



UNIT – I
THE STORY OF DEVELOPMENT

NOTES

❖ **Common characteristics to all poor or developing countries :**

- i) Large population size.
 - ii) Preponderance of agriculture.
 - iii) Large unemployment rate.
 - iv) Low per capita income and
 - v) 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 :

- i) This is to enhance the annual growth of GNP rate between 5% to 7%.
- ii) The per capita income is the income that everyone of us will get if the national income is distributed equally among the citizens.
- iii) National income is the value of final goods and services produced by the normal residents of a country in a year.
- iv) High PCI is a better indicator of development.
- v) PCI becomes a poor indicator of development without mechanism to distribute income equally among citizens.

B. Recent View of Development:

- i) By 1970s economic development was redefined in terms of reduction in poverty, inequality and unemployment. This is recent view of development.
- ii) This led to the broader view of development with improvement in quality of life.
- iii) Human beings came at the centre-stage both as a means and an end of development.



iv) A better quality of life needs, besides higher income, better educational facilities, less poverty, cleaner environment, freedom and rich culture etc.

v) Development is increasingly viewed as multidimensional.

Other Indicators of Development:

i) **Infant Mortality Rate:** 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.

ii) **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.

iii) **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:

i) ability to meet basic needs

ii) self esteem and

iii) the freedom to choose.

❖ **Three objectives of development:**

a) To increase the availability of life sustaining goods.

b) To enhance the level of livings.

c) 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.



মিগাৰুংলাং অংই নক্শাংলাং (অংলাং)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

Development in Manipur and Some Other States:

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



মিগাৰুংলাং অংই নক্শাংলাং (অংলাং)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur