

## Appendix I

### Human Development Index, 2021

HDI Rank	Country	(HDI) Value 2021	HDI Rank	Country	(HDI) Value 2021
<b>Very High Human Development</b>					
1	Switzerland	0.962	40	Andorra	0.858
2	Norway	0.961	40	Croatia	0.858
3	Iceland	0.959	42	Chile	0.855
4	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.952	42	Qatar	0.855
5	Australia	0.951	44	San Marino	0.853
6	Denmark	0.948	45	Slovakia	0.848
7	Sweden	0.947	46	Hungary	0.846
8	Ireland	0.945	47	Argentina	0.842
9	Germany	0.942	48	Türkiye	0.838
10	Netherlands	0.941	49	Montenegro	0.832
11	Finland	0.940	50	Kuwait	0.831
12	Singapore	0.939	51	Brunei Darussalam	0.829
13	Belgium	0.937	52	Russian Federation	0.822
13	New Zealand	0.937	53	Romania	0.821
15	Canada	0.936	54	Oman	0.816
16	Liechtenstein	0.935	55	Bahamas	0.812
17	Luxembourg	0.930	56	Kazakhstan	0.811
18	United Kingdom	0.929	57	Trinidad and Tobago	0.810
19	Japan	0.925	58	Costa Rica	0.809
19	Korea (Republic of)	0.925	58	Uruguay	0.809
21	United States	0.921	60	Belarus	0.808
22	Israel	0.918	61	Panama	0.805
23	Malta	0.918	62	Malaysia	0.803
23	Slovenia	0.918	63	Georgia	0.802
25	Austria	0.915	63	Mauritius	0.802
26	United Arab Emirates	0.911	63	Serbia	0.802
27	Spain	0.905	66	Thailand	0.800
28	France	0.893	<b>High Human Development</b>		
29	Cyprus	0.896	67	Albania	0.796
30	Italy	0.895	68	Bulgaria	0.795
31	Estonia	0.890	68	Grenada	0.795
32	Czechia	0.889	70	Barbados	0.790
33	Greece	0.887	71	Antigua and Barbuda	0.788
34	Poland	0.876	72	Seychelles	0.785
35	Bahrain	0.875	73	Sri Lanka	0.782
36	Lithuania	0.875	74	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.780
36	Saudi Arabia	0.875	75	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.777
38	Portugal	0.866	76	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.774
39	Latvia	0.863	77	Ukraine	0.773
			78	North Macedonia	0.770

<b>HDI Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>(HDI) Value 2021</b>	<b>HDI Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>(HDI) Value 2021</b>
79	China	0.768	121	Iraq	0.686
80	Dominican Republic	0.767	122	Tajikistan	0.685
80	Moldova (Republic of)	0.767	123	Belize	0.683
80	Palau	0.767	123	Morocco	0.683
83	Cuba	0.764	125	El Salvador	0.675
84	Peru	0.762	126	Nicaragua	0.667
85	Armenia	0.759	127	Bhutan	0.666
86	Mexico	0.758	128	Cabo Verde	0.662
87	Brazil	0.754	129	Bangladesh	0.661
88	Colombia	0.752	130	Tuvalu	0.641
89	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.751	131	Marshall Islands	0.639
90	Maldives	0.747	132	India	0.633
91	Algeria	0.745	133	Ghana	0.632
91	Azerbaijan	0.745	134	Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.628
91	Tonga	0.745	135	Guatemala	0.627
91	Turkmenistan	0.745	136	Kiribati	0.624
95	Ecuador	0.740	137	Honduras	0.621
95	Mongolia	0.739	138	Sao Tome and Principe	0.618
97	Egypt	0.731	139	Namibia	0.615
97	Tunisia	0.731	140	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.607
99	Fiji	0.730	140	Timor-Leste	0.607
99	Suriname	0.730	140	Vanuatu	0.607
101	Uzbekistan	0.727	143	Nepal	0.602
102	Dominica	0.720	144	Eswatini (Kingdom of)	0.597
102	Jordan	0.720	145	Equatorial Guinea	0.596
104	Libya	0.718	146	Cambodia	0.593
105	Paraguay	0.717	146	Zimbabwe	0.593
106	Palestine, State of	0.715	148	Angola	0.586
106	Saint Lucia	0.715	149	Myanmar	0.585
108	Guyana	0.714	150	Syrian Arab Republic	0.577
109	South Africa	0.713	151	Cameroon	0.576
110	Jamaica	0.709	152	Kenya	0.575
111	Samoa	0.707	153	Congo	0.571
112	Gabon	0.706	154	Zambia	0.565
112	Lebanon	0.706	155	Solomon Islands	0.564
114	Indonesia	0.705	156	Comoros	0.558
115	Viet Nam	0.703	156	Papua New Guinea	0.558
<b>Medium Human Development</b>			158	Mauritania	0.556
116	Philippines	0.699	159	Côte d'Ivoire	0.550
117	Botswana	0.693	<b>Low Human Development</b>		
118	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.692	160	Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.549
118	Kyrgyzstan	0.692	161	Pakistan	0.544
120	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.691	162	Togo	0.539

<i>HDI Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>(HDI) Value 2021</i>	<i>HDI Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>(HDI) Value 2021</i>
163	Haiti	0.535	178	Liberia	0.481
163	Nigeria	0.535	179	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0.479
165	Rwanda	0.534	180	Afghanistan	0.478
166	Benin	0.525	181	Sierra Leone	0.477
166	Uganda	0.525	182	Guinea	0.465
168	Lesotho	0.514	183	Yemen	0.455
169	Malawi	0.512	184	Burkina Faso	0.449
170	Senegal	0.511	185	Mozambique	0.446
171	Djibouti	0.508	186	Mali	0.428
172	Sudan	0.508	187	Burundi	0.426
173	Madagascar	0.501	188	Central African Republic	0.404
174	Gambia	0.500	189	Niger	0.400
175	Ethiopia	0.498	190	Chad	0.394
176	Eritrea	0.492	191	South Sudan	0.355
177	Guinea-Bissau	0.483			

Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/as> on 12.12.2023



## 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 hill-sides 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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