

UNIT-IV

Understanding Economic Development

CHAPTER

1

DEVELOPMENT

Syllabus

- *The traditional notion of development; National Income and Per-capita Income.*
- *Growth of National Income - critical appraisal of existing development indicators (PCI, IMR, SR and other income and health indicators).*
- *The need for health and educational development; Human Development Indicators (in simple and brief as a holistic measure of development).*



TOPIC-1 National Development

Quick Review

- Development is the sum total of income plus quality of life like equal treatment, freedom, security, respect of others, etc.
- Development is also known as progress. Its idea has always been with us.
- Each person has his own aspirations and desires about what he would like to do and how he would like to spend his life.
- People want regular work, better wages and decent price for their crops or other products. In other words, they want more income.
- Besides seeking more income, people also want equal treatment, freedom, security, respect of other, they resent discrimination.
- Different kinds of people can have different developmental goals. For example, an urban unemployed youth would aspire for a good salaried job, promotions, etc., and on the other hand, a rural unemployed would want better job opportunities in the village, job security and dignity of labour.
- Income is the most important component of development.
- To make a comparison among various countries, their national income and per capita income is considered as a base point.
- Individuals seek different goals and thus their notion of national development is also likely to be different.
- The World Bank considers only the per capita income as the indicator of the development.
- The UNDP considers health, educational levels and the per capita income of the citizens as the indicator of development.
- According to the World Bank criterion, countries with the per capita income of US \$ 12616 per annum and above in 2012 are called rich countries and those with the per capita income of US \$ 1035 or less are called low-income countries.
- India comes in the category of low-income countries because its per capita income in 2004 was just US \$ 1530 per annum.
- The other criteria of comparing two states or countries are their Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Literacy Rate, Net Attendance Ratio, Human Development Index, available facilities, etc.
- **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** It indicates the number of children who die before the age of one year, as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

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- **Literacy Rate:** It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
- **Net Attendance Ratio:** It is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.
- Income by itself is not an adequate indicator of material goods and services that the people are able to use. For example, income cannot buy a pollution-free environment.
- Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and high literacy rate because it has adequate provision of health care and educational facilities.

Know the Terms

- **Development:** Development means more income and for higher income they need regular work, better wages and reasonable and fair prices for their products.
- **National Development:** National development means increase in per capita income and also self-sufficiency of an economy.
- **Sustainable Economic Development:** Sustainable development is that process of economic development which aims maintaining the quality of life of both present and future generation without harming natural resources and environment.
- **Economic Activities:** Activities that give an income in return or in simple words activity which deals with money.
- **Non-economic Activities:** Activities which do not deal with money or which do not give any income in return.
- **Economic Development:** A process whereby the national income and the per capita income of a country rises and along with this, the number of people living in poverty falls, more employment opportunities are created and standard of living among the poor section of society improves is known as "Economic Development".
- **National Income:** It is the sum total of all final goods and services produced in a country during a given period of time plus net factor income from abroad.
- **Per Capita Income:** Average income of a person of a country.
- **Developing Countries:** Countries in which income rises along with the standard of living are called "Developing Countries".
- **Underdeveloped Country:** A country which does not have high income and the standard of living is also low is considered as "Underdeveloped Country".
- **Economy:** The economic framework which helps us to describe the economic life of the country and its people.

Know the Links

- <http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR-2011-EN-Tables.pdf>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian-states-ranking-by-literacy-rate>



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

- Q. 1. Why do people look at a mix of goals for development?

(Board Term-I, Set-NLTM8TU, 2016-17)

Ans. For development, people do look at a mix of goals-which not only focus on seeking/earning more income but also on non-material aspects like equal treatment, respect of other, dignity of labour, a safe and secure work environment, pollution free surroundings etc.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

- Q. 2. Mention any one development as goal of land less rural labourers. (Board Term-I, Set-6AP67LB, 2015)

OR

- Q. What is the development goal of rural people of India as per your viewpoint?

(Board Term-I, DDE-2015)

Ans. Any one development goals of landless rural labourers can be:

- (i) Regular income
- (ii) Regular job
- (iii) Small piece of land
- (iv) Equal status in society.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015) 1

- Q. 3. In what respect is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development of the countries, different from the one used by the World Bank?

(Board Term-I, Set-C5JWEVD, 2015)

Ans. UNDP compares countries on educational level, health status and per capita income whereas. World Bank uses only per capita per capita income for measuring development.

(Any one) 1 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015) 1

Q. 4. What is the most common indicator for measuring economic development of a country?

(Board Term-I, Set-X30T4XE, 2014)

OR

Q. 5. Which is a useful measure for comparison between countries?

OR

Q. 6. Which factor determines the development of a country?

OR

Q. 7. Which income is also called average income?

Ans. Per Capita Income. 1

Q. 8. What is the advantage of per capita income? Mention any one.

(Board Term-I, (X30T4XE), 2014)

Ans. It is the most appropriate criterion of measuring the development of any country. 1

Q. 9. How is the average income of a country calculated?

(Board Term-I, KVS-2014)

Ans. Dividing the total income of the country by its total population. 1

Q. 10. According to the World Bank (2004), which country would be classified as a low income country?

(Board Term-I, DDE-2014)

Ans. Any country with per capita income of US \$ 1035 or less. 1

Q. 11. If there are 4 families in a country with per capita income of \$ 15000. The income of 3 families is \$ 10000, \$ 20000, and \$ 12000. What is the income of the 4th family?

(Board Term-I, Set-WQ7FXWC, 2014)

Ans. \$ 18000. 1

Q. 12. Into how many categories the World Bank has classified the countries?

Ans. Three. 1

Q. 13. Which area of the world has the largest crude oil reserves?

Ans. Middle East. 1

Q. 14. Which countries are called rich countries?

Ans. Countries with per capita income of US \$ 12616 and above. 1



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

Q. 1. What is the meaning of development? Explain the two aspects of development.

(Board Term-I, C5JWEVD, 2015-16)

Ans. Development refers to progress or improvement in life style. Important aspects of development are:

- (i) Different persons can have different developmental goals.
- (ii) What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for others. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

Q. 2. What is meant by economic development? What are the two bases of measuring economic development of a country?

(Board Term-I DDE 2015-16, (580015,39), 2011)

Ans. Economic development means the rate of production is greater than the rate of increase in population and the rate of growth of GDP is high enough to fulfil the basic needs of the population.

Two bases of measuring development of a country are:

- (i) Average or per capita income.
- (ii) National income and public facilities. $1+2=3$

Q. 3. Explain the factors on which the quality of life depends.

(Board Term-I, (OEQL2HT), 2016-17, Set-XOKG2SB, 2015)

Ans. The quality of life depends upon the following factors :

- (i) Money and material things.
- (ii) Presence of family members, friends and relatives.
- (iii) Good working atmosphere at the office.
- (iv) An opportunity to learn.
- (v) A position of self respect in the family.
- (vi) A safe and secure environment. (Any 3 points)

$1 \times 3 = 3$ (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

Q. 4. "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that a person may need to live well". Explain the statement with suitable examples.

(Board Term-I, Set-CB4QHT1, 2016-17)

Ans. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that a person may need to live well. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, money cannot buy a pollution-free environment or ensure that a person gets unadulterated medicines, unless a person can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect individual from infections, disease, unless the whole of our community takes preventive steps. 3

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

Q. 5. "People have conflicting developmental goals". Support the statement with suitable example.

(Board Term-I, (NLTM8TU), 2016-17)

Ans. Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. In fact; two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting. To get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced - such as tribes. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land. 3

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

Q. 6. Why do different individuals have different as well as conflicting notions of development goals?

(NCERT)

(Board Term-I, (WQ7FXWC), 2014(55), 2012)

OR

- [A] Explain common, different, and conflicting goals by giving appropriate examples.
(Board Term-I, (64), 2012)

OR

- [A] "Different persons can have different developmental goals." Support the statement with an example.
(Board Term-I, (580023, 26, 36, 45), 2011)

Ans. Development goals may be common, different or conflicting :

- (i) **Common Goals :** There are some needs which are common to all like income, freedom, equality, security, respect, friendship, etc.
- (ii) **Different Goals :** Development or progress does not mean the same thing for every individual. Each individual has his own idea of development. For example, development for a farmer might be irrigation facilities; for an unemployed youth it may mean employment opportunities, etc.
- (iii) **Conflicting Goals :** What may be development for some may become destruction for some others. *Example,* Industrialists may want dams for electricity, but such dams would displace the natives of a region by submerging their land.

1×3=3

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2012)

- [U] Q. 7. Describe any three features of a developed country.
(Board Term-I, (H3), 2013)

- Ans.** (i) High per capita income.
(ii) High HDI.
(iii) Greater focus on economic growth rather than development.
(iv) High standard of living.
(v) Most of the population has access to basic healthcare and education.
(vi) High quality of life parameter—including freedom, equal opportunities etc.

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2013)

- [U] Q. 8. Which three development goals will you like to prescribe for rural labourers?
(Board Term-I, Set-M, DDE-2015)

Ans. Three development goals for rural labourers :

- (i) More days of work and better wages.
- (ii) Local schools to provide quality education for their children.
- (iii) There will be no social discrimination.

1 × 3 = 3
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

- [A] Q. 9. State the criterion used by the World Bank as per World Development Report 2012, in classifying the countries. How did the World Bank define low and high income countries (based on this report)?
(Board Term-I, KVS-2014)

- Ans.** (i) The World Bank defined low and high income countries according to per capita income (PCI).
(ii) Countries with per capita income of US \$ 12616 per annum and above are called rich countries.
(iii) Countries with per capita income of US \$ 1035 or less are called low-income or poor countries.

