

Development

Fastrack« Revision

- Generally, development means the sum total of Income plus improvement in the quality of life like; equal treatment, freedom, security, respect of others etc.
- But, it is a multi-aspect phenomenon. Different persons can have different perceptions about development.
- People aspire for the following material and non-material things and accordingly work to achieve it:
 - People desire for regular work, better wages and decent price for their goods and services.
 - They also seek equal treatment, freedom, security, respect and no discrimination.
 - Before accepting job offers from distant places, apart from high salaries, people also look for facilities for the family, disciplined working atmosphere and regular opportunity to learn.
- For comparing the economic conditions of countries/states, their income is considered to be one of the most important attribute. The countries with higher income are generally more developed than the others with less income.

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Per capita income is computed by dividing the national income of the country by its population.

- Comparison is also made between the per capita income (average Income). World Bank also uses this criterion and considers it as the indicator of the development.
- In 2015-16, while comparing the per capita income of some states, Haryana had a per capita income of ₹ 1,62,034 and Bihar had ₹ 34,168 as per capita income respectively.
- The other criteria for comparing two states or countries are their Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Literacy Rate, Net

Attendance Ratio, Human Development Index, available facilities etc.

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Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate and High Literacy Rate because of having provisions of health care and educational facilities.

- Facilities provided by government free of cost or at subsidised rates are referred to as public facilities. Money in one's pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that are needed to live well. So, it is the responsibility of the government to make adequate provisions for public facilities.
- In development, it is people, their health and their well-being, that is most important and it can be assessed with the help of Human Development Index.
- Human Development Index compares countries' development on the following parameters:
 - Life expectancy (average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth).
 - Gross enrollment ratio (enrollment ratio for primary school, middle school, secondary school and higher education beyond secondary level).
 - Per capita income (calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared).
- As per the HDI 2017 report, India ranked 131 in the world.
- Besides having better income, equal treatment, freedom, education, security and peace are included in the developmental goals.
- 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.
- In general, the phenomenon of development is perennial (everlasting). So, sustainability of development is important because consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. Our future is linked together.



Practice Exercise



Multiple Choice Questions

Q 1. Development is a:

- single-aspect phenomenon
- double-aspect phenomenon
- multi-aspect phenomenon
- None of the above

Q 2. Different persons have perceptions about development.

- same
- different
- Both a. and b.
- None of these

Q 3. People aspire for material and non-material things. This statement is:

- true
- false
- partly true
- partly false

Q 4. Before accepting job offers from distant places, people take into consideration:

- a. salary
- b. facilities for family
- c. disciplined working atmosphere
- d. All of the above

Q 5. Which of the following factors are important for development other than income? (NCERT)

- a. Per Capita Income
- b. Literacy
- c. Net Attendance Ratio
- d. All of these

Q 6. The average income of a person is called:

- a. total income
- b. per capita income
- c. gross income
- d. per nation income

Knowledge BOOSTER



Per capita income is the average income of a person in a country and is calculated by dividing the total income of the country with its total population.

Q 7. We can achieve our hopes and possibilities through

- a. democratic political process
- b. revolts and revolutions
- c. by overexploiting natural resources
- d. None of the above

Q 8. Which of the following is most likely to be a development goal for landless rural labourers?

- a. Higher support prices for their crops
- b. They should be able to settle their children abroad
- c. Raised wages
- d. None of the above

Q 9. Which one of the following is a developmental goal for industrialists?

- a. To get more days of work
- b. To get better wages
- c. To get more electricity
- d. All of the above

Q 10. The developmental goal for a girl from a rich family is:

- a. to get more days of work
- b. to get as much freedom as her brother gets
- c. to get electricity
- d. to get better wages

Q 11. Which one of the following is a developmental goal of the factory workers? (CBSE 2023)

- a. Better wages
- b. Better technology
- c. More hours of work
- d. More labour work

Q 12. Which of the following countries has better rank in Human Development Index? (CBSE 2023)

- a. Afghanistan
- b. Myanmar
- c. India
- d. Nepal

Q 13. Which of the following is correct regarding individuals who seek different goals?

- a. Ideas are different from others
- b. Ideas are similar to others
- c. Notion of national development is same
- d. Notion of national development is likely to be different

Q 14. The total number of children attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group is called:

- a. net attendance ratio
- b. literacy rate
- c. gross enrollment ratio
- d. level of education

Q 15. How will you calculate per capita income of a country?

- a. Total Population/National Income
- b. National Income/Total population
- c. National Income $\times$ Total population
- d. National Income/Working Population



TIP

Students should know about the method of calculating the per capita income of any country i.e., the formula associated.

