

Development

Category of Persons	Development goals.
Landless rural labourers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• better wages• good basic education• no discrimination.
Prosperous farmers from Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cheap labour• high family income• give their children good education
Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• proper irrigation facilities• less dependency on rain water
A rural woman from a land owning family	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• opportunities to pursue education and build her own life
Urban unemployed youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• get a job with pays a good salary• a job worthy of qualification
A boy from a rich urban family.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• gets into business and promotes growth of family fortune.
A girl from a rich urban family	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• she gets equal opportunities• pursue her studies abroad
Aor adinasi from Narmada valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• dam construction stops• no social discrimination

Q. How different people may have different as well as conflicting development goals? Explain with examples.

→ different people can have different as well as conflicting development goals.

FOR EX:
① a girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother.

② You get more electricity industrialists may want more dams but the people living there will get displaced.

INCOME and Other Goals

Besides seeking more income people seek:

- 1] equal treatment
- 2] Freedom
- 3] security
- 4] respect

- 5] facilities for your family
- 6] working atmosphere
- 7] opportunity to learn.

⇒ how to compare different countries or states

● For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.

However for comparison between countries, total income is not such an useful measure as countries may have different population.

* **average income / per capita income**: is total income of country divided by its total population.

* **Infant mortality rate**: indicates no. of children that die before the age of one as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that year.

* **literacy rate**: measure of literate population in the age of 7- & above.

* **net attendance Ratio**: total no. of children of age 14-15 attending school.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

⇒ money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services you may need to live.

⇒ money cannot buy you a pollution free environment, ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, protection from diseases.

⇒ Best + cheap way is to provide these facilities collectively

security guard PDS Health schools

* **life expectancy rate**: average expected length of life of a person.

World development report

- world bank
- only income

Reports

Human development report

- UNDP
- United Nations development programme
- income + Health + education

Q. what do you understand by the term sustainability of development. Explain with 2 examples.

→ ground water in India. → exhaustion of Natural resources.