

## X- SOCIAL SCIENCE(ECONOMICS)

### CHAPTER-1 (MODULE-2) DEVELOPMENT

- PUBLIC FACILITEIS
- HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT
- SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT
- EXAMPLES OF OVER USE OF RESOUERCES

### Public Facilities

- The facilities provided by the government in common to the people at no cost or low cost are called public facilities.  
**Examples:** Education, Health, Public distribution system etc..
- These facilities can't be borne by the people individually.
- Everybody can't own their school or hospital.
- Money in your pocket can't buy all goods and services that you need to live well. So income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
- For instance your money can't buy a pollution free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines.

- Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases like corona, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.
- Actually for many of the important things in life the best way , also the cheapest way, is to provide these goods and services collectively.
- For Example : In a locality collective security is better than personal security.
- Similarly government should open schools and colleges, setup hospitals and provide educational, health benefits to the community collectively.
- Public facilities play a significant role in economic development.
- Kerala has low infant mortality rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and education to its population.

## **Human Development Report**

- Over the past decade , health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development.
- Human development report(2006) published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people(Literacy), their Health status(Life Expectancy) and Personal Income.
- As per this report , India's HDI rank is 126 among the world countries. The Human Development Index (HDI) is cumulative measure of overall development of the people of a country.

## Sustainability of Development

- Sustainability of development is also known as sustainable development.
- Maintaining the same rate of development by sparing the resources for future generations is called sustainability of development.
- In other words sustainable development can be defined as development that meets the need of the present generation without compromising the need of ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which Scientists , Economists , Philosophers and other Social Scientists are working together.

- Since the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century , a number of scientists have been warning that the present type , and levels of development are not sustainable.
- The resources, both renewable and non renewable like water and oil resources are over used with the growth of population all over the world.
- Renewable resources are those which can be replenished by nature. Examples:Ground water, Solar Energy. Etc..
- Non renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. Example: Oil Reserves, Coal Deposits etc..

## Examples

### ❖ Ground water in India:

“ Recent evidence suggests that the ground water is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 meters during the past 20 years. Nearly one third of the country is overusing their ground water reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Ground water over use is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and western U.P. , Hard Rock Plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.”

## Examples

### • Exhaustion of Natural Resources:

How many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate. The reserves would last only 43 years more. This is for the world as a whole. However different countries face different situations. Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.