DEVELOPMENT

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MEANING OF DEVELOPMENT

- DEVELOPMENT IS THE PROCESS IN WHICH SOMETHING GROWS, BECOMES MORE MATURE AND ADVANCE
- A BRANCH OF ECONOMICS THAT FOCUSES ON IMPROVING THE ECONOMIES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS CONSIDERS HOW TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SUCH COUNTRIES BY IMPROVING FACTORS LIKE HEALTH, EDUCATION, WORKING CONDITIONS, DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL POLICIES AND MARKET CONDITIONS. IT EXAMINES BOTH MACROECONOMIC AND MICROECONOMIC FACTORS RELATING TO THE STRUCTURE OF A DEVELOPING ECONOMY AND HOW THAT ECONOMY CAN CREATE EFFECTIVE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL GROWTH.

DIFFERENT PEOPLE, DIFFERENT GOALS

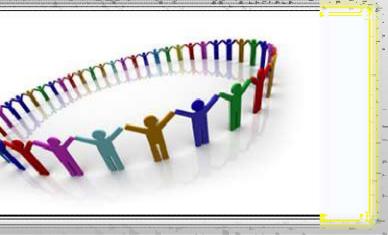
- OIFFERENT PEOPLE CAN HAVE DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENT GOALS.
- WHAT MAY BE DEVELOPMENT FOR ONE MAY NOT BE

 DEVELOPMENT FOR OTHERS. IT MAY BE DESTRUCTIVE FOR

 OTHERS.



- DIFFERENT PERSON COULD HAVE DIFFERENT AS WELLAS CONFLICTING NOTIONS OF A COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT.
- IN THE PROCESS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, A HEAVY INDUSTRY IS SET UP
- OR WE CAN SAY THAT IT'S AALL ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF NATION
- LIKE EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND NATIONAL INCOME



WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT

WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2006 BROUGHT OUT BY WORLD BANK.

WORLD BANK HAS USED THE CRITERION OF PER CAPITA INCOME FOR CLASSIFYING INTO HIGH INCOME AND LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES.

ACORDING TO THE 2006 WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT:

- a) Countries with per capita income US\$-12616 per annum or above in 2012, are called rich countries.
- Countries with per capita income of US\$ 1035 or less are called lowincome countries.
- India comes in category of low-income countries because its per capita income in 2004 was just US\$ 1530 per annum.

LIMITATION OF PCI COMPARISON OF TWO COUNTRIES

Monthly Income of citizen In 2007 (in Rupees)

ntry

	I	II	III	IV	V	PCI
ntry X	8500	9500	8800	9000	9200	9000
ntry Y	500	500	500	500	43000	9000

us consider two countries . A and B. We have assumed that they have only 5 citized. Both the countries have identical average income . But country A has more equit bution People are neither very rich nor extremely poor.

le most citizens in country B are poor and one person is extremely rich.

ce, while average income is useful for comparison it does not tell us how this incostributed among people.

INCOME AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OR published by UNDP compares countries based on educational level of the ople their health status and PCI.

Human development indicators

Infant mortality rate: - it indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 lives

Literacy rate: it measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

Net Attendence ratio: - it is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

Sex ratio:-it is the total number of female per thousand of males.

 Life expactancy: The minimum age upto which an adult lives is the life expactancy rate. This also shows the overall quality of life in a country. As per 2011 census, the life expactancy in India for males in 67 years and for females it is 72 years. Life expactancy of India is 68-years acc. To year 2014. Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.

COMPARISON OF INDIA WITH FTS NEIGHBOURS AND ONE VELOPMENT, ON THE BASIS OF INCOME AND OTHER CRITERIA

untry	PCI IN US \$	Life Expectancy at birth	Literacy rate	Gross enrolment ratio for all level	HDI Rank
rway	38550	80		97	1
ina	5530	71	91	73	81
lanka	4390	74	91	69	93
ia	3139	64	61	60	126
kistan	2225	63	50	35	134

stands for Human Development Index. HDI ranks in above table are out of 177 count

MEASURING DEVELOPMENT

- GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) MEASURE OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE OFFICIALLY RECORDED GOODS AND SERVICES PRODUCED BY THE CITIZENS AND CORPORATIONS OF A COUNTRY IN A GIVEN YEAR. INCLUDES THINGS PRODUCED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE ACOUNTRY'S TERRITORY
- GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) MEASURE OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE TOTAL V
- GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI) MEASURE OF THE MONETARY
 WORTH OF WHAT IS PRODUCED WITHIN A COUNTRY PLUS INCOME
 RECEIVED FROM INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY. ** MOST COMMON
 MEASUREMENT USED TODAY.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

MEANING -THE WORD SUSTAINABLE MEANS SOMETHING WHICH IS OT SHORT LIVED BUT CAN CONTINUE IN FUTURE ALSO.

CC TO ROBERT REPETTO," SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS A EVELOPMENT STRATEGY THAT MANAGES ALL NATURAL

ESOURCES AND HUMAN RESOURCES AS WELLAS FINANCIAL AND HYSICAL ASSESTS FOR INCREASING LONG TERM WEALTH AND

VELL BEING.



- SUSTAINED RISE IN THE REAL PCI AND QUALITY OF LIFE
- REDUCTION IN POLLUTION
- RATIONAL USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES
- TO FULFILS THE REQUIREMENTS OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

