2. IDEAS OF DEVELOPMENT

Development is a complex task.

All persons do not have same notion of development.



More days of work and better wages.....

Landless rural labourer

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Prosperousfarmer



Farmer depend only on rain



A rural women from a land owning family



Good job, sufficient income..

Urban unemployed youth

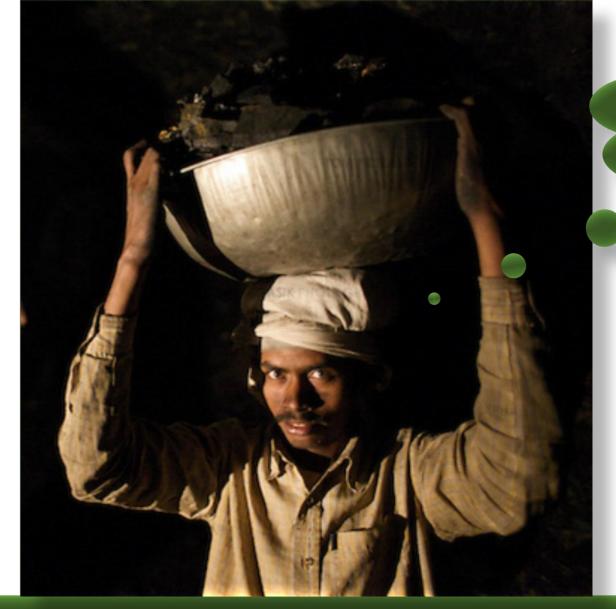


Education in abroad, recognition in society

A boy from a rich urban family



A girl from a rich urban family



Good education, better life to children...

An Adivasi from mining fields



Good catch, good income....

A fisherman

Do all these persons have same notion of development?

No, Each one of them seek different things.

Infact, two persons or two groups may seek things which are conflicting.

Think of some examples.

Development of human history on a time scale.