1×3=3

- [A] Q. 10. Explain the role of education and health in the overall development of a country.
(Board Term-I, (3K), 2013)

- Ans.** (i) **Role of education:** It plays a vital role in the overall development of a human being and society, therefore stress on imparting education has been given up in our constitution.
(ii) **Role of Health:** The general health standard in India is quite low. This is quite inevitable as nearly one fourth of the population lives below the poverty line.
(iii) **A community:** based programme on health care and medical services in rural areas are launched. As a result of these efforts, there has been a fall in the incidence of certain diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy and polio.

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2013) 1×3=3

- [A] Q. 11. "For development, people look at a mix of goals". Support the statement with three suitable examples.

(Board Term-I (580011, 13), 2016)

Ans. It is true that for development, people look at a mix of goals, e.g. :

- (i) If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. So dignity is an important goal.
- (ii) However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and greater acceptance of women working outside.
- (iii) A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. These are goals other than income. Hence development goal is not only for better income but for other important things in life.

1×3=3

- [U] Q.12. Mention any three characteristics of development.

Ans. Characteristics of Development :

- (i) What may be development for one may not be development for the others.
- (ii) For development, people look at mix goals.
- (iii) Income is the most important component of development, but along with income, people also seek equal treatment, good health, peace and security, etc.

3

Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

- Q. 1.** What is development? Why do different people have different developmental goals? Explain with four examples.

(Board Term-I, Set-6AP67LB, 2015-16)

Ans. Development means continuous progress or increase in real per-capita income. In other words, there is improvement in economic welfare of the people and their standard of living.

The four characteristics of development are :

- Developmental goals are different for different people.
- What may be development for one may not be development for the other.
- For development people look at a mix of goals.
- Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of country's development.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015) 1 + 4 = 5

- Q. 2.** Is per capita income a true measure of development? Elaborate.

(Board Term-I, (3K), 2013)

OR

- What is Per Capita Income? How is it calculated?**

OR

- Why is "Per Capita Income" not an adequate indicator of economic development of a country? Explain.**

(Board Term-I, (67), 2012)

Ans. (i) Per capita income is the average income. It is income per head of the population per year.

$$(ii) \text{ Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{Total income of country}}{\text{Total population}}$$

(iii) It is not an adequate indicator because :

- It does not tell us how this income is distributed. Per Capita Income might not be the income of every individual in the state.
- Life expectancy and Infant Mortality Rate are other important criteria for measuring development.
- Education and literacy level are other indicators of development.
- Pollution free environment, less corruption, gender equality etc. are also important.

(Any three) 1+1+3=5
(CBSE Marking Scheme 2012)

- Q. 3.** What is development? What are the indicators used by UNDP for measuring development? Compare it with the World Bank report.

(Board Term-I, (82), 2012)

Ans. (i) Development refers to the process as a result of which along with increase in real per-capita income, there is improvement in the economic welfare and well-being of people.

The UNDP has taken :

- Education,
 - Health and
 - Per-capita income as the indicators.
- (ii) Compared to the World Bank Report :**
- It is a broader concept of development.
 - Countries have been ranked and goals other than level of income are being taken into account.

3+2=5 (CBSE Marking Scheme 2012)

- Q. 4.** Explain with reasons why state of Punjab with a very high per capita income has a very low literacy rate. (Board Term-I, 2015, Set-C5JWEVD)

(Board Term-I, (52), 2012)

OR

- How is it that the average person in Punjab has more income than the average person in Kerala but it lags behind in many other crucial areas? Explain.** (Board Term-I, (Set-6HTQGTF), 2016-17)

Ans. (i) Per capita income of Punjab is ₹ 26,000 and Kerala is ₹ 22,800.

(ii) Literacy rate of Punjab according to 2001 is 70% and Kerala is 91%, i.e., Punjab lags behind Kerala.

(iii) Therefore, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.

(iv) Over the past decade, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development.

(v) Human Development Report Published by UNDP compares countries on the basis of educational levels of the people health status and per capita income.

(vi) Kerala has a low infant mortality rate as it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

(Any five) 1 × 5 = 5
(CBSE Marking Scheme 2016) 5

- Q. 5.** What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? Describe its limitations.

(Board Term-I, (Set-OEQL2HT), 2016-17)

Ans. The average income, i.e., per capita income is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries.

Limitations

(a) It covers only the economic aspect ignoring factors like infant mortality rate, literacy rate, no attendance ratio for class I-V, etc., which are important indicators for development.

(b) This method also does not provide us the distribution different levels of income. 5

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

Q. 6. How has the World Development Report classified countries? What are the limitations of this report? (Board Term-I, (501), 2013, (62), 2012)

Ans. (i) World Bank classifies countries according to the Per Capita Income.

(ii) Countries with PCI of more than US \$ 12616 per annum and above are called rich countries.

(iii) Countries with PCI less than US \$ 1035 are called poor countries.

(iv) Countries with income between US \$ 1530 per annum are called low middle income countries.

