

CBSE • CLASS 10 • SOCIAL SCIENCE

ECONOMICS

CHAPTER 01

Development

 CHAPTER NOTES



DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Development means improving people's lives. People want better living conditions, equality and progress.

Different people can have different goals.

Landless rural labourer:

- more work, better wages, good schools and no discrimination.

Prosperous farmer:

- higher crop prices, reliable income and affordable labour.

Urban girl:

- the same freedom as her brother, education and the right to make her own choices.

Goals can conflict. A girl may want freedom while her family expects her to do more housework.

Dam example:

industrialists may want more electricity. Families whose land will be submerged may want their homes and livelihoods protected.



Industrialists

↓
Want more electricity.

Families

↓
Want their homes and livelihoods protected.

What helps one group can harm another. Development decisions need discussion of different needs.

INCOME AND OTHER GOALS

Income goals

- People want regular work, better wages and fair prices for what they sell.
- More income can help them buy goods and services.

A mix of goals

- A job with slightly lower pay may be better if it offers security, time for family, good facilities and opportunities to learn.
- An unsafe or insecure job may be less attractive even if it pays more.



People seek a good life,
not income alone.



Other goals

- Freedom, equal treatment, security, respect and dignity also matter.
- People value friendship and freedom from discrimination. These needs cannot all be measured in money.

Women and development

- Paid work can increase a woman's dignity and respect at home.
- A safe working environment and sharing household work help women take up employment.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

National development concerns the improvement of the whole country.

People may disagree about the path the country should follow. They can have different ideas about what is fair and just.

A useful decision considers:

- Who gains from the change?
- Who may lose land, work or security?
- Does the change help a large number of people or only a small group?

Development should consider income as well as health, education, freedom and equal opportunities.

For a shared decision, compare the needs of different groups and discuss their benefits and costs.



A country's progress should improve people's lives widely.

PER CAPITA INCOME

- Countries have different populations. Total income alone does not tell us the average income available per person.
- Per capita income is the average income per person.

Formula:

$$\text{Per capita income} = \frac{\text{Total income of the country}}{\text{Total population}}$$

- It helps compare incomes across countries, but it does not show how income is shared.

World Bank income groups

The World Bank uses GNI per capita calculated by the Atlas method. It does not use PPP income for this classification.

Illustration: FY 2024-25, US\$ per person per year

Income group	GNI per capita (US\$)
Low income	1,145 or less
Lower-middle income	1,146 - 4,515
Upper-middle income	4,516 - 14,005
High income	above 14,005

- India was in the lower-middle-income group.
- These are dated classification figures, not current-year cut-offs.

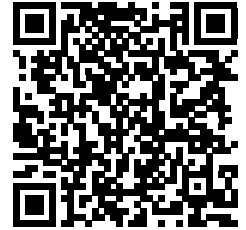


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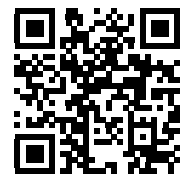


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