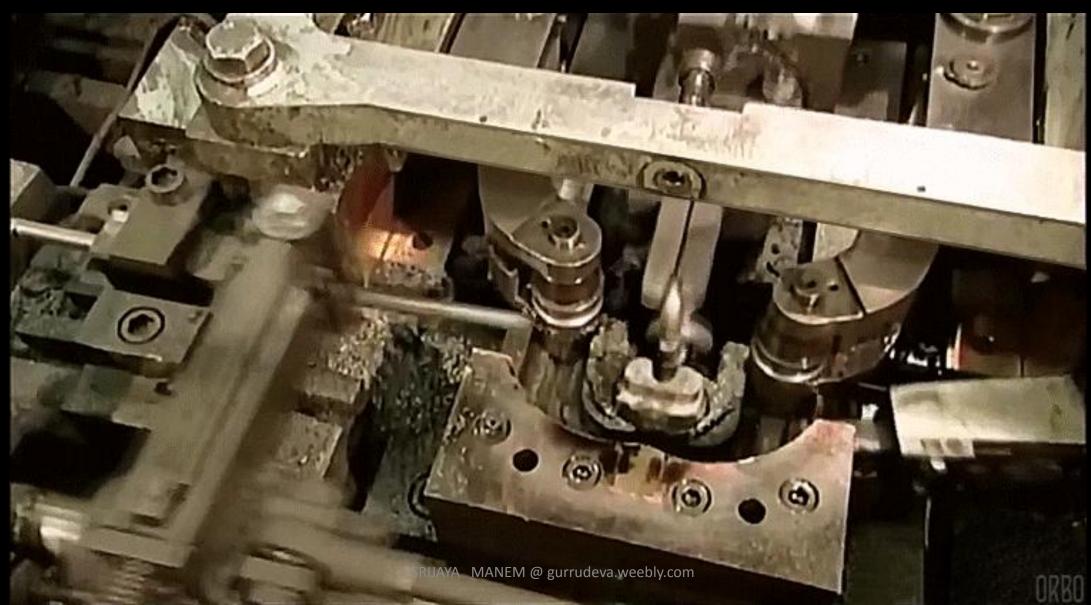


As hunter gatherer about 200,000 years

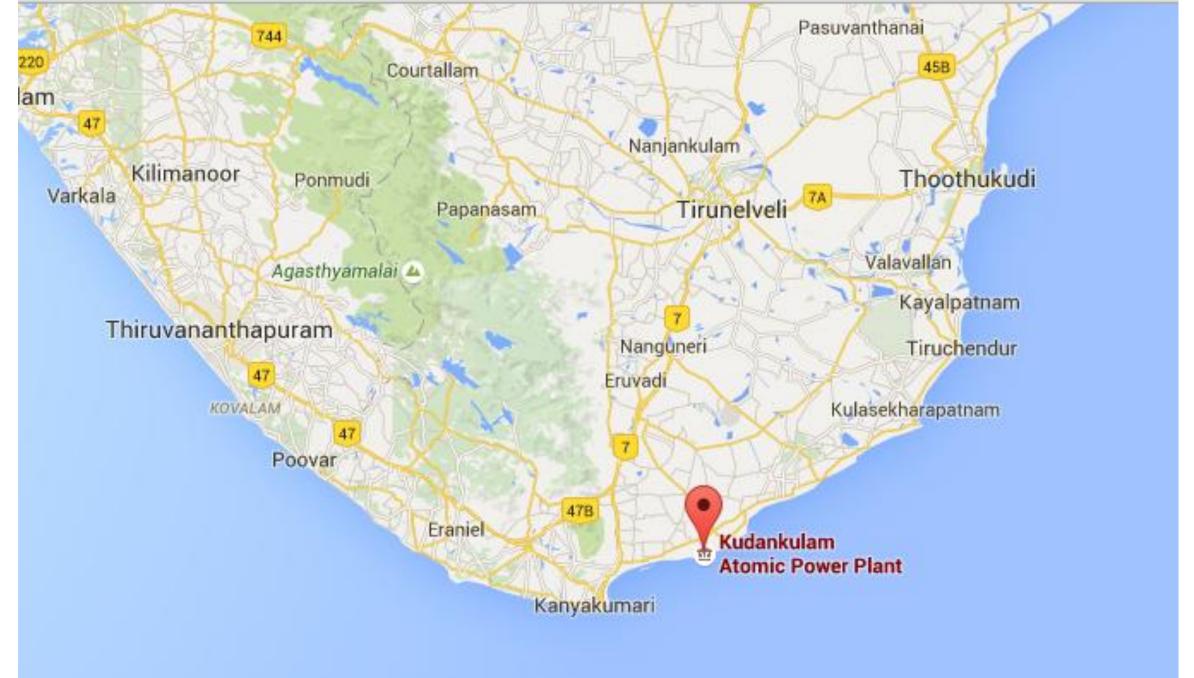
We began agriculture 12,000 years ago



Modern industries from 400 years ago



Kudankulam Nuclear Power project is in the Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu.





The aim of this project is to generate nuclear power to meet the growing energy needs of the country.

The people of kudankulam have protested on the grounds of safety, security and livelihood.

STOP KOODANKULAM ATOMIC PLANT SAVE OUR COASTAL LAND





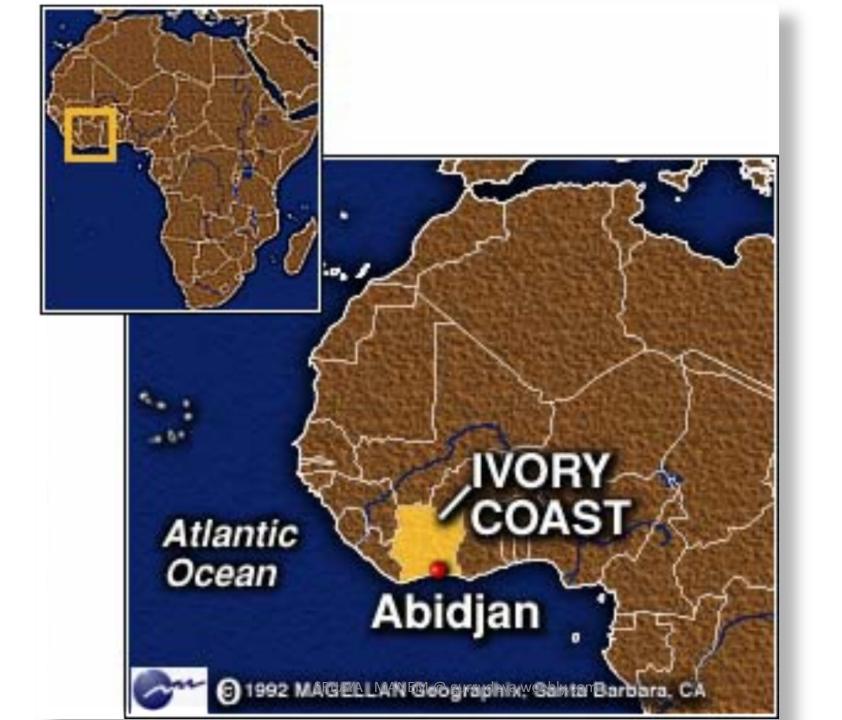
Scientists, environmentalists, social activists have stood by the people.

- The people want the coast and the country to be protected.
- But the government going ahead with the project that the plant has all the safety measures.

1. Different persons have different development goals. 2. Development for one may destructive for the other.

A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of toxic waste in a city and seacoast of Abidjan in Ivory coast,









It caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhoea etc.





Think once

Who are the people benefited and who do not?

What should be the developmental goals for this Country?

Income and other Goals

People seek not only income and also like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect from others.

Material goods are not all that we need to live. The quality of our life depends on non-material things.

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.

What is the income of a country? Income of all the residents of the country. But it is not a useful measure to compare the countries.

What is per capita income? Total national income divided by total population. It is also called average income.

World Development Report by World Bank - 2012

(Per Capita Income)

- High Income Countries ---- US \$ 12,600 and above per annum.
- Middle Income Countries ---- US \$
 1,035 to US \$ 12,600 per annum.
- Low Income Countries ----- US \$ 1,035 or less per annum.

Averages are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities.

Comparision of two countries

Country	Monthly income of citizens in 2001 (in Rupees)						
		П	Ш	IV	V	Average	
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200		
Country B	500	500 SRIJAYA M	500 ANEM @ gurrudeva.weeb	500 ly.com	48000		

Per Capita Income per annum of selected states

State	Per Capita Income for 2012 (in rupees)		
Punjab	78,000		
Himachal Pradesh	74,000		
Bihar	25,000		

If per capita income is to be used as the measure of development Punjab would be considered the most developed and Bihar the least developed state.

Some comparative data of selected states

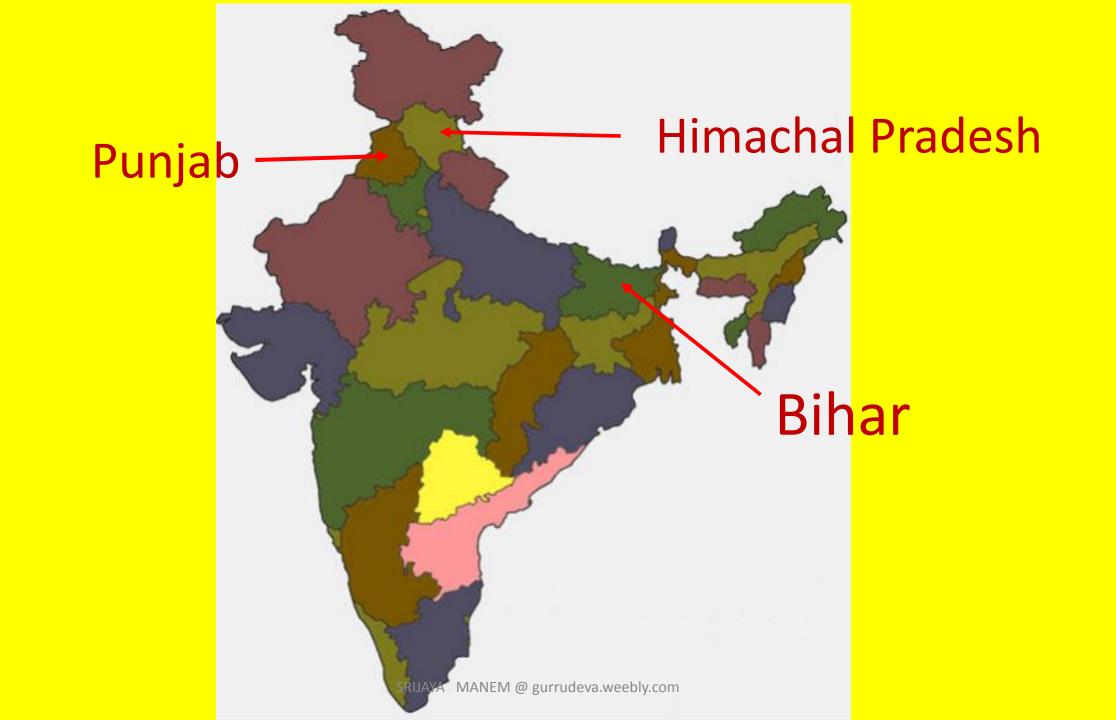
State	IMR per 1000 (2006)	Literacy rate(%) (2011)	Net Attendance Rate (2006)
Punjab	42	77	76
Himachal Pradesh	36	84	90
Bihar	62 SRIJAYA MANEM @ 8	64 urrudeva.weebly.com	56

IMR – Infant Mortality Rate

Out of 1000 live children born, the number of children who die within one year.



