

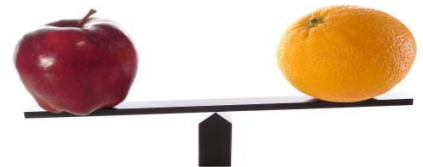
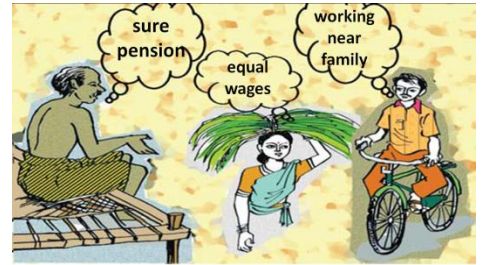


1. **Hunter gatherers** - about 200,000 years ago.
2. Number of years since we began **agriculture** - 12,000 years ago.
3. Number of years since modern **Industries** - from about 400 years ago.
4. **Development** involves thinking about and achieving goals.
5. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project is in **Tirunelveli** district (Tamil Nadu)
6. A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes in **Abidjan** in **Ivory Coast** (Africa).
7. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused **nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhea** etc.
8. Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like **equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect** from others.
9. For comparing countries, their **income** is considered to be the most important attribute.
10. Countries with **higher income** are developed than less income countries.
11. **World Development** Report brought out by the World Bank to classify countries.
12. The average income is also called **percapita income**.
13. Percapita income is calculated in **US Dollars** for all countries.
14. with per capita income of US \$**12,600** and above per annum in 2012 are called **high income** countries.
15. Countries with per capita income of US \$**1,035** or less per annum in 2012 are called **low income** countries.
16. A decade ago, India came in the category of **low income** countries.
17. Now India falls under the category of **middle income** countries.
18. As **the per capita income** in India's position has improved.
19. The rich countries, excluding countries of **West Asia** and certain other small countries are called developed countries.
20. **The average** income is useful for comparison.
21. **Collective provision** of goods and services is cheaper than individual.
22. Punjab Per Capita Income for 2012 ₹ **78,000**.
23. Himachal Pradesh Per Capita Income for 2012 ₹ **74,000**.
24. Bihar Per Capita Income for 2012 ₹ **25,000**.
25. IMR means **Infant Mortality Rate**.
26. Out of 1000 live children born, the number of children who die within one year is called **Infant Mortality Rate**.
27. Punjab IMR per 1000 (2006) is **42**.
28. Himachal Pradesh IMR per 1000 (2006) is **36**.
29. Bihar IMR per 1000 (2006) is **62**.
30. The % of literate population above 7 years age is called **Literacy Rate**.
31. Punjab Literacy rate (%) (2011) is **77**.
32. Himachal Pradesh Literacy rate (%) (2011) is **84**.
33. Bihar Literacy rate (%) (2011) is **64**.
34. Out of the total number of children in age group 6-17, the % of children attending school is called **Net Attendance Rate**.
35. Net Attendance Rate (2006) in Himachal Pradesh is 90, in Punjab – **76**.
36. Bihar Net Attendance Rate (2006) is **56**.
37. In **Bihar** half the children of school going age do not attend school.
38. In **Himachal Pradesh** out of 1000 children born alive, **36** died before completing one year of age in the year 2006.
39. **Money** cannot buy a pollution free environment.
40. PDS means **Public Distribution System**.



