human development**
- A. **Importance of RTE Act for Children:**
- 1) It makes all children have a chance to study.
 - 2) Children from hilly areas, rural areas and areas with low density of population are not deprived of schools.
 - 3) Schools are provided with minimum facilities of teachers, classrooms, toilets, drinking

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water, etc.

4) Schooling becomes a social norm.

Importance of RTE Act for Human Development:

- 1) As the UNDP is using the educational levels of people as the measure of development, it promotes human development.
- 2) Expected years of schooling will increase in turn promotes human development.
- 3) Promotes human development by increasing the average years of schooling.
- 4) Education imparts the ideals of human development.

Inbox Questions:

1. Who are the people who benefited and who did not?

- A.
- 1) People of the country benefited.
 - 2) Kudankulam in the Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu people did not benefit.

2. What should be the developmental goal for this country?

- A.
- 1) Liquid toxic wastes should not into the open-air.
 - 2) The development goal should frame proper.
 - 3) Strict rules should frame to protect environment.
 - 4) Violations of laws should be punished.

3. Do you know of any such controversy around development project/policies? Find out the debates on either side.

- A.
- 1) The Polavaram irrigation project have been granted the status of a national project.
 - 2) But the villages which are likely to be submerged once it is ready has becme the bone of contention between Seemandhra and Telangana.
 - 3) The controversy surrounding the Bhadrachalam sub-division in Khammam district.
 - 4) It consists of villages that will be submerged, has triggered controversy against the backdrop of Union Cabinet's nod to transfer 130 villages to Seemandhra.
 - 5) This has resulted in a slew of developments at the national capital.

4. Explain some of the important ideas of the above section in your own words.

- A.
- 1) People want more income.
 - 2) People resent discrimination.
 - 3) Material goods are not all that you need to live.
 - 4) For development, people look at a mix of goals.
 - 5) A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs.

5. Suppose records show that the average income in a country has been increasing over a period. From this, can we conclude that all sections of the economy have become better? Illustrate your answer with an example.

- A.
- 1) The average income does not show how the income is distributed among people.
 - 2) So, we can not conclude that all sections of the economy have become better.
 - 3) Here is an example to justify the above statement.

THREE PERSONS IN THE A,B COUNTRIES AND THEIR INCOMES					
	X	Y	Z	Total Income	Average Income
Country A	2,000	35,000	1,13,000	1,50,000	50,000
Country B	60,000	40,000	50,000	1,50,000	50,000

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- 4) In this example both the countries have identical average income.
 - 5) The average income is useful for comparison.
 - 6) But it does not tell us how this income is distributed among people.
- 6. From the text, find out the per capita income level of middle income countries as per World Development Report 2012.**
- A. 1) The per capita income level of middle-income countries as per World development Report 2012 is between Rs.1035 and Rs.12,600.
- 7. Write a paragraph on your notion of what India should do, or achieve, to become a developed country.**
- A. 1) To become a developed country we need to develop infrastructure facilities.
2) We should control the population growth.
3) Avoid corruption.
4) Education facilities improvement.
5) Reduce the unemployment.
6) Control the price levels.
7) We should develop agriculture and Industries.
8) Spend more on the constructive purposes.
9. Remove subsidies.
10) Health facilities should improve.
- 8. Think of other examples where collective provision of goods and services is cheaper than individual provision.**
- A. 1) Street lights.
2) Roads and Railways.
3) Watersheds.
4) Irrigation projects.
5) Airports etc.,
- 9. Does availability of good health and educational facilities depend only on amount of money spent by the government on these facilities? What other factors could be relevant?**
- A. No. Availability of good health and educational facilities not only depends on the amount of money spent by the government but also other factors there.
Other relevant factors:
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Irrigation factors. | 2) Employment factors. |
| 3) Industrial development. | 4) Infrastructure facilities. |
| 5) Transport development. | 6) Science and Technology. |
| 7) Space research. | |
- 10. For a family in rural area in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in 2009-2010, rice purchased from ration shops account for 53 and 33 per cent respectively. The rest they buy from markets. In West Bengal and Assam, only 11 and 6 per cent of rice is purchased from ration shops. Where would people be better off and why?**