Q 16. Among Haryana, Kerala and Bihar, the lowest per-capita income state is Bihar. It shows that:

- a. Bihar has high standard of living
- b. People are earning less in Kerala
- c. Maharashtra has more number of rich people
- d. On an average, people in Bihar have low income

Q 17. Which one of the following is the correct meaning of 'Average Income'? (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)

- a. The total income of the country divided by its earning population.
- b. The total income of the country divided by its total population.
- c. The total income of all the residents of the country.
- d. The total income from the domestic and foreign sources.

Q 18. Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income. (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)

Countries	Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2018					
	Citizen I	Citizen II	Citizen III	Citizen IV	Citizen V	Average
Country A	10500	11200	10800	11000	10700	10,840
Country B	600	5000	600	600	600	1,480
Country C	550	10500	400	7500	2000	4,190
Country D	800	4800	700	5000	750	2,410

a. Country A

b. Country B

c. Country C

d. Country D

- Q 19. Read the given data in the table and find out the average monthly income of Country A. Choose the correct option. (CBSE 2023)

Monthly Income of Citizens of Two Countries (In Rupees)						
	I	II	III	IV	V	Average Income
Country A	10500	9800	9500	10000	10500	?
Country B	6000	6000	6000	6000	5000	

- a. 9500 b. 10000 c. 10500 d. 10060

- Q 20. Read the following data and answer the question that follow:

Some comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand person)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 person)
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

How much is the Net Absence Ratio of Haryana? Choose the appropriate option from the following:

(CBSE 2023)

- a. 39 b. 27
c. 38 d. 18

Knowledge BOOSTER



If everyone earns exactly the same amount of money, then the income distribution is perfectly equal. Here, the country in which the monthly income of citizens is exactly same, has the most equitable distribution of income.

- Q 21. The number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children in that particular year is called:

- a. Infant Mortality Rate
b. Infant Morality Rate
c. Infant Migration Rate
d. Infant Multiplier Rate

- Q 22. "Kerala has low infant mortality rate." Which of the following is appropriate reason for the same?

- a. It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities
b. It has highest per capita income
c. It has natural resources
d. The government of Kerala is very efficient

- Q 23. Underemployment occurs when people:

- a. do not want to work
b. are working in a lazy manner
c. are working less than what they are capable of doing
d. are not paid for their work

- Q 24. Which one of the following is the most important attribute while comparing the level of development of various countries?

- a. Population
b. Social status of the people
c. Political status
d. Per capita income

- Q 25. Which one of the following is not a feature of developing country?

- a. Agriculture as the major occupation
b. High technological development
c. Mass poverty
d. Mass illiteracy

- Q 26. Which of the following measures the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group? (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)

- a. Net Attendance Ratio b. Enrollment Rate
c. Literacy Rate d. Drop out Ratio

- Q 27. Life expectancy at birth means:

- a. average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth
b. average expected length of life of a person at the time of death
c. average expected length of a child at the time of birth
d. None of the above

- Q 28. Which one of the following best describes Human Development Index (HDI)? (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)

- a. Improvement in science, information and technology
b. Improvement in health, education and income
c. Improvement in information and communication
d. Improvement in investment, finance and technology

- Q 29. If women are engaged in paid work, what difference does it make?

- a. Their dignity in the household and society decreases
b. No difference
c. No dignity
d. Their dignity in the household and society increases

- Q 30. As per HDI 2016 report, India ranked in the world.

- a. 130 b. 131
c. 133 d. 135

COMMON ERROR

Students normally mark incorrect rank of India as according to HDI report so read the year asked carefully.

Q 31. UNDP can be expanded as:

- a. United Nations Development Programme
- b. United Nations Diversity Playground
- c. United Nations Democratic Programme
- d. None of the above

Knowledge BOOSTER

United Nations Development Programme is a United Nations Agency that studies and looks after development of member countries by holding annual discussions and programmes.

Q 32. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

- a. Bangladesh
- b. Sri Lanka
- c. Nepal
- d. Pakistan

Q 33. A good way to measure the quality of life in countries across the world is by comparing their.....

- a. per capita income
- b. human development Index
- c. gross national income
- d. sustainable development

Q 34. Which one of the following criteria is the basis to measure the development of a country according to UNDP?

- a. Per capita income
- b. Educational levels of the people
- c. Health status of the people
- d. All of the above

Q 35. According to the Human Development Report, 2018, United Nations Development Programme, which two countries have a higher Life expectancy at birth rate than India?

- a. Sri Lanka and Myanmar
- b. Pakistan and Nepal
- c. Pakistan and Bangladesh
- d. Nepal and Bangladesh

Q 36. Gross Enrollment Ratio for three levels means:

- a. Enrollment ratio for primary school, middle school and higher education
- b. Middle school, secondary school and colleges
- c. Primary school, secondary school and higher education
- d. None of the above

Q 37. Nearly of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves.

- a. two-third
- b. one-third
- c. half
- d. one fourth

Knowledge BOOSTER

In case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain, then we would be overusing this resource.