(Any three)

The limitations of this report are:

(i) It considers only income and not other aspects such as literacy, health, life expectancy, etc.

(ii) World Development Report (WDR) only tells about income and not how it is distributed among the citizens.

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2013) 3+2=5

Q. 7. Why do we use averages to compare the development of countries? What are the limitations in using it? Explain.

(Board Term-I, (70), 2012)

Ans. Use of averages to compare development :

(i) Averages are used for better understanding.

(ii) For comparison between countries, total income is not very useful.

(iii) Different countries have different populations, so total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.

(iv) According to the World Bank, countries with per capita income of US \$ 12616 per annum and above in 2012 are called rich countries, and those below US \$ 1035 per annum or less are poor.

Limitation: Average income does not depict how the income is distributed among the people. Some may be very rich but the masses may be poor.

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2012) 4+1=5

Q. 8. Study the data given in the table carefully and answer the questions that follow : (Board Term-I, 2012 (74))

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000	Literacy Rate 2000-2003	Net attendance Ratio	Per capita income (in ₹)
Punjab	49	70	81	26,000
Kerala	11	91	91	22,00
Bihar	60	47	41	5,700

- Which state has highest literacy rate?
- Which state has the highest per capita income and why?
- Which state has highest infant mortality and why?

Ans. (i) Kerala: 91%

(ii) Punjab: ₹ 26,000.

Reason: Developed infrastructural facilities.

(iii) Bihar.

Reason: The state lacks health facilities.

1+2+2 = 5

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2012)



TOPIC-2

Public Facilities

Quick Review

- Public facilities are the facilities that are provided to the people by the government.
- The provision of public services and facilities in the urban environment has a significant impact on the quality of life that residents and others enjoy.
- Public facilities play an essential role in providing support services to create viable, sustainable, healthy and cohesive communities, overcoming social barriers and raising achievement.
- Money alone cannot buy all the goods and services that one may need to live well.
- Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
- Government has to provide certain essential facilities like healthcare, sanitation, electricity, public transport and educational institutions.
- Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
- In some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well. If some PDS shop, i.e., ration shop, does not function properly in such places, the people there are able to get the problem rectified. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.
- Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.

- Through Human Development Index (HDI), which is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.
- Human development index is the quality of life-index prepared by UNDP. It has mainly three indicators.
 - (i) **Life Expectancy at Birth:** It denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
 - (ii) **Gross Enrolment Ratio:** It shows enrolment ratio in primary schools, secondary schools and in higher education.
 - (iii) **Per Capita Income:** It is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared.
- Adding all the three indicators and dividing by 3, gives the human development index:

$$\text{HDI} = \frac{\text{LE index} + \text{GER index} + \text{Per capita income index}}{3}$$

LE = Life expectancy

GER = Gross enrolment ratio

- India stands 126 in the HDI rank in the world.
- Besides having better income equal treatment, freedom, education, security and peace are included in the developmental goal.
- Through the democratic political process, these developmental goals of different sections of society can be achieved.
- Human Development Index published by the UNDP indicates the level of development of a country, how far it has travelled and how far it has yet to travel to achieve high ranks in matters such as per capita income of the people, welfare elements such as life expectancy, literacy, educational level of people and health status.

Know the Terms

- **Infant Mortality Rate :** The number of children that die before the age of one year per 1000 live births in one year.
- **Literacy Rate :** Proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
- **Net Attendance Ratio :** Total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.
- **Body mass index (BMI) :** It is a measure of body fat based on height and weight that applies to adult men and women.

$$\text{Body Mass Index or BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight in Kg}}{(\text{Height in Meters})^2}$$
- **Human Development Index :** It is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.

Know the Links

- <http://www.halls.md/body-mass-index/bmi.html>
- <http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR-2011-EN-Tables.p>



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

Q. 1. What do you mean by 'Literacy Rate'?

Ans. It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group. 1

Q. 2. In which state, literacy rate is the highest?

Ans. Kerala. 1

Q. 3. Why Kerala has low infant mortality rate?

Ans. It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. 1

Q. 4. What is denoted by the life expectancy at birth?

Ans. Average expected length of life. 1

Q. 5. What is the full form of HDI?

(Board Term-I, 6AP67LB, 2015-16)

Ans. Human Development Index.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015) 1

Q. 6. Write the components of Human Development Index?

Ans. Life expectancy, gross enrolment ratio and per capita income. 1

Q. 7. What is India's HDI rank in the world?

Ans. India has been ranked 131st out of 188 countries in the 2017 Human Development Index (HDI), as per latest Human Development Report (HDR) 2016 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 1

Q. 8. How we will calculate Body Mass Index?

Ans. Dividing the weight by the square of the height in meters. 1

Q. 9. Which state of India has a high infant mortality rate according to data 2003?

Ans. Bihar. 1

Q. 10. Which country has the largest size of illiterate population in the age group of 15 + in the world?

Ans. Bangladesh. 1

Q. 11. What other goal is included in the developmental goals besides having better income?
(Board Term-I, KVS-2014)

Ans. Equal treatment, freedom, education, security and peace. **1**

Q. 12. Which is a development goal for the landless rural labourers?

Ans. More days of work and better wages. **1**

Q. 13. How can we achieve the development goals of different sections of our society?

Ans. By democratic political process. **1**

Q. 14. Why do some people oppose dams? Give one reason. (Board Term-I, R9UJGYG), 2014)

Ans. Because this disrupt the lives of people who are displaced. **1**

Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

Q. 1. Explain the terms: Net attendance Ratio and Literacy Rate. (Board Term-I, NCT-2014)

Ans. (i) Net Attendance Ratio : Total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

(ii) Literacy Rate : Proportion of literate population in the age group of 7 years and above. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

Q. 2. Explain the concept of 'Human Development' with an example.

Ans. (i) Human development means that education and health are an important part to achieve well-being of the human resource.

(ii) Human development indicates that the human mind becomes efficient to perform task of highly-skilled nature when proper education is provided to them and a healthy life style is available.

(iii) For example, Every human being has a basic right to get a good education and better health facilities. Those countries which provide the basic necessities of life progress faster than those countries which do not have these facilities. $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 3. Explain the three components of Human Development Index.

(Board Term-I, (6HTQGTF, OEQL2HT), 2016-17)

(Board Term-I, (R9UJGYG), 2014)

OR

Write the importance of human development index in three points. (Board Term-I, (77), 2012)

OR

Write a note on Human Development Index.

(Board Term-I, (501),

(580022, 24, 29, 33, 37), 2011 2013)

Ans. Human Development Index is published by the UNDP.

(i) It indicates the level of development of a country.

(ii) It indicates to a country how far it has travelled and how far it has yet to travel to achieve high ranks in matters such as per capita income of the people.

(iii) One comes to know the important welfare elements such as life expectancy, literacy, educational level of people and health status.

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2016) $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 4. On the basis of which three indicators of HDI 2004, Sri Lanka has better rank than India?

(Board Term-I, (CB4QHT1 & 6HTQGTF), 2016-17)

Ans. (i) Life expectancy.

(ii) Gross enrollment ratio.

(iii) Per capita income.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) **3**

Q. 5. Which three efforts should be made by any country to improve its HDI?

(Board Term-I, Set-M, DDE-2015)

Ans. The three efforts which could be made by any country to improve its HDI are:

(iii) Providing 100% literacy to the people.

(ii) Improving health facilities.

(iii) Creating a pollution free environment.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015) $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 6. Apart from income, which other six things people look for growth and development? (NCERT)

(Board Term-I, (NTLM8TU) 2016-17)

(Board Term-I, (X30T4XE) 2014)

OR

Give same example where factors other than income are important aspects of own lives.

Ans. (i) Apart from income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others.

(ii) They resent discrimination. All these are important goals.

(iii) In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.

(iv) Money or material things that one can buy with it is one factor on which our life depends.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 7. State any three factors other than income that are important in life. (Board Term-I, DDE-2014)

(Board Term-I, Set-E, DDE-2015)

Ans. (i) Infant Mortality Rate : It is an indicator of the availability of doctors and medical facilities in the region as well the awareness of the people living there in regard to diseases and their prevention.

(ii) Literacy Rate : This is an indicator of the number of schools and teachers available in a region and also indicates whether the facilities are being used or not due to societal pressures.

(iii) Life Expectancy : This is also an indicator of available health facilities. Low life expectancy is a hindrance to economic development. $1 \times 3 = 3$



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

Q. 1. Explain the main achievements of the Government of India in the improvement of health status of the people after 1947.

Ans. Efforts made by the Government in the field of health can be summarised as follows :

- (i) The life expectancy of birth in India has more than doubled in the last fifty years. It has reached nearly 62 years.
- (ii) In the plan-period, the mortality rate has declined to nearly 9 per thousand and infant mortality has come down to 70 per thousand live births. Similarly, maternal mortality rate has also declined.
- (iii) Efforts have been made to overcome the nutritional problems in the country and considerable progress has been achieved.
- (iv) Smallpox has been completely eradicated and malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, filariasis, etc. have also been controlled to a large extent.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 2. Describe any five conditions or aspects that you would consider before accepting a job.

(Board Term-I, (X30T4XE), 2014, (36), 2012)

OR

A If you get a job in a far off place before accepting it, you would try to consider many factors. Explain any five such factors. (Board Term-I, (38), 2012)

OR

A Give examples to prove that there are other important developmental goals than income.

(Board Term-I, (80), 2012)

Ans. If one gets a job in a far off place, before accepting it one would try to consider many factors, apart from income such as:

- (i) **Facilities for the family** : I would have to check if there is good educational facility for children, a good house and locality to stay in, good medical facilities should also be available.
- (ii) **Job security** : I should have clear terms of employment in my appointment letter. A job which gives high pay but no job security will reduce one's sense of security and freedom.
- (iii) **Opportunity to learn** : There should be opportunity for personal career growth, so that no boredom or stagnation sets in.
- (iv) **Working atmosphere needs to be cooperative and healthy** : There should be good team spirit and the seniors should look after the newcomers and guide them. If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. A safe and secured environment may allow more women to take up jobs or run a business.

(v) **Time for your family** : Working hours should be fixed and adhered to so that there is time for spending with family. Leave facility must be there as well.

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2012) $1 \times 5 = 5$

A **Q. 3.** Explain with examples that there are other important development goals also besides income.

(Board Term-I, (X30T4XE), 2014)

OR

A "Developmental goals are different for different people". Explain the statement with appropriate examples.

(Board Term-I, (65, 69), 2012)

Ans. (i) Development or progress does not mean one and same thing for every individual. Each individual has his/her own notion of development.

(ii) People seek things that are most important for them, i.e. things that can fulfil their aspiration or desires.

Examples,

- (a) Development for a farmer might be proper irrigation facilities.
- (b) For an urban youth, it may be employment.
- (c) For a landless labourer, it may be land.
- (d) For a girl, it might mean gender equality or more freedom.

(Any three) $2 + 3 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2012)

A **Q. 4.** Besides income, what can be the other attributes to compare economic development?

(Board Term-I, (55), 2012)

Ans. Income is not only the criterion but it is one of the important indicators of economic development. Some of the others attributes are:

- (i) **Infant Mortality Rate** : It is an indicator of the availability of doctors and medical facilities in the region as well as the awareness of the people living there in regard to diseases and their prevention. Low infant mortality rate indicates good medical facilities and all round development in the society. A high rate will be an economic loss for the region as much effort is wasted, which could have been harnessed.
- (ii) **Literacy Rate** : This is an indicator of the number of schools and teachers available in a region and also indicates whether the facilities are being used or not due to societal pressures. Low literacy rate shows backwardness and there will not be fast economic development.
- (iii) **Life Expectancy** : This is also an indicator of available health facilities. Low life expectancy will be a hindrance to economic development.

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2012) 5

- Q. 5. How far is it correct to say that money in your pocket cannot buy the basic needs to live well? Explain. (Board Term-I, (58), 2012)

Ans. (i) Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator.
 (ii) Money cannot buy you a pollution free environment.
 (iii) Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases.

Therefore, the whole community needs to take preventive steps, i.e.:

- (i) Collective security for the whole society.
- (ii) Public facilities such as schools.
- (iii) Public Distribution System in some states.
- (iv) All can only be done collectively and not individually.

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2012) 3+2=5



TOPIC-3 Sustainability of Development

Quick Review

- Sustainable economic development means development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.
- **The various measures for sustainable development are :**
 - Controlling over uses and creating an awareness to provide sustainable development.
 - Increased use of renewable resources.
 - Less use of fossil fuels.
 - Introduction of organic farming.
 - Adopting measures to reduce global warming.
- Sustainable development is all about judicious use of resources at present keeping in mind the future requirements of the coming generation e.g. , Ground water.
- Ground water is over used for agriculture; since water is a renewable resource, we must help in replenishing water.
- **Sustainable development is important for economic growth because :**
 - Environment must be conserved while development is taking place.
 - Resources must be used in such a way that something is conserved for future generations.
 - The standard of living of all people must be raised.
- Mahatma Gandhi said, 'The earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person'.
- Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.
- Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together.

Know the Terms

- **Sustainable Development :** Sustainable development is maintaining a delicate balance between the human need to improve lifestyles and feeling of well-being on one hand, and preserving natural resources and ecosystems, on which we and future generations depend.
- **Organic Farming :** Vegetable and livestock production using natural sources of nutrients (such as compost, crop residues, and manure) and natural methods of crop and weed control, instead of using synthetic or inorganic agro chemicals.
- **Fossil Fuels :** A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.
- **Global Farming :** A gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, and other pollutants.

Know the Links

- www.sd-commission.org.uk/pages/what-is-sustainable
- www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/crops/facts/09-077.htm



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

- Q. 1. How can we ensure the sustainability of development in our country? Suggest any one way. (Board Term-I, (OEQL2HT), 2016-17)

Ans. (i) Introduction of organic farming.
(ii) Adopting measures to reduce global warming and implement global limits on carbon emission
(Any one) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

- Q. 2. "There is enough for everybody's need but not for everybody's greed." Who said these words?

(Board Term-I, Set-M, DDE-2015)

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi. 1

- Q. 3. State any one reason for over use of resources? (Board Term-I, Set-XOKG2SB, 2015-16)

OR

- Why ground water is over used? (NCERT)

Ans. Any one reason for the overuse of resources can be :

- (i) Over population.
- (ii) Lack of awareness.
- (iii) Excessive use of tube wells, canals etc for irrigation.
- (iv) Industrial need.

(Any one or any other relevant point)
1 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

- Q. 1. What is sustainable development? Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain.

(Board Term-I, 6AP67LB, NCERT), 2015-16)
OR

- Explain the term 'sustainable development'. Suggest two measures to ensure sustainable development.

(Board Term-I, (580013, 16, 31, 35), 2011)

Ans. Sustainable economic development means development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.

Issue of sustainability is important and desirable for development :

- (i) Economic development is a continuous process. Resources are to be used in such a way that they are not exploited. At the same time development should not harm the environment.
- (ii) It is desirable because everyone would certainly like the present level of development to go further or at least be maintained for the future generations.

1 + 2 = 3
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

- Q. 2. Suggest any three measures for sustainable development. (Board Term-I Set-M, DDE-2015)

Ans.(i) Controlling over uses and creating an awareness to provide sustainable development.

- (ii) Increased use of renewable resources.
- (iii) Less use of fossil fuels.
- (iv) Introduction of organic farming.
- (v) Adopting measures to reduce global warming.

(Any three) 1×3=3

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

- Q. 3. "The issue of sustainability is important for development". Explain.

(Board Term-I, NCT-2014)

OR

- Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain.

(Board Term-I, (580018, 21, 26, 32, 38, 40, 43), 2011)

Ans. The issue of sustainability is important for development because of the following reasons :

- (i) Resources remain continuously available for human use so that cycle of development goes on.
- (ii) Reserves of mineral oil and ground water are depleting with a rapid pace.
- (iii) Conservation and preservation have become the need of the hour for the coming generations.

1×3=3



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

- Q. 1. Explain the importance of sustainable development by giving the example of ground water. (Board Term-I, (CB4QHT1), 2016-17)
(Board Term-I, (WQ7FXWC), 2013 (3K), 2012 (34), 2014)

OR

- What is sustainable development? Explain it with an example of water. (Board Term-I, (71), 2012)

Ans. (i) Sustainable development is all about judicious use of resources at present keeping in mind the future requirements of the coming generation.

- (ii) Ground water is over used for agriculture.
- (iii) Water is drawn from wells and this leaves the underground water-table depleted.

- (iv) Since water is a renewable resource, we must help in replenishing water.
- (v) We would be overusing the resources if use more than what is being replenished. $1 \times 5 = 5$
(CBSE Marking Scheme 2016)

Q. 2. What is Sustainable Development? Explain any four measures to promote sustainable development. (Board Term-I, (64), 2012)

Ans. Sustainable development: Development without environmental degradation and with conservation of resources for the future generation.

Measures to promote sustainable development:

- (i) Increased use of renewable resource.
- (ii) Less use of fossil fuels.
- (iii) Introduction of organic farming.
- (iv) Adopting measures to reduce global warming.

$1 + 4 = 5$ (CBSE Marking Scheme 2012)

Q. 3. Define Sustainable Development. Write any four features of Sustainable Development. (Board Term-I, (51), 2012)

Ans. Sustainable development maybe defined as development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.

Features :

- (i) It is linked to sustainability since it has to be maintained for future generations.
- (ii) Resources are to be used wisely so that they can be replenished. For example, if trees are cut they should also be re-planted and allowed to grow.
- (iii) Overuse of resources which exhaust them. For example, petroleum. If it is used indiscriminately, it will soon get finished and future generations will have nothing left in their hands.
- (iv) If development is not sustainable, it will give rise to environmental degradation and become a global problem.
- (v) People must be protected against pollution, thereby ensuring their quality of life and health.

(Any four) $1 + 4 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2012)

Q. 4. Why is sustainable development essential? How does it help to prevent environmental degradation?

(Board Term-I, (R9UJGYG), 2014)

(Board Term-I, Set-C5JEEVD, 2015)

OR

Q. Why is sustainable development essential for economic growth? Give three reasons. Suggest also two measures to ensure sustainable development. (Board Term-I, (39), 2012)

Ans. Sustainable development is important for economic growth because :

- (i) Environment must be conserved while development is taking place.
- (ii) Resources must be used in such a way that something is conserved for future generations.
- (iii) The standard of living of all people must be raised.

Measures to ensure sustainable development :

- (i) We should focus on using renewable resources and keep inventing new techniques to decrease the use of conventional resources.
- (ii) The present resources must be used judiciously, with planning, and over exploitation should be avoided.

$3 + 2 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2015)

Q. 5. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries". Support the statement with examples.

(Board Term-I, (NLT8TU), 2016-17)

Ans. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. This issue is no longer a regional or national issue. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is essential for all the mankind and it is our common responsibility to save the environment. These days, it is matter of discussion among different countries of world. Global warming, acid rain, etc are not to be controlled by one nation. It is a global matter of thinking and finding the solutions.

5

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2016)

Q. 6. 'The earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person'. How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Explain.

(NCERT)

(Board Term-I, DDE-2014, (53), KVS-2014, 2012)

Ans. This statement is given by Mahatma Gandhi :

- (i) It means that the earth has abundant resources to satisfy everyone's needs but in our greed and hurry to develop, we have been recklessly exploiting these resources.
- (ii) In the name of development, we have indulged in activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, encroachment into forest lands, overuse of ground water, use of plastics, etc.
- (iii) The exploitation of natural resources not only harms the environment but may cripple the future generations of the development process itself.
- (iv) If fossil fuels are exhausted, the development of all countries would be at risk.
- (v) Thus, there is a need for conservation and judicious use of resources for development.

$1 \times 5 = 5$ (CBSE Marking Scheme 2012)



High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) Questions

Q. 1. Study the table and answer the questions below:

State	Per Capita income for 2002-03 (in ₹)
Punjab	26,000
Kerala	22,800
Bihar	5,700

- Which state has the highest per capita income in a year?
- Which state has the lowest per capita income in a year?
- Which state is better one and why?
(Board Term-I, (580016, 20, 27), 2011)

Ans. (i) Punjab has the highest per capita income in a year i.e., ₹ 26,000
 (ii) Bihar has the lowest per capita income in one year i.e., ₹ 5,700
 (iii) Punjab is better one because its per capita income is more than Bihar. The purchasing power of Punjab is more than Bihar. $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 2. Study the table given below and answer the following questions:

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 (2003)	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)
Punjab	49	70
Kerala	11	91
Bihar	60	47

- Calculate the difference in the infant mortality rate of Punjab and Kerala.
- Calculate the difference in literacy rate of Kerala and Bihar.
- Which state has the lowest HDI and why?
(Board Term-I, (580015), 2011)

Ans. (i) Difference in the infant mortality rate of Punjab and Kerala :
 Mortality rate in Punjab : 49
 Mortality rate in Kerala : 11
 Difference = Mortality rate in Punjab – Mortality rate in Kerala

$$49 - 11 = 38$$

$$\text{Difference} = 38$$

- Difference in literacy rate of Kerala and Bihar :

$$\text{Literacy rate of Kerala} = 91$$

$$\text{Literacy rate of Bihar} = 47$$

$$\text{Difference} = \text{Literacy rate of Kerala} - \text{Literacy rate of Bihar}$$

$$91 - 47 = 44$$

$$\text{Difference} = 44$$

- Bihar has the lowest HDI because :

- Infant Mortality rate of Bihar is highest i.e., 60

- Literacy rate is low in Bihar i.e., 47 $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 3. Give a few examples where collective provision of goods and services is cheaper than individual provision. (NCERT)

Ans. Collective security for the whole locality is cheaper than individual security to each house. For example a pond or a playground for all people will be cheaper than individual ones. 3

Q. 4. Does availability of good health and educational facilities depend only on amount of money spent by the government on these facilities? What other factors could be relevant? (NCERT)

Ans. No, just framing policies and spending money in the health and education facilities does not guarantee the success of the programme, there are other factors that impacts its success.

- Effective implementation and monitoring of the policy mechanism by government officials.
- Remove corruption from the society.
- Curbing socio-economic inequalities.
- Creating a level of awareness about government policies and programmes through local bodies and village communities. $1 + 4 = 5$

Q. 5. In Tamil Nadu, 75% of the people living in rural areas use a ration shop, whereas in Jharkhand only 8% of rural people do so. Where would people be better off and why?

Ans. Health and nutritional status of people depends on availability of cheap and reasonable quality food grains, sugar and other item from the PDS system. So, in Kerala, the people will be better off, since more people there unities the facilities provided by the PDS system. 3



Value Based Questions

Q. 1. Why Kerala has a better human development ranking than Punjab in spite of lower per capita income? (Board Term-I, (580012), 2011)

Ans. Kerala has a better human development ranking than Punjab inspite of lower per capita income because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facility. This results in :

- Lower mortality rate.
- Higher literacy rate.
- Gross Enrolment ratio is higher. $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 2. "Sustainability of development is a new area of knowledge". Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Board Term-I, (WQ7FXWC), 2014)

Ans. Yes, we agree with this statement. The reasons are:

- (i) Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together.
 - (ii) In general, the question of development or progress is perennial.
 - (iii) At all times, as a member of society and as an individual's we need to ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are. So the debate on development continues. $1 \times 3 = 3$
- Q. 3. "The future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation". Explain the statement by giving suitable examples. (Board Term-I, (52), 2012)**

- Ans.** It is quite true that the future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation.
- (i) The statement explains that the overuse of resources by the present generation would lead to insufficiency of resources for the future generation.
 - (ii) Development without adequate resources is impossible.
 - (iii) **Example :**
 - (a) Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their ground water resources.
 - (b) Overusing of fossil fuels like petroleum, coal.
- $1 \times 3 = 3$ (CBSE Marking Scheme 2012)