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- A. 1) Tamil Nadu family purchased rice from ration shops -53%
2) Andhra Pradesh family purchased rice from ration shops -33%
3) Bengal family rice purchased from ration shops -11%
4) Assam family rice purchased from ration shops-6%
5) So, the people of Bengal and Assom would be better off.
- 11. Why do different persons have different notions of development? Which of the following explanations is more important and why?**
- a) **Because people are different.**
b) **Because life situations of persons are different.**
- A. 1) Different persons have different notions of development or progress.
2) Each one of them seeks different things.
3) They seek things which can fulfill their aspirations or goals.
4) The explanation 'because life situations of persons are different' is more important.
5) Because each one has developmental goal based on life situation.
- 12. Do these two statements mean the same thing ? Justify your answer.**
- a) **People have different developmental goals.**
b) **People have conflicting developmental goals.**
- A. 1) Both the statements do not mean the same things.
2) People seek different things which can fulfill their aspirations or desire, thus different developmental goals .
3) In fact, at times, two persons or group of persons may seek things which are conflicting.
4) So, the development goals are always not conflicting .
5) So, it is wrong to say both are correct at the same time .
- 13. Give some examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives.**
- A. 1) Work at a place where discrimination is prevalent.
2) A job at a far off place when family needs him.
3) A job offers high pay, but no job security and no time for family.
- 14. Give three examples where an average is used for comparing situations other than what is given here?**
- A. 1) Average marks in each subject in the class.
2) Average persons living in a square kilometer area to find out the population density of a state .
3) Average speed of a vehicle in its journey.
- 15. What can be some of the developmental goals for your village or town or locality ?**
- A. **Some of the developmental goals for our Village (or) Town (or) Locality:**
- 1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
2) Achieve Universal Primary Education .
3) Promote Gender equality and women Empowerment.
4) Reduce Infant Mortality Rate .
5) Improve maternal health .
6) Ensure Environmental sustainability.
7) Government aid for establishment of small scale industries in villages.
8) Adequate irrigation facilities to the crops in the villages.
- 16. What are the issues of conflict between government and the people living in regions of nuclear power plant?**

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- A.
- 1) The aim of Government is to generate nuclear power to meet the growing energy needs of the country.
 - 2) The people in that region protest on the grounds of safety security and livelihood.
 - 3) Scientists, environmentalists, social activists who are critical of these projects stand by the people.
 - 4) People organize movements, send memorandum to the State Government.
 - 5) Despite protests, in some cases government is going ahead with projects after taking necessary safety measures.

17. Why do you think average income is an important criterion for development ? Explain.

- A.
- 1) Prosperity of a country depends not only on the size of its national income but also on the number of people who would share it.
 - 2) The income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country .
 - 3) Since countries have different populations comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
 - 4) But average income i.e., per capita income represents the income of a country earns per year that a citizen had the national income been distributed equally among all citizens of the country.
 - 5) A rise in average income indicates that more goods and services are available on an average to the people, which reflects the standard of living of people in a country .
 - 6) Hence, we use average income as an important criterion for development.

18. Create a few slogans on promoting girl education.

- A.
- 1) Girl with education-helpful to the family.
 - 2) Educate a girl-she educates a family.
 - 3) Encourage girl education-save the nation.
 - 4) An educated girl –serves the nation well.

19. What is Per capita Income?

- A.
- 1.The total national income is divided by the total population in the nation is known as per capita income.
 - 2.The average income is also called per capita income.
 - 3.It is useful to compare the nations in the development.

20. What are the Developmental Goals of Urban unemployed youth?

- A.
1. Should get good job.
 2. Should get better salary.
 3. Should acquire own house.
 4. Should purchase laptop, cell phone, stylish life etc.,

21. Write about HDR.

- A.
- 1.HDR stands for Human Development Report.
 - 2.It is published by United Nations Development Programme.
 - 3.HDR compares countries based on educational levels, health and per capita income.

22. How Himachal Pradesh achieved high literacy rate?

- A.
- 1.Both the government of Himachal Pradesh and the people of the state were keen on education.
 - 2.The government started schools and made sure that education was largely free, or costs very little for parents.