Q 38. Which of the following statement defines sustainable development?

- a. Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need of the future generation
- b. Present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well
- c. It means utilisation of natural resources by the past, present and forthcoming future generation
- d. To meet the needs of the future generations even if the needs of the present generation go unmet

Q 39. Choose the incorrect option from Column I and Column II: (CBSE 2020)

Column I (Category of Person)	Column II (Development Goals/Aspirations)
1. Landless rural labourers	A. More days of work and better wages
2. Prosperous farmers from Punjab	B. Availability of other sources of Irrigation
3. Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	C. Assured a higher support prices of their crops
4. A rural woman from a land owning family	D. Regular job and high wages to increase her income
a. 1-A	b. 2-B
c. 3-C	d. 4-D

Q 40. Study the following table and answer the question that follows:

Region/ Country	Reserves (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.5

For how many years will the reserves of crude oil last in middle east, if they continue extracting it at the present rate?

- a. 50 years
- b. 10 years
- c. 70 years
- d. 40 years

Q 41. A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open-air dumps in a city and in the surrounding area of sea. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhoea etc. After a month, seven persons were dead, twenty in hospital and twenty-six thousand treated for symptoms of poisoning.

Analyse the information and tell what should be the developmental goal for this city.

- a. Pollution free environment
- b. National Development
- c. Equitable Distribution
- d. Safe and secure environment

Q 42. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:
For calculating the Body Mass Index (BMI):

- (i) Convert the height recorded in centimetres into metres.
- (ii) Take the weight of each individual in kilograms (kg).
- (iii) Take the height by drawing up a scale on the wall and measure accurately with the head straight.
- (iv) Divide the weight in kg by the square of the height.

- a. (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
- b. (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)
- c. (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
- d. (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)

Q 43. Select which among the following cannot be purchased through money. Choose the correct option:

- (i) Full protection from infectious diseases
- (ii) A pollution-free atmosphere
- (iii) High quality education
- (iv) A luxury home

(CBSE 2023)

- a. (i) and (iii)
- b. (iii) and (iv)
- c. (i) and (iv)
- d. (i) and (ii)

Q 44. Read the following statements about Human Development and choose the correct option:

- (i) It is the composite Index prepared by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- (ii) Parameters to measure it are Longevity, Literacy and Per Capita Income.
- (iii) Countries are ranked according to Developed and Low Developing countries.
- (iv) World Bank also prepares report of Human Development on the basis of Quality of Life.

(CBSE 2023)

- a. (i) and (ii)
- b. (ii) and (iii)
- c. (i) and (iii)
- d. (ii) and (iv)

Q 45. Read the data given below and answer the question:

S.No.	Infant mortality rate	Total	Male	Female
1.	Madhya Pradesh	47	48	45
2.	Assam	44	41	46
3.	Odisha	41	40	41
4.	Uttar Pradesh	41	39	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	38	39	37
6.	Rajasthan	38	37	40

Source: Based on Indian Census 2017 Studies

As per the data given above which state has the highest girl child mortality? (CBSE SQP 2023-24)

- a. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Odisha
- c. Rajasthan
- d. Assam

Q 46. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct options:

Statement (I): The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

Statement (II): A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

- a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect
- b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct
- c. Both statements are incorrect
- d. Both statements are correct

Q 47. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct options:

Statement (I): We compare the average income which is unevenly distributed income of the country divided by half of its population.

Statement (II): The average income is also called per capita income.

- a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect
- b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct
- c. Both statements are incorrect
- d. Both statements are correct



Assertion & Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q.Nos. 48-55): In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q 48. Assertion (A): Different people have different developmental goals.

Reason (R): People want freedom, equality, security and respect.

(CBSE SQP 2020)

Q 49. Assertion (A): A high average income is not indicative of the overall well-being or human development in a country.

Reason (R): Average income does not cover indicators like level of literacy rate, health facilities and public facilities in a country.



TiP

Higher average income is not the only indicator of human development in a country. Factors like level of literacy rate, health facilities and public facilities are also important.

Q 50. Assertion (A): Per capita income is not an adequate indicator of economic development of a country.

Reason (R): Per capita income does not tell us how this income is distributed and it might not be the income of every individual in the state.

Q 51. Assertion (A): Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of the countries.

Reason (R): Sustainable development ensures that environment friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production processes.



TiP

Sustainable development is essential for economic growth as it involves judicious use of resources which leads to economic growth by reducing wastage.

Q 52. Assertion (A): Increase in population, urbanisation and industrialisation lead to increased use for fossil fuels.

Reason (R): Over use of conventional energy resources has resulted in phenomenon of green house effect.

Q 53. Assertion (A): Crude oil reserves in the entire world are depleting, we need to find a sustainable substitute for it.

