

## Appendix I

### Human Development Index, 2019

<i>HDI Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>(HDI) Value 2019</i>	<i>HDI Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>(HDI) Value 2019</i>
<b>Very High Human Development</b>			40	Hungary	0.854
1	Norway	0.957	40	Saudi Arabia	0.854
2	Ireland	0.955	42	Bahrain	0.852
2	Switzerland	0.955	43	Chile	0.851
4	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.949	43	Croatia	0.851
4	Iceland	0.949	45	Qatar	0.848
6	Germany	0.947	46	Argentina	0.845
7	Sweden	0.945	47	Brunei Darussalam	0.838
8	Australia	0.944	48	Montenegro	0.829
8	Netherlands	0.944	49	Romania	0.828
10	Denmark	0.940	50	Palau	0.826
11	Finland	0.938	51	Kazakhstan	0.825
11	Singapore	0.938	52	Russian Federation	0.824
13	United Kingdom	0.932	53	Belarus	0.823
14	Belgium	0.931	54	Turkey	0.820
14	New Zealand	0.931	55	Uruguay	0.817
16	Canada	0.929	56	Bulgaria	0.816
17	United States	0.926	57	Panama	0.815
18	Austria	0.922	58	Bahamas	0.814
19	Israel	0.919	58	Barbados	0.814
19	Japan	0.919	60	Oman	0.813
19	Liechtenstein	0.919	61	Georgia	0.812
22	Slovenia	0.917	62	Costa Rica	0.810
23	Korea (Republic of)	0.916	62	Malaysia	0.810
23	Luxembourg	0.916	64	Kuwait	0.806
25	Spain	0.904	64	Serbia	0.806
26	France	0.901	66	Mauritius	0.804
27	Czechia	0.900	<b>High Human Development</b>		
28	Malta	0.895	67	Seychelles	0.796
29	Estonia	0.892	67	Trinidad and Tobago	0.796
29	Italy	0.892	69	Albania	0.795
31	United Arab Emirates	0.890	70	Cuba	0.783
32	Greece	0.888	70	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.783
33	Cyprus	0.887	72	Sri Lanka	0.782
34	Lithuania	0.882	73	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.780
35	Poland	0.880	74	Grenada	0.779
36	Andorra	0.868	74	Mexico	0.779
37	Latvia	0.866	74	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.779
38	Portugal	0.864	74	Ukraine	0.779
39	Slovakia	0.860	78	Antigua and Barbuda	0.778



<b>HDI Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>(HDI) Value 2019</b>	<b>HDI Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>(HDI) Value 2019</b>
79	Peru	0.777	<b>Medium Human Development</b>		
79	Thailand	0.777	120	Kyrgyzstan	0.697
81	Armenia	0.776	121	Morocco	0.686
82	North Macedonia	0.774	122	Guyana	0.682
83	Colombia	0.767	123	Iraq	0.674
84	Brazil	0.765	124	El Salvador	0.673
85	China	0.761	125	Tajikistan	0.668
86	Ecuador	0.759	126	Cabo Verde	0.665
86	Saint Lucia	0.759	127	Guatemala	0.663
88	Azerbaijan	0.756	128	Nicaragua	0.660
88	Dominican Republic	0.756	129	Bhutan	0.654
90	Moldova (Republic of)	0.750	130	Namibia	0.646
91	Algeria	0.748	131	India	0.645
92	Lebanon	0.744	132	Honduras	0.634
93	Fiji	0.743	133	Bangladesh	0.632
94	Dominica	0.742	134	Kiribati	0.630
95	Maldives	0.740	135	Sao Tome and Principe	0.625
95	Tunisia	0.740	136	Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.620
97	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.738	137	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.613
97	Suriname	0.738	138	Eswatini (Kingdom of)	0.611
99	Mongolia	0.737	138	Ghana	0.611
100	Botswana	0.735	140	Vanuatu	0.609
101	Jamaica	0.734	141	Timor-Leste	0.606
102	Jordan	0.729	142	Nepal	0.602
103	Paraguay	0.728	143	Kenya	0.601
104	Tonga	0.725	144	Cambodia	0.594
105	Libya	0.724	145	Equatorial Guinea	0.592
106	Uzbekistan	0.720	146	Zambia	0.584
107	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.718	147	Myanmar	0.583
107	Indonesia	0.718	148	Angola	0.581
107	Philippines	0.718	149	Congo	0.574
110	Belize	0.716	150	Zimbabwe	0.571
111	Samoa	0.715	151	Solomon Islands	0.567
111	Turkmenistan	0.715	151	Syrian Arab Republic	0.567
113	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.711	153	Cameroon	0.563
114	South Africa	0.709	154	Pakistan	0.557
115	Palestine, State of	0.708	155	Papua New Guinea	0.555
116	Egypt	0.707	156	Comoros	0.554
117	Marshall Islands	0.704	<b>Low Human Development</b>		
117	Viet Nam	0.704	157	Mauritania	0.546
119	Gabon	0.703	158	Benin	0.545