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- 3.Further, it tried to ensure that these schools had at least the minimum facilities of teachers, classrooms, toilets, drinking water, etc.
- 4.Among the Indian states, Himachal Pradesh has the distinction of one of the highest spending from the government budget on education for each child
- 23. Why do we use averages to compare the development?**
- A. 1.Development is a complex phenomenon.
2.The average income is useful for comparison.
3.Yes. There are limitations to the use of average income.
4.The average income also hide disparities.
5.Example: Himachal Pradesh with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Punjab.
- 24. Why do you think average income is an important criterion for development? Explain.**
- A. 1.Average income is useful to compare the countries.
2.The standard of living will develop when the average raise.
3.World Bank and IMF used averages to compare the countries.
4.That's why the average income is an important criterion for development.
- 25. What is the relationship between women"s work outside their homes and gender bias?**
- A. 1.Women who work outside the homes are economically independent
2.Working women would be self-confident.
3.They have greater part in household decisions
4.There is inverse relationship between women"s work and gender bias.
5.Gender bias gradually reduce by women"s work outside their homes.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- 1. Expand HDI.**
A. Human Development Index.
- 2. Expand UNDP.**
A. United Nations Development Programme.
- 3. Expand IMR.**
A. IMR means Infant Mortality Rate.
- 4. Expand PDS.**
A. PDS means Public Distribution System.
- 5. Define Literacy Rate.**
A. The percentage of literate population above 7 years age is called Literacy Rate.
- 6. Define Net Attendance Rate.**
A. The percentage of children attending school in the age group 6 -17 is called Net Attendance Rate.
- 7. Define Infant Mortality Rate.**
A. Out of 1000 live children born, the number of children who die within one year is called Infant Mortality Rate.
- 8. What is Life expectancy at birth?**
A. Life expectancy at birth denotes the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
- 9. What is Human development?**

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- C) Differences in opinion D) Change in thoughts
16. The criteria taken by UNDP as a standard to measure development []
A) Migration B)Health status of people
C) Percapita Income D)Both B and C
17. Based on which factor among the following a state can be mentioned []
as a backward state?
A) High infant mortality state B) Low literacy rate
C) Low net attendance rate D) All the above
18. Which among the following countries is in a better positions according to []
Human Development Index 2013?
A) Nepal B) Pakistan C) Myanmar D) Srilanka

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Development entails _____
2. What may be development for one may even be _____ for the other.
3. Countries with higher incomes are more _____
4. World Bank in 2013 classified, countries with US\$1,035 or less per capita income as _____ countries
5. Few Years back India is in low income countries but not it is in _____ countries.
6. Averages are useful for comparison, they also hide _____.
7. Out of total number of children in age group 6-17, the percentage of children attending School is _____
8. Expand PDS _____
9. Expand UNDP _____
10. Expand IMR _____
11. Expand HDI _____
12. The schooling revolution took place in _____ state.
13. Development is indeed a complex _____.
14. World Bank used _____ criterion to classify countries.
15. Percentage of literate population in the 7 and above age group is _____

III. Match the following:

- | | Group-A | | Group-B |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| i) | 1. Measure of development | [] | A) 2013 |
| | 2. Above US\$12,600 | [] | B) Middle |
| | 3. Between US\$ 1,035 to US\$12,600 | [] | C) High income countries |
| | 4. World Development Report | [] | D) Low income countries |

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5. Below US\$ 1,035 [] E) Per capita income
- ii) **Group-A** **Group-B**
1. Landless rural labourers [] A) High support price
2. A girl from rich urban family [] B) A good catch
3. A person of fishing folk [] C) Gainful employment
4. Prosperous farmers [] D) More days of work
5. Urban Unemployed Youth [] E) Freedom as her brother.

I. Choose the correct answers:

1-D	2-A	3-A	4-B	5-C	6-A	7-C	8-B	9-C	10-D
11-D	12-D	13-B	14-C	15-B	16-D	17-D	18-D		

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. A mix of Goals
2. Destructive
3. Developed
4. Low income
5. Middle income
6. Disparities
7. Net attendance rate
8. Public distribution system
9. United Nations Development programme.
10. Infant mortality rate
11. Human development index
12. Himachal Pradesh
13. Phenomenon
14. Per capita income
15. Literacy rate

III. Matching:

I. E,C,B,A,D

II. D,E,B,A,C