Reason (R): Oil and petrol prices are increasing day-by-day. (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)



TiP

The crude oil resource is becoming scarce, and the countries need to resolve the issue as most of the production tasks are dependent on oil. It is obvious that demand for oil will increase in future as the world population is increasing and so the oil and petrol prices are increasing day-by-day.

Q 54. Assertion (A): Human Development mentions how much socio-economic development has happened in a country.

Reason (R): Comparison of national income of two countries explains Human Development Index. (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)

Q 55. Assertion (A): Kerala has low infant Mortality Rate.

Reason (R): Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities. (CBSE 2021 Term-1)

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (b) | 18. (a) | 19. (d) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (b) | 25. (b) |
| 26. (c) | 27. (a) | 28. (b) | 29. (d) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (b) | 33. (b) | 34. (d) | 35. (d) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (a) | 38. (b) | 39. (c) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (c) | 43. (d) | 44. (c) | 45. (d) |
| 46. (d) | 47. (b) | 48. (a) | 49. (a) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (a) | 52. (b) | 53. (b) | 54. (c) | 55. (a) |



Source Based Questions

Source 1

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

When we compare different things, they could have similarities as well as differences. Which aspects do we use to compare them? Let us look at students in the class itself. How do we compare different students? They differ in their height, health, talents and interests. The healthiest student may not be the friendliest one. The most intelligent student may not be the friendliest one. So, how do we compare students? The criterion we may use depends on the purpose of comparison. We use different criterion to choose a sports team, a debate team, a music team or a team to organise a picnic. Still, if for some purpose, we have to choose the criterion for the all-round progress of children in the class, shall we do it? Usually we take one or more important characteristics of persons and compare them based on these characteristics. Of course, there can be differences about what are important characteristics that should form the basis of comparison: friendliness and spirit of cooperation, creativity or marks secured.

Q 1. The passage given above relates to which of the following options?

- Criterion for comparing different countries
- Criterion for comparing different students
- Criterion for comparing different teams
- All of the above

Q 2. For comparing countries, their are/ is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Fill in the blank with correct option:

- a. Income
- b. education level
- c. health status
- d. All of these

Q 3. According to the passage given above, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn because:

- a. Countries have different communities
- b. Countries have different populations
- c. Countries have different level of development
- d. Countries have different health status of its people

Q 4. World Development Report 2006, brought out by uses average income to compare and classify countries.

- a. the International Monetary Fund
- b. the World Bank
- c. the United Nations Development Programme
- d. None of the above

Q 5. We can obtain per capita income of a country by calculating:

- a. the total income of a person
- b. by dividing the national income by the total population of a country
- c. the total value of all goods and services
- d. the total exports of the country

Q 6. Which is the most important attribute for comparing the development of countries?

- a. Resources
- b. Population
- c. Rising standard of living
- d. None of the above

Answers

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (c)

Source 2

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A: National Development

A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open-air dumps in a city and in the surrounding sea. This happened in a city called Abidjan in Ivory Coast, a country in Africa. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhoea etc. After a month, seven persons were dead, twenty in hospital and twenty-six thousand treated for symptoms of poisoning.

A multinational company dealing in petroleum and metals had contracted a local company of the Ivory Coast to dispose the toxic waste from its ship.

Source B: Public Facilities

Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.

Source C: Groundwater in India

“Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of Central and South India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.”

Source A: National Development

Q 1. What was the impact of dumping of 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes on Abidjan in Ivory Coast?

Ans. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhoea etc. After a month, seven persons were dead, twenty were hospitalised and twenty-six thousand were treated for symptoms of poisoning.

Source B: Public Facilities

Q 2. Which state has a low Infant Mortality Rate and why?

Ans. Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

Source C: Groundwater in India

Q 3. In which areas of the country is groundwater overused?

Ans. Groundwater is overused in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of Central and Southern India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.

Source 3

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Per Capita Income: India's GDP was USD 2.7 trillion in 2020, making it the world's sixth-largest economy. However, the per capita income in India is only about USD 1,947 per year, which is much lower than the world average of USD 11,570. This means that the overall economic output in India is high, but the benefits are not evenly distributed among the population.

Human Development Index (HDI): HDI is a composite index that measures the overall development of a country based on indicators such as life expectancy, education and income. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India's HDI value in 2020 was 0.645, which is below the world average of 0.737.

This indicates that while India has made significant progress in improving human development indicators in recent years, there is still a long way to go. (CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Q 1. Why is India's Per capita income low compared to the world average? Suggest any one measure to increase the Per capita Income of India.

Ans. The lack of education, healthcare, and employment opportunities lowers the income level of the citizens, which results in the low per capita income of the country.

One measure to increase per capita income in India is to focus on improving the country's infrastructure, which can lead to increased economic activity and job creation.

Q 2. Propose any two measures to be taken by India in improving its HDI.