<b>HDI Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>(HDI) Value 2019</b>	<b>HDI Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>(HDI) Value 2019</b>
159	Uganda	0.544	175	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0.480
160	Rwanda	0.543	175	Guinea-Bissau	0.480
161	Nigeria	0.539	175	Liberia	0.480
162	Côte d'Ivoire	0.538	178	Guinea	0.477
163	Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.529	179	Yemen	0.470
164	Madagascar	0.528	180	Eritrea	0.459
165	Lesotho	0.527	181	Mozambique	0.456
166	Djibouti	0.524	182	Burkina Faso	0.452
167	Togo	0.515	182	Sierra Leone	0.452
168	Senegal	0.512	184	Mali	0.434
169	Afghanistan	0.511	185	Burundi	0.433
170	Haiti	0.510	185	South Sudan	0.433
170	Sudan	0.510	187	Chad	0.398
172	Gambia	0.496	188	Central African Republic	0.397
173	Ethiopia	0.485	189	Niger	0.394
174	Malawi	0.483	<i>Source : <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/as">http://hdr.undp.org/as</a> on 11.11.2021</i>		

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## GLOSSARY

### **Agriculture**

The science and art of cultivating the soil, raising crops and rearing livestock. It is also called farming.

### **Balance of Trade**

The difference between the total value of a country's exports and imports. An excess of export over import makes a favourable balance of trade, and the converse an unfavourable balance.

### **Barter**

A direct exchange of excess produce between two parties to the mutual advantages of both, without the use of tokens, credit or money in the transaction.

### **Census**

Official enumeration of population along with certain economic and social statistics in a given territory at some time interval.

### **Chemical Fertilisers**

Substance of natural or artificial origin containing chemical elements such as phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen that are necessary to plant life. They are added to the soil for increasing its productivity.

### **Contour Ploughing**

Tilling or ploughing hillsides or sloping lands along the contour lines, that is, around rather than up and down a slope mainly with a view to conserving soil and water.

### **Crop Rotation**

Growing of different crops in succession on the same field from season to season to maintain soil fertility

### **Dairy Farming**

A kind of agriculture in which major emphasis is on breeding and rearing milch cattle. Agriculture crops are raised mainly to feed these cattle.

### **Density of Population**

The average number of inhabitants living within a specified unit of area, such as a sq km.

### **Dry Farming**

A method of farming adopted in certain regions of inadequate rainfall and devoid of irrigation facilities by conserving moisture in the soil and by raising drought-enduring crops.

### **Economic Geography**

The aspect or branch of geography which deals with the influences of the environment, both physical and cultural, on the economic activity of man, bringing out similarities and differences from place to place in the ways people make a living.

### **Environment**

Surroundings or the conditions under which a person or things exist and develop his or its character. It covers both physical and cultural elements.

### **Exports**

Goods despatched from one country to another.

### **Extensive Agriculture**

Farming in which the amount of capital and labour applied to a given area is relatively small.

### **Fazenda**

A coffee plantation in Brazil.

### **Foreign Exchange**

The mechanism or process by which payments between any two places operating under different national currency systems are effected without passing of actual money or gold, etc.

### **Freeways**

The wide highways on which cross-roads are avoided by providing overhead links where one turns in only one direction to ensure smooth and speedy traffic.

### **Harbour**

An extensive stretch of deep water where vessels can anchor securely to obtain protection from sea and swell either through natural features or artificial works.

### **Highway**

Public road connecting distant places. Such a road of national importance is called the national highway.

### **Horticulture**

Cultivation of vegetables and fruits; often on small plots, involving higher intensiveness than in field cultivation.

### **Imports**

Goods brought into a country from another country.

