



## Meaning of Development

Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components. The purpose of development is a rise in the level and quality of life of the population, and the creation or expansion of local regional income and employment opportunities, without damaging the resources of the environment. Development is visible and useful, not necessarily immediately, and includes an aspect of quality change and the creation of conditions for a continuation of that change.

The idea of development articulated by the World Bank, for instance, is very different from that promoted by Greenpeace activists. This point has important implications for the task of understanding sustainable development, because much of the confusion about the meaning of the term 'sustainable development' arises because people hold very different ideas about the meaning of 'development' (*Adams 2009*).

**Accordingly development is for all:** "Health for All", "Education for All"; "Work for All". The Vedic prayer, *Sarve Sukhinaha Santu, Sarve Santu Nira Mayaha*. (Everybody in this universe be happy and healthy) sums up the global and multidimensional nature of development.

**According to UNEP,** "Development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and all of its individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in the development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting therefrom".

**According to Simon Kuznets (1971),** "Development is a process of qualitative change and quantitative growth of the social and economic reality."

**According to Hans Singer,** "Development is not a unidirectional, unstick affair".

Through the years, professionals and various researchers developed a number of definitions and emphases for the term "development." **Amartya Sen**, for example, developed the "capability approach," which defined development as a tool enabling people to reach the highest level of their ability, through granting freedom of action, i.e., freedom of economic, social and family actions, etc. This approach became a basis for the measurement of development by the **HDI** (Human Development Index), which was developed by the UN Development Program (UNDP) in 1990. Martha Nussbaum developed the abilities approach in the field of gender and emphasized the empowerment of women as a development tool.

It is often deemed as a process that attempts to improve or progress the economic conditions of the people or to increase human welfare or to increase human welfare, technology or to improve quality of life.

### Reference:

Singh, L.R. (2009), Fundamentals of Human Geography, Sharada Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad, ISBN 81-86204-30-X, pp. 329-330


## Growth versus Development

**Growth** is a narrower concept than economic development. It is an increase in a country's real level of national output which can be caused by an increase in the quality of resources (by education etc.), increase in the quantity of resources & improvements in technology or in another way an increase in the value of goods and services produced by every sector of the economy.


**Development** is a normative concept i.e. it applies in the context of people's sense of morality (right and wrong, good and bad). The definition of economic development given by **Michael Todaro** is an increase in living standards, improvement in self-esteem needs and freedom from oppression as well as a greater choice.

Economic growth is a necessary but not sufficient condition of economic development.




The difference between Growth and development is that Growth is an increase and development indicates a sustained evolution, being the space of time in which the object studied more extensive is framed in the second than in the first.

Subject-Object		
Term used	The term is used in purely physical sense. It generally refers to increase in size, length.	Development implies overall change in shape, form or structure resulting in improved working or functioning.
Concept	Economic Growth is a narrower concept than economic development.	Economic development is a much broader concept than economic growth. Economic development = Economic Growth + Standard of Living.
Implications	Economic growth refers to an increase over time in a country's real output of goods and services (GNP) or real output per capita income	Economic development implies an upward movement of the entire social system in terms of income, savings and investment along with progressive changes in socioeconomic structure of country (institutional and technological changes).
Country	The concept is generally used by developing country like India.	It is generally used by developed country like UK, USA etc.



Subject-Object		
Factors	Growth relates to a gradual increase in one of the components of Gross Domestic Product: consumption, government spending, investment, net exports.	Development relates to growth of human capital indexes, a decrease in inequality figures, and structural changes that improve the general population's quality of life.
Measurement	Quantitative. Increases in real GDP.	Qualitative. HDI (Human Development Index), gender-related index (GDI), Human poverty index (HPI), infant mortality, literacy rate etc.
Effect	Brings quantitative changes in the economy	Brings qualitative and quantitative changes in the economy
Observed	It can be measured.	It can be observed by matured behavior.
Objectivity	Objectively observed & measured	It cannot be measured.
Relevance	Economic growth is a more relevant metric for progress in developed countries. But it's widely used in all countries because growth is a necessary condition for development.	Economic development is more relevant to measure progress and quality of life in developing nations.
Scope	Growth is concerned with increase in the economy's output	Concerned with structural changes in the economy
Included	Development includes growth.	Growth is a part of the development.
Development	It go side by side.	It is development also go side by side.
Measured	It can be measured accurately.	It is subjective interpretation of ones change.
Limitation period	It is for limited period.	It is takes place till end.
Nature	Growth is quantitative	Development is qualitative



Subject-Object		
Changes	Changes in the quantitative aspects come into the domain of Growth. Change is gradual and steady.	Changes in the quality or character rather than the quantitative aspects comes in this domain. Change is discontinuous and spontaneous.
Development	It is one aspect of development.	It is complex and many sided.
Scope	It tells about one aspect of economy but in limited scope.	It deals with all the aspect of economy and has a vast scope.
Process	Growth is the process of development, but, not running	It is a long-life process
Directional	It is not directional	It is progressive and sequential.
Affected	It is not affected by learning.	Learning & experience affects.
Related To	Economic Growth is related to developed countries of the world.	Economic Development is related to Underdeveloped and developing countries of the world.
Possible	It is possible without development.	It is possible without growth.
		

### Bibliography:

- Thirlwall, A.P. (2011), Growth and Development, Palgrave Macmillan, ISBN: 9780333493113
- Singh, L.R. (2009), Fundamentals of Human Geography, Sharada Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad, ISBN 81-86204-30-X,