Ans. Two measures to be taken by India to improve its HDI could be:

- (i) To improve HDI, India could prioritise investments in education and work to ensure that all children, especially those from marginalised communities, have access to quality education.
- (ii) To improve HDI, India could implement policies that aim to reduce income inequality and promote inclusive growth. This could involve increasing access to healthcare, social safety nets, and financial services for low-income individuals and families, as well as promoting job creation and economic growth in regions that have been left behind.



Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Why do you think that the people are opposing Sardar Sarovar Dam on Narmada river?

Ans. The dam will flood many villages and the villagers will be forced to move to other areas. Therefore, they are opposing the dam.

Q 2. What is meant by development?

Ans. Development means improvement in the quality of life along with an increase in income.

Q 3. Define the term 'per capita income'. (CBSE 2020)

Ans. Per capita income is the average income of the citizen of a country and is equal to the total income of a country divided by the total population.

Q 4. Define the term 'literacy rate'. (CBSE 2020)

Ans. Literacy rate is the measure of the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group in a country. The higher the literacy rate, the more is the development in the country.

Q 5. State any two goals of development other than income. (CBSE 2018)

Ans. The two common developmental goals of the people are as follows:

- (i) Peace and security.
- (ii) Better living conditions.

Knowledge BOOSTER



A developmental goal is an aim that a person wants to achieve by developing himself/herself.

Q 6. How can two people have different developmental goals? (CBSE 2018)

OR

"Different persons can have different developmental goals." Support the statement with an example. (CBSE 2023)

Ans. Different people have different developmental goals because people come from different backgrounds and have different aspirations.

Q 7. What may be a goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income? (CBSE 2019)

Ans. The goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income may be the moral days of work and better wages.

Q 8. What may be a goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab? (CBSE 2019)

Ans. The developmental goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab could be access to global markets and provision of uninterrupted electricity and inputs such as fertilizers and high yielding variety of seeds.

Q 9. What may be a developmental goal of farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops? (CBSE 2019)

Ans. The developmental goal of farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops would be a good and sufficient monsoon so that his crops get the required irrigation and he can benefit from the good produce.

Q 10. What may be a developmental goal of urban unemployed youth? (CBSE 2019)

Ans. The developmental goal of urban unemployed youth would be to find a good job and earn a decent wage with that work so as to maintain a good standard of living.

Q 11. What may be a developmental goal of a girl who belongs to a rich urban family? (CBSE 2019)

Ans. The developmental goal of a girl who belongs to a rich urban family would be getting the same freedom as her brother of pursuing higher studies and a high standard of living.

Q 12. What may be a developmental goal of a rich farmer? (CBSE 2019)

Ans. The developmental goal of a rich farmer might be gaining high profits on the produce or availability of cheap labour to work in the farm.

Q 13. Define IMR.

Ans. IMR or Infant Mortality Rate is the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1,000 live children born in that particular year.

Q 14. Study the table and answer the question given below: (CBSE 2020)

Some Comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % 2011	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	62	43

Sources: Economic Survey, 2017-18 Vol. 2, Government of India; National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 575)
In comparison to Kerala which state has the highest Infant Mortality Rate?

Ans. In comparison to Kerala, Bihar has the highest Infant Mortality Rate.

Knowledge BOOSTER



Net attendance ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.

Q 15. What is the meaning of 'public facilities'?

Ans. Facilities provided by the government free of cost or at subsidised rates are referred to as public facilities.

Q 16. What criteria does UNDP compare to measure the human development index?

Ans. UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income to measure the human development index.

Q 17. Mention the formula to calculate the BMI (Body Mass Index).

Ans. To calculate the BMI, the weight of person in kg is divided by the square of the height in metres.



Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. Describe any three features of developed country.

Ans. The features of a developed country are:

- Such a country has a high literacy rate.
- Most of the people of a developed country are engaged in service sector.
- As per the World Bank Report 2016, any country with a per capita income of US\$ 12,236 per annum and above is termed as rich or developed country.

Q 2. Explain the factors on which the quality of life depends.

Ans. The factors on which the quality of life depends are:

- Money and material things.
- Presence of family members, friends and relatives.
- Good working atmosphere at the office.
- A position of self-respect in the family.
- A safe and secure working environment.
- An opportunity to learn.

Q 3. Why do people look at a mix of goals for development? Explain. (CBSE 2016)

Ans. Though income is one of the most important components of development but there are other important things, such as:

- Women need safe and secure environment to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.
- People seek a pollution-free environment.
- People also need political rights.
- People also seek certain conditions like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect.

Therefore, people look at a mix of goals for development.

Q 4. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well. Explain.

Ans. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well. It can be explained with the help of following points:

- Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
- Money cannot buy a pollution free environment, unadulterated medicines etc.
- Quality of life also depends on non-material things like freedom, peace, equal treatment, etc., which money cannot buy.