41. The goods and services provided by the government are called **public facilities**.
42. Health and education indicators have used along with income as a measure of **development**.
43. UNDP means **United Nations Development Project**.
44. **Human Development** Report was published by United Nations Development Project.
45. HDR compares countries based on **educational levels, health and per capita income**.
46. As per HDR 2013 Sri Lanka Per Capita income in \$ **5170**.
47. As per HDR 2013 India Per Capita income in \$ **3285**.
48. As per HDR 2013 Pakistan Per Capita income in \$ **2566**.
49. As per HDR 2013 Nepal Per Capita income in \$ **1137**.
50. As per HDR 2013 Sri Lanka Life expectancy at birth **75.1**.
51. As per HDR 2013 India Life expectancy at birth **65.8**.
52. As per HDR 2013 Bangladesh Life expectancy at birth **69.2**.
53. Average years of schooling in India is **4.4 years**.
54. Average years of schooling in Nepal is **3.2 years**.
55. Average years of schooling in Sri Lanka **9.3 years**.
56. Expected years of schooling in India is **10.7 years**.
57. Expected years of schooling in Sri Lanka is **12.7 years**.
58. Expected years of schooling in Pakistan is **7.3 years**.
59. HDI stands for **Human Development Index**.
60. HDI ranks of **177** countries.
61. As per HDR 2013 India rank is **136**.
62. As per HDR 2013 Nepal is **157**.
63. As per HDR 2013 Sri Lanka rank is **92**.
64. Expected years of schooling in India is **10.7**.
65. **Life expectancy at birth** denotes the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
66. Average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older is called **Average years of schooling**.
67. Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive given the present enrolment rates is called **Expected years of schooling**.
68. **Development** is a complex phenomenon.
69. In year 2005, the average spending on education by Indian states was Rs **1,049** per child.
70. Himachal Pradesh was spending on education ₹ **2,005** per child.
71. The norm in **Himachal Pradesh** has come to be at least 10 years of schooling for children.
72. **Himachal Pradesh** state has the lower gender bias.
73. We can see the "Schooling Revolution" in **Himachal Pradesh** state.
74. **Child mortality** means children dying within a few years of birth.
75. **Women** who work outside the homes are economically independent and self-confident.
76. **Himachali women** have mahila mandals in many villages.
77. In 2006 Percentage of Girls (6+ years) with more than 5 years of education in Himachal Pradesh is **60**. (India-40).
78. In 2006 Percentage of Boys (6+ years) with more than 5 years of education in Himachal Pradesh is **75** (India-57).

YOU WANT A CAR? THE WAY OUR COUNTRY IS SET UP ALL YOU CAN HOPE FOR IS MAYBE TO ONE DAY OWN THE RICKSHAW YOU PULL!





1. What main criterion is used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of the above criterion, if any?

A. 1. Main criterion is used by the World Bank in classifying different countries is percapita income.

LIMITATIONS OF THE CRITERION:

1. Many countries with the same percapita income have differences in their standard of living.
2. There are certain other things have to see to classify the development.
3. They are
 - i. Infant mortality
 - ii. Literacy rate
 - iii. Life expectancy at birth
 - iv. Average years of schooling
 - v. Gender bias
 - vi. public facilities



2. Usually behind each social phenomenon there would be several contributing factors, and not one. What in your opinion are the factors that came together for the development of schooling in Himachal Pradesh?

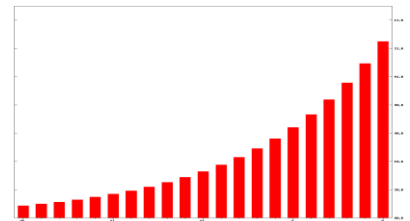
A. The factors for the development of schooling in Himachal Pradesh.

1. Both the government and the people were keen on education.
2. The government started schools.
3. Education was largely free.
4. Tried to ensure teachers, classrooms, toilets, drinking water, etc.
5. The facilities were improved and expanded.
6. More schools were opened.
7. So that many more children could study easily.
8. Himachal Pradesh was spending on education ₹ 2,005 per child.
10. The norm in Himachal Pradesh has come to be at least 10 years of schooling.



3. In what respect is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

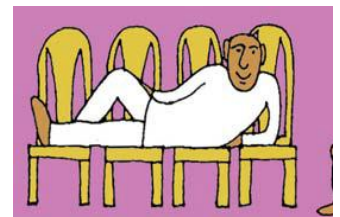
- A. 1. UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels, health and per capita income.
2. World Bank compares countries based on the per capita income.
3. Countries with the same per capita income have great disparities in the standard of living.
4. So, UNDP criterion gives us a transparent and clear-cut information.



4. Do you think there are certain other aspects, other than those discussed in the chapter that should be considered in measuring human development?

A.1. Yes. I think there are certain other aspects in measuring human development. They are:

1. Standard of living
2. Happiness
3. Sanitation
4. Profitable agriculture
5. Crime rate
6. Electricity facility
7. Moral values
8. Self discipline



5. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

- A. 1. Development is a complex phenomenon.
2. The average income is useful for comparison.
3. Yes. There are limitations to the use of average income.
4. The average income also hide disparities.
5. Example. Himachal Pradesh with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Punjab.



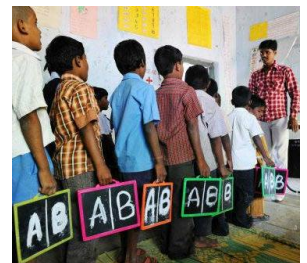
6. What lessons can you draw about the importance of income from the fact that Himachal Pradesh with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Punjab?

- A. The per capita income does not show better human development.
2. Money cannot give us all our necessities to live happily.
3. The per capita income is high in Punjab than Himachal Pradesh.
4. Himachal Pradesh has better human development than Punjab.
5. Himachal Pradesh has other facilities than Punjab like health and education facilities.



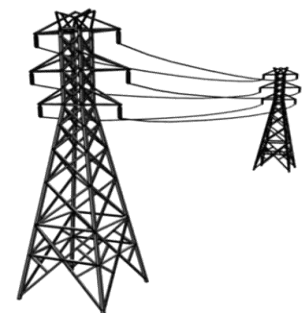
7. Based on the figures in Table 2.6, fill the following:

Out of every 100 girls above 6 years of age, ___ girls had studied beyond the primary level in Himachal Pradesh in year 1993. By year 2006, this proportion reached ___ out of 100. For India as a whole, the proportion of boys who had studied beyond primary level was only ___ out of 100 in year 2006.



	Himachal Pradesh		India	
	1993	2006	1993	2006
Percentage of Girls (6+ years) with more than 5 years of education	39	60	28	40
Percentage of Boys (6+ years) with more than 5 years of education	57	75	51	57

Out of every 100 girls above 6 years of age, 39 girls had studied beyond the primary level in Himachal Pradesh in year 1993. By year 2006, this proportion reached 60 out of 100. For India as a whole, the proportion of boys who had studied beyond primary level was only 57 out of 100 in year 2006.



8. What is the per capita income of Himachal Pradesh? Do you think higher incomes can make it easier for parents to send children to school? Discuss. Why was it necessary for government to run schools in Himachal Pradesh?

- A. 1. Himachal Pradesh per capita income is ` 74,000.
2. Yes. I think higher incomes can make it easier to send children to school.
3. At the time of Indian independence Himachal Pradesh had very low levels of education.
4. Being a hilly region spread of schools to the rural areas was a big challenge.
5. So, it was necessary for government to run schools in Himachal Pradesh.

9. Why do you think parents accord less priority to girls education as compared to boys? Discuss in class.

1. For a long time India remained a male dominant society.
2. In many parts of India, girls' education is still given less priority.
3. While girls may not complete their schooling.
4. The main reason is gender bias.
5. The parents believe that boys are their heirs.
6. In our culture a girl is not valued as much as boy.
7. The parents must think like Himachali women to send their girls to school.
8. Now a days education to both boys and girls are very essential.



10. What is the relationship between women’s work outside their homes and gender bias?

- A. 1. Women who work outside the homes are economically independent
2. Working women would be self-confident.
3. They have greater say in household decisions
4. They can make decisions in children’s education, health, birth etc.
5. Also, being employed themselves, expect their daughters to work outside home after marriage.
6. There is inverse relationship between women’s work and gender bias.
7. Gender bias gradually reduce by women’s work outside their homes.



11. Right to Education Act, 2009 (RTE) declares that all children of the age of 6 to 14 years have the right to free education. And the government has to ensure building of sufficient schools in the neighbourhood, appoint properly qualified teachers and make all necessary provisions. In the light of what you have read in this chapter and already know, discuss and debate the importance of this Act for (i) children, and (ii) human development.



A. i. Importance of Right to Education Act, 2009:-

1. Government of India brought Right to Education Act in 2009.
2. It declared children of the age of 6 to 14 years have the right to education.
3. The government will provide schooling free-of-cost.
4. Private schools shall admit at least 25% of the children without any fee.
5. A child who completes elementary education shall be awarded a certificate.
6. Improvement in the quality of education is important.
7. School teachers will need adequate professional degree.
8. School infrastructure need to be improved.
9. Financial burden will be shared between state and central government.



ii. For Human Development:-

1. Education is the key component of human development.
2. The act serves as a building block to get a quality elementary education.
3. It is essential for the development of an individual and the society as a whole.

Text Book Questions page No. 14 & 15

Q. Table 2.1 Developmental Goals of Different Categories of Persons?

Let us try to imagine what development or progress is likely to mean to different persons listed in Table 2.1. What are their aspirations? You will find that some columns are partially filled. Try to complete the Table. You can also add any other category of persons.

Category of Person	Developmental Goals/ Aspirations
Landless rural labourers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More days of work and better wages 2. Local school is able to provide quality education for their children 3. There is no social discrimination. 4. They too can become leaders in the village.
Prosperous farmers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assured high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers 2. They should be able to settle their children abroad.
Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Would like to have rains in time. 2. Should grow crops well. 3. Minimum support prices for their crops. 4. Should get Good profits.
A rural woman from a land owning family	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grow crops well in her land. 2. Quality Education and employment for her children. 3. Would acquire more agricultural land. 4. Would like to get good benefits from the cattle.

