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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

**CLASS X
ECONOMICS
UNIT – I**

THE STORY OF DEVELOPMENT

NOTES

Common characteristics to all poor or developing countries:

1. **Large population size**
2. Preponderance of **agriculture**
3. Large **unemployment** rate.
4. **Low per capita income** and
5. Extensive **poverty**

- The idea of development may differ from person to person.
- Development is the embodiment of dreams and aspiration.
- **Money** has supremacy since it can take care of diverse needs.
- **Income** is used as indicator of development.

➤ **Two views on development**

A. Traditional View of Development:

1. This is to **enhance the annual growth of GNP rate from 5% to 7%**.
2. **The per capita income (PCI)** is the income that every one of us will get if the national income is distributed equally among the citizens.
3. **National income** is the value of final goods and services produced by the normal residents of a country in a year.
4. **High PCI** is a better indicator of development.
5. PCI becomes a poor indicator of development without mechanism to distribute income equally among citizens.

B. Recent View of Development:

1. By **1970s**, economic development was redefined in terms of **reduction in poverty, inequality and unemployment**. This is recent view of development.
2. This led to the broader view of development with **improvement in quality of life**.
3. **Human beings** came at the centre-stage both as a means and an end of development.
4. A better quality of life needs, besides **higher income, better educational facilities, less poverty, cleaner environment, freedom and rich culture** etc.
5. Development is increasingly viewed as **multidimensional**.



Other Indicators of Development:

1. **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** IMR is the **chance of dying of infants per 1000 live births** in a year. **Inadequate health care facility due to poverty** is the main reason behind high IMR.
 2. **Sex Ratio:** This is the **number of females per 1000 males**. If it is less than 1000, sex ratio is said to be adverse for females.
 3. **Expectation of life at birth:** This is the number of years a newborn infant would live. This is the comprehensive measure of the health of people. Every age is associated with specific chance of dying; this is age specific **mortality rate**.
- **Amartya Sen** propounded Capabilities approach to Development.
 - Capabilities mean the **freedom of the choice of function and command over commodities**.
 - Three core values of development are:
 - **ability to meet basic needs**
 - **self-esteem and**
 - **Freedom to choose.**

Three objectives of development:

1. To increase the availability of life sustaining goods.
2. To enhance the level of livings.
3. To expand the range of socio-economic choices.

Human Development Index (HDI): HDI is the composite index measuring three dimensions of human development, viz., **health, knowledge and income**. Besides income, health and knowledge are important to development. However, human development is a broader concept not amendable to being represented by any summery measure.

- GDI = Gender related Development Index.
- HPI= Human Poverty Index.

Development in Manipur and Some Other States:

1. **Manipur** is relatively **better in IMR and literacy rate** despite low PCI.
2. There is a **favourable sex ratio** to females in **Kerala**.
3. **Punjab has adverse sex ratio** to females.
4. **Manipur has the lowest IMR rate** among Indian states.