Q 5. What is meant by economic development? What are the two bases of measuring economic development of a country? (CBSE 2015)

Ans. Economic development refers to the adoption of new technologies, transition from agriculture-based to Industry-based economy and Improvement in lifestyle.

The two bases of measuring economic development of a country are:

- (i) Average or per capita income.
- (ii) National income and public facilities.

Q 6. How do different people have different developmental goals? Explain with example.

(CBSE 2019)

Ans. Different people have different developmental goals because of the following reasons:

- (i) Development or progress does not mean the same thing for every individual. Each individual has his own idea of development.
- (ii) People come from different economic and social backgrounds and their priorities and aspirations vary.
- (iii) People set their goals according to the changing situations and circumstances. For example, a rich family would always want to earn more luxuries but if they suddenly suffer a huge loss, their developmental goals will change to first secure a stable source of income, ensuring education for their children etc.

Q 7. Is human development essential for economic development? Give your views.

Ans. Yes, human development is essential for economic development on account of the following reasons:

- (i) Educational status of the people indicates the ability of the population of a country to undertake high end jobs like engineering, medical profession, consultants, etc.
- (ii) Health status shows the life expectancy of the people so that they can work longer in their life time and generate income for the economy.
- (iii) Per Capita Income with equitable distribution will indicate less gap between rich and poor.

Q 8. Explain any three criteria used by Human Development Report to rank various countries.

Ans. The major attributes/criteria in ranking the countries are:

- (i) **Per Capita Income:** A nation with more per capita income will have a population with high nutritional levels and it will comprise of healthy people. Healthcare facilities will be good and people will be able to afford better education.
- (ii) **Educational Levels of the People:** They will be able to get better jobs and higher earnings due to their higher educational status.

- (iii) **Health Status:** Health will be good and longevity will increase as they will be able to afford better healthcare facilities. Infant mortality will also reduce due to better healthcare, resulting in further increase in life expectancy at birth.

Q 9. On the basis of which three indicators of HDI 2014, Sri Lanka has better rank than India? (CBSE 2015)

Ans. Sri Lanka has better rank (73rd) than India (131) in the following indicators:

- (i) The per capita Income of Sri Lanka is \$ 10.789 while that of India is \$ 5.663.
- (ii) Life expectancy at birth of Sri Lanka is 75 years, while that of India is 68.3 years.
- (iii) The mean years of schooling of people aged 25 years and above is 10.9 years in Sri Lanka and only 6.3 years in India.

Q 10. Distinguish between National Income and Per Capita Income.

Ans. Difference between National Income and Per Capita Income are:

S. No.	Basis of Difference	National Income	Per Capita Income
(i)	Definition	The <u>sum total of the market value of final goods and services produced in a country in one year</u> is known as National Income.	It is the <u>average income of the people of the country during the year.</u>
(ii)	Calculation	National Income is <u>calculated through income method, output method and production method.</u>	It is calculated by <u>dividing National Income by the population of the country.</u>
(iii)	Basis	National Income is <u>based upon the output generated or income generated during an accounting year.</u>	Per Capita Income is <u>based upon the National Income.</u>



TiP

Write the differences between per capita and national income in tabular form.

Q 11. 'Average income is useful for comparison but it may hide disparities.' Support the statement with suitable arguments. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. Average income is useful for comparing countries, but it also hide disparities. It does not give the true picture of a country due to the following reasons:

- (i) It does not tell us how equally or evenly income is distributed.
- (ii) It does not give information regarding the human development index such as literacy rate, infant mortality rate, etc.
- (iii) Average income does not give us any information regarding the non-materialistic goods and services.

Q 12. Explain with reasons why state of Punjab with a very high per capita income has a low literacy rate.

(CBSE 2017)

Ans. Punjab has been greatly benefitted by the Green Revolution and has registered tremendous increase in income levels. However, the literacy rate is low in Punjab because of the following reasons:

- (i) People are not aware of the benefits of educating their children.
- (ii) The society has a preference for male child. They take no efforts to educate the girl child.
- (iii) Since the parents are themselves illiterate, they keep their children illiterate also. This leads to a vicious circle of illiteracy.

Q 13. Suggest any three ways to maintain Body Mass Index (BMI).

(CBSE 2020)

Ans. Body Mass Index (BMI) is an estimate of an individual's relative body fat and is calculated by measuring person's height and weight.

The three ways to maintain Body Mass Index (BMI) are:

- (i) Through aerobic exercise.
- (ii) Through anaerobic activity.
- (iii) Through team games and individual sports.

Q 14. How is Body Mass Index (BMI) used to determine the undernourishment of a person? Explain.

Ans. One way to find out if adults are undernourished is to calculate Body Mass Index or BMI.

- (i) In order to calculate, first of all the weight of the person in kilograms is taken. Then, the height in metres is measured.
- (ii) The weight is divided by the square of the height to get BMI.
- (iii) If this figure is less than 18.5, then the person would be considered undernourished. However, if BMI is more than 25, then a person is overweight.

