

## Appendix I

### Human Development Index, 2022

<i>HDI Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>(HDI) Value 2022</i>	<i>HDI Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>(HDI) Value 2022</i>
<b>Very High Human Development</b>			40	Qatar	0.875
1	Switzerland	0.967	40	Saudi Arabia	0.875
2	Norway	0.966	42	Portugal	0.874
3	Iceland	0.959	43	San Marino	0.867
4	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.956	44	Chile	0.860
5	Denmark	0.952	45	Slovakia	0.855
5	Sweden	0.952	45	Türkiye	0.855
7	Germany	0.950	47	Hungary	0.851
7	Ireland	0.950	48	Argentina	0.849
9	Singapore	0.949	49	Kuwait	0.847
10	Australia	0.946	50	Montenegro	0.844
10	Netherlands	0.946	51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.838
12	Belgium	0.942	52	Uruguay	0.830
12	Finland	0.942	53	Romania	0.827
12	Liechtenstein	0.942	54	Antigua and Barbuda	0.826
15	United Kingdom	0.940	55	Brunei Darussalam	0.823
16	New Zealand	0.939	56	Russian Federation	0.821
17	United Arab Emirates	0.937	57	Bahamas	0.820
18	Canada	0.935	57	Panama	0.820
19	Korea (Republic of)	0.929	59	Oman	0.819
20	Luxembourg	0.927	60	Georgia	0.814
20	United States	0.927	60	Trinidad and Tobago	0.814
22	Austria	0.926	62	Barbados	0.809
22	Slovenia	0.926	63	Malaysia	0.807
24	Japan	0.920	64	Costa Rica	0.806
25	Israel	0.915	65	Serbia	0.805
25	Malta	0.915	66	Thailand	0.803
27	Spain	0.911	67	Kazakhstan	0.802
28	France	0.910	67	Seychelles	0.802
29	Cyprus	0.907	69	Belarus	0.801
30	Italy	0.906	<b>High Human Development</b>		
31	Estonia	0.899	70	Bulgaria	0.799
32	Czechia	0.895	71	Palau	0.797
33	Greece	0.893	72	Mauritius	0.796
34	Bahrain	0.888	73	Grenada	0.793
35	Andorra	0.884	74	Albania	0.789
36	Poland	0.881	75	China	0.788
37	Latvia	0.879	76	Armenia	0.786
37	Lithuania	0.879	77	Mexico	0.781
39	Croatia	0.878	78	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.780

<i><b>HDI Rank</b></i>	<i><b>Country</b></i>	<i><b>(HDI) Value 2022</b></i>	<i><b>HDI Rank</b></i>	<i><b>Country</b></i>	<i><b>(HDI) Value 2022</b></i>
78	Sri Lanka	0.780	120	Morocco	0.698
80	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.779	122	Nauru	0.696
81	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.772	123	Gabon	0.693
82	Dominican Republic	0.766	124	Suriname	0.690
83	Ecuador	0.765	125	Bhutan	0.681
83	North Macedonia	0.765	126	Tajikistan	0.679
85	Cuba	0.764	127	El Salvador	0.674
86	Moldova (Republic of)	0.763	128	Iraq	0.673
87	Maldives	0.762	129	Bangladesh	0.670
87	Peru	0.762	130	Nicaragua	0.669
89	Azerbaijan	0.760	131	Cabo Verde	0.661
89	Brazil	0.760	132	Tuvalu	0.653
91	Colombia	0.758	133	Equatorial Guinea	0.650
92	Libya	0.746	134	India	0.644
93	Algeria	0.745	135	Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.634
94	Turkmenistan	0.744	136	Guatemala	0.629
95	Guyana	0.742	137	Kiribati	0.628
96	Mongolia	0.741	138	Honduras	0.624
97	Dominica	0.740	139	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.620
98	Tonga	0.739	140	Vanuatu	0.614
99	Jordan	0.736	141	Sao Tome and Principe	0.613
100	Ukraine	0.734	142	Eswatini (Kingdom of)	0.610
101	Tunisia	0.732	142	Namibia	0.610
102	Marshall Islands	0.731	144	Myanmar	0.608
102	Paraguay	0.731	145	Ghana	0.602
104	Fiji	0.729	146	Kenya	0.601
105	Egypt	0.728	146	Nepal	0.601
106	Uzbekistan	0.727	148	Cambodia	0.600
107	Viet Nam	0.726	149	Congo	0.593
108	Saint Lucia	0.725	150	Angola	0.591
109	Lebanon	0.723	151	Cameroon	0.587
110	South Africa	0.717	152	Comoros	0.586
111	Palestine, State of	0.716	153	Zambia	0.569
112	Indonesia	0.713	154	Papua New Guinea	0.568
113	Philippines	0.710	155	Timor-Leste	0.566
114	Botswana	0.708	156	Solomon Islands	0.562
115	Jamaica	0.706	157	Syrian Arab Republic	0.557
116	Samoa	0.702	158	Haiti	0.552
117	Kyrgyzstan	0.701	159	Uganda	0.550
118	Belize	0.700	159	Zimbabwe	0.550
<b>Medium Human Development</b>			<b>Low Human Development</b>		
119	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.699	161	Nigeria	0.548
120	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.698	161	Rwanda	0.548



<b>HDI Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>(HDI) Value 2022</b>	<b>HDI Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>(HDI) Value 2022</b>
163	Togo	0.547	179	Guinea-Bissau	0.483
164	Mauritania	0.540	180	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0.481
164	Pakistan	0.540	181	Guinea	0.471
166	Côte d'Ivoire	0.534	182	Afghanistan	0.462
167	Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.532	183	Mozambique	0.461
168	Lesotho	0.521	184	Sierra Leone	0.458
169	Senegal	0.517	185	Burkina Faso	0.438
170	Sudan	0.516	186	Yemen	0.424
171	Djibouti	0.515	187	Burundi	0.420
172	Malawi	0.508	188	Mali	0.410
173	Benin	0.504	189	Chad	0.394
174	Gambia	0.495	189	Niger	0.394
175	Eritrea	0.493	191	Central African Republic	0.387
176	Ethiopia	0.492	192	South Sudan	0.381
177	Liberia	0.487	193	Somalia	0.380
177	Madagascar	0.487			

Source : <http://hdr.undp.org/as> on 21.08.2024



## 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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