Category of Person	Developmental Goals/ Aspirations
Urban unemployed youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Should get good job. 2. Should get better salary. 3. Should acquire own house. 4. Should purchase laptop, cell phone, stylish life etc.,
A boy from a rich urban family	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He purchases a car. 2. Should marry a beautiful woman. 3. He would like to settle in foreign countries. 4. Weekend parties, pubs.
A girl from a rich urban family	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She gets as much freedom as her brother. 2. She is able to decide what she wants to do in life. 3. She would like to be able to pursue her studies abroad.
An Adivasi from mining fields	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Would get better wages for the work. 2. Accident free work 3. Good health support. 4. Bonus and free quarters, education facilities for their children.
Person from fishing community in the coastal area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Earn much from the fishing. 2. Protection from natural disasters. 3. No boat repairs. 4. Help from the government.
SSC student from rural areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Should get GPA 10 points. 2. Should get IIT seat. 3. After intermediate should get free medicine/engineering seat. 4. Scholarships, educational tours.

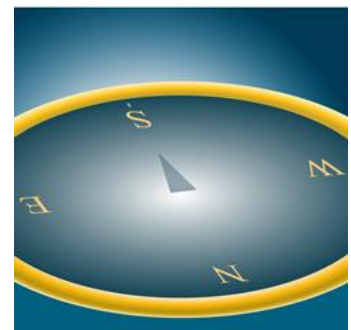
Q. (i) Who are the people who benefited and who did not?

- A. 1. People of the country benefited
 2. Kudankulam in the Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu people did not benefit.

(ii) What should be the developmental goal for this country?

- A. 1. Liquid toxic wastes should not into the open-air.
 2. The developmental goal should frame proper.
 3. Strict rules should frame to protect environment.
 4. Violations of laws should be punished.

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 Human Progress in a Diverse World



Q. What can be some of the developmental goals for your village or town or locality?

A. The developmental goals for my locality:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Literacy rate improvement. | 2. Health and sanitation facilities. |
| 3. Irrigation and water facilities. | 4. Roads and transport facilities. |
| 5. Drainage facilities. | 6. Collective decision making. |

Q. What are the issues of conflict between government and the people living in regions of nuclear power plant?

- A. 1. The government of India set up the nuclear power plant in Kudankulam.
 2. The aim is to generate nuclear power to meet the growing energy needs.
 3. The people have protested on the grounds of safety, security and livelihood.
 4. These are the issues of conflict between government and the people living in regions of nuclear power plant.

Q. Do you know of any such controversy around development projects/policies? Find out the debates on either side.

- A. 1. The Polavaram irrigation project have been granted the status of a national project.
 2. But the villages which are likely to be submerged once it is ready has become the bone of contention between Seemandhra and Telangana.
 3. The controversy surrounding the Bhadrachalam sub-division in Khammam district.
 4. It consists of villages that will be submerged, has triggered controversy against the backdrop of Union Cabinet's nod to transfer 130 villages to Seemandhra.
 5. This has resulted in a slew of developments at the national capital.

Q. Why do different persons have different notions of development? Which of the following explanations is more important and why?

- a. Because people are different.
- b. Because life situations of persons are different.

- A. 1. The second explanation is more important.
- 2. Different persons have different notions of development in India.
- 3. Because life situations of persons are different.

Q. Do these two statements mean the same thing? Justify your answer.

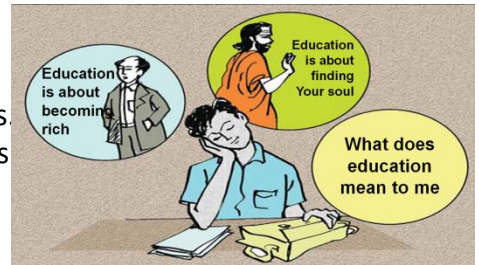
- a. People have different developmental goals.
- b. People have conflicting developmental goals.

- A. 1. The first statement explains each and every people should have different ideas.
- 3. The second statement explains people should have conflicting ideas.
- 4. So, I can say the two statements are not the same.

Q. Give some examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives.

A. Factors other than income:

- 1. Equal treatment
- 2. Freedom
- 3. Security
- 4. Respect from others
- 5. Education & Knowledge.
- 6. Better opportunities
- 7. Health.
- 8. Confidence.
- 9. Hard work.



Q. Explain some of the important ideas of the above section in your own words.

- A. 1. People want more income.
- 2. People resent discrimination.
- 3. Material goods are not all that you need to live.
- 4. For development, people look at a mix of goals.
- 5. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs.