### **Industrial Revolution**

The change in manufacturing from hand-operated tools to power-driven machinery began in England during the middle of the eighteenth century.

### **Industry**

Systematic production characterised by division of labour and extensive use of machinery.

### **Intensive Agriculture**

Farming in which large amounts of capital and labour are applied per unit area of land, in order to obtain high yield.

### **Inter Cropping**

It is a practice of growing two or more crops together on the same field in the same season

### **International Trade**

Trade carried on between nations primarily to exchange their surpluses and make up their deficits.

### **Metropolis**

A very large city or agglomeration of population in a district or a country, and is often the chief centre or seat of some form of activity— administrative, commercial or industrial. It generally serves a large hinterland.

### **Mine**

An excavation made in the earth for digging out minerals such as coal, iron-ore

and precious stones. A mine usually denotes underground working except in open-pit mines.

### **Mineral**

A substance that is found in the earth's crust, and which generally has a definite chemical composition unlike most rocks.

### **Mineral Fuel**

Non-metallic minerals such as coal and petroleum which are used as fuel.

### **Mineral Oil**

A mixture of hydrocarbons in solid, gaseous or liquid form found in the earth. It is commonly known as petroleum. It became a commercial product only in 1859.

### **Mineral Ore**

Metals in their raw state as extracted from the earth.

### **Mining**

An economic activity concerned with the extraction of commercially valuable minerals from the bowels of the earth.

### **Mixed Farming**

A type of farming in which cultivation of crops and raising of livestock go hand in hand. Both these activities play an important part in the economy.

### **Natural Resources**

Wealth supplied by nature—mineral deposits, soil fertility, timber, fuel, water, potential water-power, fish and wild life, etc.

### **Nomadism**

A way of life of the people who are required to shift their dwellings frequently from place to place in search of pastures for their animals—the mainstay of their economy.

### **Open-cast Mine**

A place where soil and its outward cover are first removed and a mineral or ore is extracted by quarrying. In a way, it is a quarry on a large scale. This method of mining is known as open-cast mining.

### **Pastoralism**

An economy that solely depends upon animals. Whereas nomadic pastoralism is

practised mainly for subsistence, the modern ranches present an example of commercial pastoralism.

### **Plantation Agriculture**

A large-scale one-crop farming resembling factory production. It is usually characterised by large estate, huge capital investment, and modern and scientific techniques of cultivation and trade.

### **Port**

The commercial part of a harbour containing facilities for embarking and disembarking passengers, loading and unloading, and some facilities for the storage of cargo.

### **Primary Activity**

Activities concerned with collecting or making available materials, provided by nature, for example, agriculture, fishing, forestry, hunting or mining.

### **Quarry**

An open-air excavation from which stone is obtained by cutting, blasting, etc.

### **Ranches**

Large stock farms, usually fenced in, where animals are bred and reared on a commercial scale. They are found especially in the United States.

### **Rotation of Crops**

A systematic succession of different crops on a given piece of land carried out in order to avoid exhaustion of the soil.

### **Secondary Activity**

Activities which transform the material provided by primary activities into commodities more directly useful to man.

### **Sedentary Agriculture**

Farming practised more or less permanently on the same piece of land, the same as settled agriculture.

### **Shaft Mine**

An underground excavation made deep into the earth for digging minerals like coal, precious stones and iron. Such mines contain vertical and inclined shafts and horizontal tunnels at various levels.

### **Shifting Agriculture**

A method of farming in which a patch of ground is cultivated for a period of few years until the soil is partly exhausted or overrun by weeds, and after which the land is left to natural vegetation while cultivation is carried on elsewhere. In due course, the original patch of land is cultivated again when the natural growth has restored fertility.

### **Subsistence Agriculture**

Farming in which its produce is mainly consumed in the farmer's household unlike commercial agriculture whose products enter into trade on a very large scale.

### **Transhumance**

A seasonal movement of herdsmen with their livestock and from and to the mountains or between the regions of differing climates.

### **Transport**

The action of carrying persons and goods from one place to another.

### **Truck Farming**

Growing of vegetables around the urban centres to meet the daily demand of the people is known as truck farming. It is governed by the distance a truck can cover overnight between the farm and the market.

### **Urbanisation**

A general movement of people from small rural or agricultural communities or villages to larger towns engaged in varied activities such as government, trade, transport and manufacture. It also indicates the concentration of an increasing proportion of total population in towns and cities.



## NOTES

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