**Development**

* Different persons can have different developmental goals. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other
* What people desire are regular work, better wages, and decent price for their crops or other products that they produce. In other words, they want more income
* Developmental Goals: **More Income, Equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others**
* People resent discrimination
* Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things mentioned above
* It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.
* The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life
* For **comparing countries**, their **income** is considered to be one of the **most important attributes** what is the income of a country?
* Intuitively, the **income of the country** is the **income of all the residents** of the country
* We compare the **average income** which is the **total income of the country divided by its total population**.
* The average income is also called **per capita income**.
* The **World Development Reports** is brought out by the **World Bank**
* **Countries with per capita income of US$ 12616 per annum** and above in 2012, are called **rich countries** and those with per capita income of **US$ 1035 or less are called low-income countries**. **India** comes in the category of **low**

**middle income countries** because its per capita income in 2012 was just **US$ 1530 per annum**. The rich countries, **excluding countries of Middle East** and certain other small countries, are generally called **developed countries**.

* While average income is useful for comparison it does not tell us how this **income is distributed among people**
* **Infant Mortality Rate** (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 100 live children born in that particular year.
* **Literacy Rate** measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
* **Net Attendance Ratio** is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group
* Body Mass Index (**BMI**).
* The level of **development** of a country is measured mainly based on **Health, Education and Income**
* **Human Development Report** published by **UNDP** compares countries based on the **educational** levels of the people, their **health** status and **per capita income**.
* **Life Expectancy** at birth denotes, as the name suggests, average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth
* **Groundwater** is an example of **renewable resources**. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants
* Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished.
* **Crude oil deposit** is more in **Middle east** followed by USA
* Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together.
* The question of development or progress is perennial