Q. Give three examples where an average is used for comparing situations other than what is given here.

- A. 1. Life expectancy
- 2. Per capita Income
- 3. Production rate
- 4. Child death rate

Q. Why do you think average income is an important criterion for development? Explain.

- A. 1. Average income is useful to compare the countries.
- 2. With the help of the averages, a country is compared with others.
- 3. The standard of living will develop when the average raise.
- 4. The World Bank and IMF also use averages of the different countries.
- 5. That's why the average income is an important criterion for development.

Q. Suppose records show that the average income in a country has been increasing over a period. From this, can we conclude that all sections of the economy have become better? Illustrate your answer with an example.

- A. 1. The average income does not show how the income is distributed among people.
- 2. So, we can not conclude that all sections of the economy have become better.
- 3. Here is an example to justify the above statement.

THREE PERSONS IN THE A, B COUNTRIES AND THEIR INCOMES					
	X	Y	Z	Total income	Average income
Country A	2,000	35,000	1,13,000	1,50,000	50,000
Country B	60,000	40,000	50,000	1,50,000	50,000

- In this example both the countries have identical average income.
- The average income is useful for comparison.
- But it does not tell us how this income is distributed among people.



Q. From the text, find out the per capita income level of middle-income countries as per World Development Report 2012.

A. 1. The per capita income level of middle-income countries as per World Development Report 2012 is between \$ 1036 and \$ 12599.

Q. Write a paragraph on your notion of what India should do, or achieve, to become a developed country.

A. 1. To become a developed country we need to develop infrastructure facilities.

- We should control the population growth.
- Avoid corruption
- Education facilities improvement.
- Reduce the unemployment.
- Control the price levels.
- We should develop agriculture and Industries.
- Spend more on the Productive and constructive purposes.
- Remove subsidies.
- Health facilities should improve.



Text Book Questions page No. 22

Q. Look at data in Table is 2.3 and 2.4. Is Punjab as ahead of Bihar in literacy rate etc. as it is in terms of per capita income?

- Yes. Punjab Literacy rate in the year 2011 is 77%.
- But Bihar literacy rate in the year 2011 is 64 %.
- Punjab Per Capita Income in the year 2012 is ₹ 78,000%.
- Bihar Per Capita Income in the year 2012 is ₹ 25,000 %.



Q. Think of other examples where collective provision of goods and services is cheaper than individual provision.

- Street lights
- Roads and Railways.
- Watersheds
- Irrigation projects.
- Airports etc.,

Life expectancy by country



Q. Does availability of good health and educational facilities depend only on amount of money spent by the government on these facilities? What other factors could be relevant?

A. 1. No. Availability of good health and educational facilities not only depends on the amount of money spent by the government but also other factors there.

Other relevant factors:

- Irrigation factors
- Employment factors
- Industrial development
- Infrastructure facilities
- Transport development
- Science and Technology
- Space research

Q. For a family in rural area in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in 2009-2010, rice purchased from ration shops account for 53 and 33 per cent respectively. The rest they buy from markets. In West Bengal and Assam, only 11 and 6 per cent of rice is purchased from ration shops. Where would people be better off and why?

- A. 1. Tamil Nadu family purchased rice from ration shops – 53 %
 2. Andhra Pradesh family purchased rice from ration shops – 33 %
 2. Bengal family rice purchased from ration shops – 11 %
 2. Assam family rice purchased from ration shops – 6 %
 5. So, the people of Bengal and Assom would be better off.

KEY WORDS

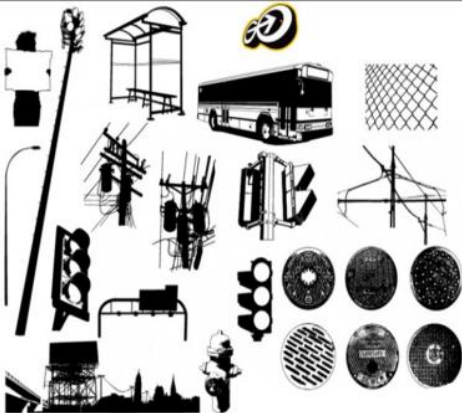
- 1. Per capita Income:** The total national income divided by the number of people in the nation.
2. Human development: The process of achieving an optimum level of physical, biological, mental, emotional, social, educational, economic, health and cultural components.
3. Public facilities: The facilities like roads, electricity, drinking water, sanitation, education etc., provided by the government.
4. Education and Health indicators: Education and Health facilities consider to indicate development.



1. Per capita Income



2. Human development



3. Public facilities



4. Education and Health indicators

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