Literacy rate: It measures the percentage of literate population in the 7 and above age group. Net Attendance Rate: Out of the total number of children in age group 6-17, the percentage of children attending school.



The percapita income of Punjab is more than of Himachal Pradesh. But why Punjab lags behind in the crucial areas like IMR, Literacy rate and Net Attendance Rate?

The reason is money in your pocket Cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.

The government has to provide required facilities to increase the literacy rate.



Some states have lesser Infant Mortality Rate because the governments of those states provide basic health and education facilities.



In some states PDS functions well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is better.



Human Development Report

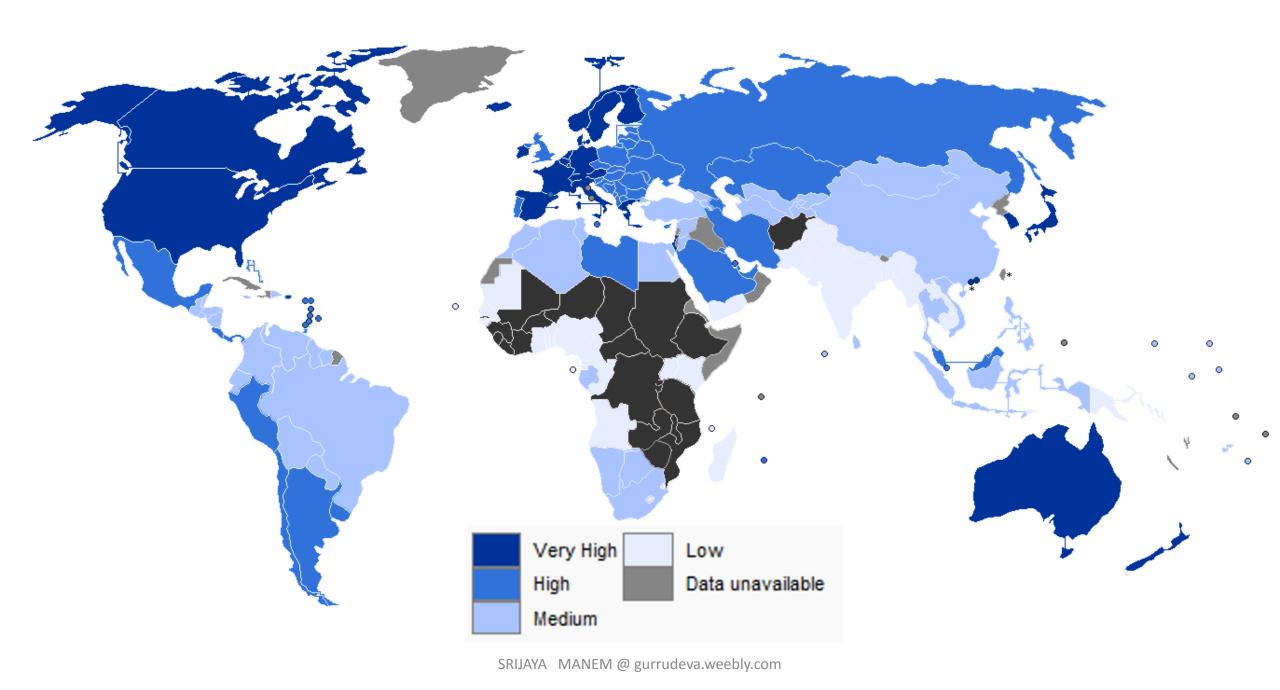
- Income is an inadequate measure of the level of development.
- Every year United Nations Development Programme published Human Development Report.
- It compares countries on the basis of per capita income, education levels and health status.
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HDI Report of some countries for 2013

Country	Per Capita In come in \$	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Average years of schooling	Expected years of schooling	HDI rank in the world
Sri Lanka	5170	75.1	9.3	12.7	92
India	3285	65.8	4.4	10.7	136
Pakistan	2566	65.7	4.9	7.3	146
Myanmar	1817	65.7	3.9	9.4	149
Bangladesh	1785	69.2	4.8	8.1	146
Nepal	1137	69.1	3.2	8.9	157
		SRIJAYA MANEM @	gurrudeva.weebly.com		

HDI - Human Development Index.

What is Life Expectancy?
Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.



Isn't it surprising that a small country Sri Lanka is much ahead of India in every aspect?

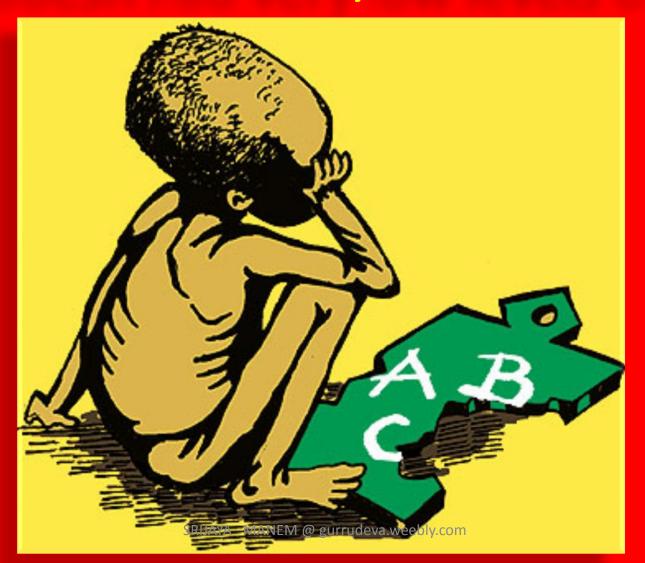


The schooling revolution in Himachal Pradesh



Himachal Pradesh

At the time of Indian independence Himachal Pradesh had very low levels of education.

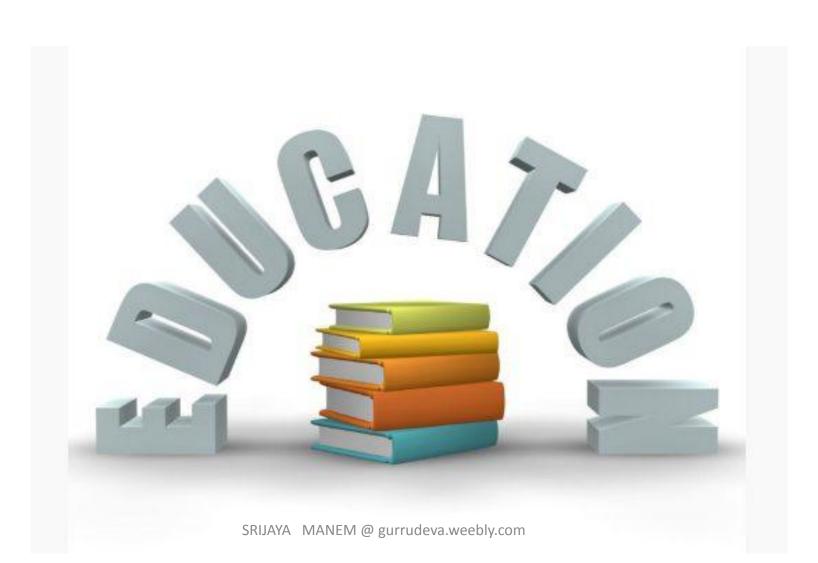


Why schooling is a big challenge in Himachal Pradesh?

- Being a Hilly region,
- Low density of population in many villages.



Both the Government and people of Himachal Pradesh are very keen on education.



Factors for the development of schooling in Himachal Pradesh.

- Education was largely free.
- The government ensure minimum facilities of teachers, classrooms, toilets, drinking water etc.
- Further these facilities were improved.
- More schools were opened.
- More teachers were appointed.
- 10 years of schooling has become a norm.
- The Government of Himachal Pradesh spent Rs. 2005 per child.

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Gender bias is also less in Himachal Pradesh.



Child mortality in Himachal Pradesh is lower for girls than for boys. Himachali women are themselves employed outside home.



They are economically independent and self-confident.

Himachali mothers expect their daughters to work outside home after marriage.

They have high involvement in social life and village politics.

Active Mahila Mandals can be found in many villages.

Progress in Himachai Praaesn						
	Himacha	ıl Pradesh	In	dia		
	1993	2006	1993	2006		
PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS WITH MORE	20	CO	20	40		

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THAN 5 YEARS OF EDUCATION

PERCENTAGE OF BOYS WITH MORE

THAN 5 YEARS OF EDUCATION

39

57

bU

75

28

51

ECUCCIONINACIONELLOCESIO than India as a whole.



SRIJAYA MANEM