

CHAPTER - XX

DEVELOPMENT

Development may use in two ways;

1. Narrow Sense Development
2. Broader Sense Development

NARROW SENSE DEVELOPMENT

- High Economic Growth
- Completion of Development Activities
- Attaining the Defining Aim

BROADER SENSE DEVELOPMENT

- Progress of socio-economic, cultural and educational field.
- To enhance the standard of living of people.

CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPMENT

Most of the colonies of Asia, Africa including India enter into the development activities after the independent.

The major problems of these countries were:

- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Illiteracy
- To overcome these problems government support the agricultural, educational and industrial reforms.
- Indian government formed planning commission for the development activities.

- Five year plan also introduce.
- The 1st and 2 five year plans give importance to agricultural and industrial sector.
- IIT (Indian Institute of Technology) IIM (Indian Institute of Management) formed by the government for the intelligent students.
- Also given reservation to the SC/ST in educational and employment sector.
- But there is no more effective advantage in all sector.

CRITICISM OF DEVELOPMENT

- Very high level of developing activities following by developing countries lead in to debt.
- Benefit of growth were enjoyed by a small section of the population.
- Industrialization damaged the environment.
- Uses of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, poison the land.

SOCIAL COSTS OF DEVELOPMENT

- Social costs of development means how to affect the people.
- Displacement of people from their living places.
- Loss of livelihood
- Loss of traditional skill
- Movement of displaced people to urban areas leading to growth of slums
- Adverse impact on culture

SOCIAL COSTS OF DEVELOPMENT

- It means how to affect the environment.
- Air Pollution
- Water Pollution
- Global warming

- Soil Pollution
- Destruction of birds and animal
- Deforestation and its impact

DEVELOPMENT AND LIFE STYLE

- To avoid the life style related positively affected to environment.
- Use of solar and wind energy instead of nuclear energy.
- Formation of small scale irrigation facility.
- Rainwater harvesting
- Use of organic fertilizers instead of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- Use of paper bag instead of plastic.

DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION

- In a democracy controversial issues are discussed and debated among the people involve in political process.
- But some decision are taken at top and implement without consulting the beneficiaries.
- The alternate concept of development demand that for getting a better life, people should have participation in development planning.
- It is proposed that people should be consulted, whenever decision which affect the people are taken.
- Popular participation in formulating of project help to use resource of benefit of people.
- If people are given participation in planning the development projects, traditional and modern technology can be affectively used.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

It is used for measurement of standard of living people. It is prepared by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). While making Human Development Index, UNDP check out three factors.

- 1 Education
- 2 Health
- 3 Standard of Living

MAJOR ORGANIZATION RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

1. Green Peace
2. World Wide Life Fund
3. Chipko Movement
4. Narmada Bachao Antholan (Metha Padkar)