Q 15. Suggest any three ways to improve public facilities in India.

(CBSE 2020)

Ans. The three ways to improve public facilities in India are:

- (i) Public Distribution System (PDS) shops such as ration shops through which basic food items are supplied at very low price/subsidised rate must be regulated properly so that the problems of the people get rectified.
- (ii) Adequate provisions of basic health and educational facilities must be provided.

- (iii) Government must ensure law and order and provide security in order to maintain peace in the country.
- (iv) Transport facility must be available to everyone easily even in the remotest of areas. The availability of transport facility makes commute affordable and hence brings down the cost of accessing regular commodities.

Q 16. Apart from income, which other six things people look for growth and development?

(CBSE 2017)

Ans. The six other things that people look for growth and development apart from income are:

- (i) People seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others.
- (ii) People resent discrimination which is an important goal.
- (iii) In some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that are needed to live.
- (iv) Money or material things that one can buy with it is a factor on which our life depends.

Q 17. What is sustainable development? How can it be achieved?

Ans. Sustainable development is that process of economic development which aims at maintaining the quality of life of both the present and the future generations without harming the natural resources and environment.

Sustainable development can be achieved by the following ways:

- (i) By scientific and proper use of resources.
- (ii) By finding out ways to stop environmental pollution.
- (iii) By developing renewable sources of energy like water, wind and solar energy.

Q 18. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

(CBSE 2018)

OR

Why is sustainability important for development? Explain.

(CBSE 2020)

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

- (i) It is necessary for the future survival and growth prospects of the nation.
- (ii) Sustainability ensures that the growth of the economy is continuous and takes care of overall development of the economy with better education, health and sanitation facilities.
- (iii) In order to achieve sustainable growth, broad level policies are framed for effective utilisation of natural resources like oil, water, minerals, etc.

COMMON ERROR

Students write about sustainable development and not its importance.



Long Answer Type Questions

Q 1. What are the objectives of social development?

Ans. Following are the objectives of social development:

- Social development seeks to bring economic equality for the poorer sections of the society. It aims to raise the standard of living of the people living below poverty line.
- It aims to provide underprivileged sections of society with equal rights for pursuing any job, profession, etc. They should also get justice and legal aid for any injustice meted by upper sections of the society.
- It aims to ensure that lower sections of the society get proper health and education facilities so that they can compete with the well to do sections of the society.
- No discrimination should be made among the people on the basis of regional identity, caste, religion, social status, etc.
- Social development aims at all round development of society without any injustice, discrimination or deprivation.

Q 2. Explain any five fields other than income where development is needed.

Ans. Development is needed in the following areas other than income:

- Equal Treatment:** Everyone desires to be treated at par with the other.
- Security:** Everyone wants to live a secure life where he is not constantly under fear and threat.
- Respect:** Everyone desires to be respected.
- Freedom:** Everyone wants to live a free life.
- Opportunity for Growth:** There should be sufficient opportunities of growth for all.

Q 3. Explain with the help of five examples, how development could mean different things to different people. (CBSE 2012)

Ans. The following examples show that development could mean different things to different people:

- Construction of dams may be development for some. It may be beneficial for the generation of electricity. Urban areas may benefit from it but the rural areas may be submerged under water. e.g., Narmada valley project.
- Multinational companies may be seen as a symbol of development. But these companies may hamper the small producers and retailers as they may not be able to compete with the huge resources and modern technology.

- A girl may try to seek freedom and opportunity as her brother for development, but this notion may not be liked by the parents.
- Women may seek desirable reservation in election to local bodies for their development. Male dominated society may not approve it, fearing their power being divided.
- The school may seek for an increase in tuition fee for the advancement of education facilities, but the parents may find it difficult to bear.



TIP

Mention the examples to support the statement point-wise.

Q 4. How is it that average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but it lags behind in many other crucial areas? Explain.

(CBSE 2016)

Ans. The average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala, but it lags behind in many other crucial areas because of the following reasons:

- Per capita income of Haryana is ₹1,80,174 and that of Kerala is ₹1,63,475.
- Literacy rate of Haryana according to 2011 is 82% and Kerala is 94% i.e. Haryana lags behind Kerala.
- Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
- Health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development.
- Kerala has a low infant mortality rate as it has adequate provision of basic healthcare and educational facilities.

Q 5. What is per capita income? Why is per capita income not an adequate indicator of economic development of a country? Explain.

Ans. Per capita income is defined as the average income for example, the income per head of the population per year.

$$\text{Per capita income} = \frac{\text{Total income of the country}}{\text{Total population}}$$

Per capita income is not an adequate indicator because of the following reasons.

- It does not tell us about the distribution of income. Per capita income might not be the income of every individual in the state.
- The other important criteria for measuring development are life expectancy and infant mortality rate.
- Education and literacy level are the other indicators of development.
- The other important criteria can also be pollution free environment, less corruption, gender equality etc.

Q 6. How has the world development report classified countries? What are the limitations of this report?

Ans. World development report has classified countries according to their per capita income in the following manner:

- (i) Countries with per capita income of US \$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017 are called rich countries.
- (ii) Countries with per capita income of US \$ 955 or less are called less developed or less income countries.

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 only tells about income and not how it is distributed among the citizens.

COMMON ERROR

Students don't mention the reason of classification or skip the 2nd part of the question.

Q 7. 'Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries'. Explain the meaning of this statement. (CBSE 2016)

OR

'Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.' Justify the statement. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. Environment is degraded through the depletion of resources like air, water and soil. It leads to the destruction of the ecosystem and extinction of wildlife. It is now a global issue and has been debated over decades. Environmental degradation is not restricted to the nation or state boundaries.

Its consequences have been felt in the surrounding states and the neighbouring countries and sometimes globally, which are:

- (i) Pollution in one country may affect the other in the form of acid rains, climate change, etc.
- (ii) Deforestation in some countries may disturb the rainfall pattern in the surrounding countries.
- (iii) Land degradation and bursting of dam can bring massive flood like situation in neighbouring areas.
- (iv) Emissions of greenhouse gases in one country can lead to global warming.

Q 8. '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)

Ans. The given statement is relevant to the discussion of development in the following ways:

- (i) The earth has abundant resources to satisfy everyone's needs but in our greed to develop, we have been recklessly exploiting these resources.
- (ii) We are indulged in activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, overuse of groundwater, use of plastics etc. in the name of development.
- (iii) The exploitation of natural resources harms the environment as well as affects the future generations of the development process.
- (iv) The development of all countries would be at risk in case fossil fuels get exhausted.
- (v) There is a need for conservation and judicious use of resources for development.



Chapter Test

Multiple Choice Questions

Q 1. Which of the following is not true with reference to development?

- a. Different persons can have different developmental goals
- b. For development people look at mix of goals
- c. The developmental goals that people have is only about higher income
- d. The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life

Q 2. Which one among the following is a developmental goal for the landless rural labourers?

- a. To get electricity and water
- b. To educate their children
- c. More days of work and better wages
- d. To shift to the cities

Q 3. According to per capita income prepared by the World Bank in 2017, in which category is India included?

- a. Rich countries
- b. Middle income countries
- c. Low-middle income countries
- d. None of the above

Q 4. Per capita income is not a true measure of development because:

- a. it doesn't tell us about the income distribution.
- b. life expectancy and IMR are important criteria
- c. education and literacy level are other indicators
- d. All of the above

Q 5. The literacy rate is highest in Kerala while the infant mortality rate is highest in Bihar. What does it show?

- a. Most of the people in Kerala and Bihar have good living conditions

- b. Both Bihar and Kerala lack basic necessities of life
- c. The standard of living in Kerala is better than Bihar
- d. The standard of living in Bihar is better than Kerala

Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 6-7): In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q 6. Assertion (A): Average income is a better measure of index of development as compared to total income.

Reason (R): it is because countries have different populations.

Q 7. Assertion (A): The state of Haryana with a very high Per Capita Income has a very low literacy rate.

Reason (R): Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.

Source Based Question

Q 8. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

How is it that the average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in these crucial areas? The reason is money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your money cannot buy a pollution free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also, not be able to protect from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

Actually for many of the important things in life the best way, also the cheapest way, is to provide these goods and services collectively. Just think will it be cheaper to have collective security for the whole locality or for each house to have its own security man? What if no one, other than you

in your village or locality is interested in studying would you be able to study. Not unless your parents could afford to send you to some private school elsewhere. So you are actually able to study because many other children also want to study and because many people believe that the government should open schools and provide other facilities so that all children have chance to study. Even now, in many areas, children particularly girls, are not able to go to high school because the government/society has not provided adequate facilities.

Kerala has a low Infant Mortality rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) function well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.

- (i) Why does Kerala have a low Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)?
- (ii) 'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well'? Explain.
- (iii) Why do we use averages to compare the development of countries?

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 9. Write any one indicator of Human Development Index.
- Q 10. What are the factors important for development other than income?
- Q 11. Which criterion is used in World Development Report in classifying countries?
- Q 12. What may be a development goal of an urban unemployed youth?

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 13. What is the meaning of development? Explain the two aspects of development.
- Q 14. Who do different individuals have different as well as conflicting notions of development goals?
- Q 15. Describe any three public facilities needed for development.
- Q 16. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples.

Long Answer Type Questions

- Q 17. 'National development of a country depends on the availability of public facilities.' How?
- Q 18. Why do people's development goals vary? Explain with examples.