



Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

I. Multiple choice questions

1. Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income.

Countries	Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2018.					
	Citizen 1	Citizen 2	Citizen 3	Citizen 4	Citizen 5	Citizen 6
Country A	10,500	11,200	10,800	11,000	10,700	10,840
Country B	600	5,000	600	600	600	1,480
Country C	550	10,500	400	7,500	2,000	4,190
Country D	800	4,800	700	5,000	750	2,410

a) Country A

b) Country B

c) Country C

d) Country D

2. Development of a country can generally be determined by -

a) its per capita income

b) its average literacy level

c) health status of its people

d) All of the above

3. According to per capital 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

4. Which of the following is not a criteria for comparing development of different countries?

a) Educational level of the people

b) People's material possessions

c) Their health status

d) Their per capita income

5.

	Country		Gross National Income
(i)	Sri Lanka	(A)	3,471
(ii)	India	(B)	5,331
(iii)	Myanmar	(C)	11,326
(iv)	Pakistan	(D)	5,567
(v)	Nepal	(E)	6,353



(A) (i)-(D), (ii)-(A), (iii)-(B), (iv)-(E), (v)-(C)

(B) (i)-(C), (ii)-(E), (iii)-(D), (iv)-(B), (v)-(A)

(C) (i)-(B), (ii)-(C), (iii)-(E), (iv)-(D), (v)-(A)

(D) (i)-(E), (ii)-(D), (iii)-(A), (iv)-(C), (v)-(B)

6. Analyze the information given below, considering one of the following correct options:

'However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one countries better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.'

a) Comparison between countries

b) Comparison of total population

c) Comparison of average income

d) Per capita income

7. Suppose there are four families in your locality, the average per capital income of whom is ` 10,000. If the income of three families is ` 6,000, ` 8000 and ` 14,000 respectively, what would be the income of the fourth family?

a) Rs. 5000

b) Rs. 10,000

c) Rs. 12,000

d) Rs. 15,000

8. 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

9. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs. 5000 If the income of three families is Rs. 4000. Rs. 7000 and Rs. 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

a) Rs. 7500

ii) Rs. 3000

c) Rs. 2000

d) Rs.6000

10. Development of a country can generally be determined by its:

a) per capita income

b) average literacy level

c) health status of its people

d) none of these



11. Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. A fair and just path for all should be achieved. Interpret the concept being discussed here.

- a) Social development
- b) Cultural development
- c) National development**
- d) Economic development

12. Countries with higher income are _____ than others with less income.

- a) Less developed
- b) More developed**
- c) Less stronger
- d) More organized

13. Total income of the country divided by its total population is known as:

- a) Capital Income
- b) National Income
- c) Per capita income**
- d) GDP

14. Proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group is called as:

- a) Knowledge rate
- b) Literacy rate**
- c) Attendance rate
- d) Excellence Rate

15. Which age group of children is included for calculating Net Attendance Ratio?

- a) 6-10
- b) 7-11
- c) 5-9
- d) 14-15**

16. For calculating Body Mass Index (BMI), weight of the persons is divided by the:

- a) Square of the weight
- b) Square of the height**
- c) Square root of the height
- d) Square of the sum of height and weight

17. _____ is a comprehensive term which includes increase in real per capita income, improvement in living standard of people, reduction in poverty, illiteracy, crime rate, etc.

Ans: Development

18. _____ indicates the number of years a new born is expected to live.

Ans: Life expectancy at birth

19. The development that should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations is known as _____.

Ans: Sustainable Economic Development



20. _____ means sustained increase in real per capita income that promotes economic welfare by reducing poverty, unemployment and inequalities in distribution of income.

Ans. Economic development

21. Two important aspects of our lives other than income are _____ and _____.

Ans. Equal treatment; freedom

22. _____ ensures availability of essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils and kerosene, etc. To the consumers through a network of outlets or fair price shops.

Ans. Public Distribution System (PDS)

23. Economic development is a wider term as compared to human development.

Ans. False, as economic development is a narrower term.

24. According to recent World Development Report, countries which had per capita income of US dollar 12236 per annum are rich countries. (True/False).

Ans. True.

25. Kerala has low infant mortality rate. (True/False)

Ans. True

26. A decent standard of living is a variable of Human Development Index. (True/False)

Ans. True

27. What do people need to get more income?

Ans. People need regular work, better wages and decent price for crops to get more income.

28. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B.

Column A Category of person	Column B Developmental goals / Aspirations
a) Landless rural labourers	i) More days of work and better wages
b) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	ii) Availability of other sources of irrigation.
c) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	iii) Assured a higher support prices for their crops
d) A rural woman from a land owning family	d) Regular job and high wages to increase her income

29. Why do different people have different development goals?

Ans. Different people have different developmental goals because people have diverse wishes, likes and dislikes and aspirations.



30. Give any two common developmental goals of the people.

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

- a) Peace and security
- b) Better living conditions

31. State any goals of development other than income.

Ans. The development goals other than income are:

- a) Good standard of living
- b) Security
- c) Satisfaction

32. What does national development refer to?

Ans. National development refers to the ability of a country to improve the social welfare of the people. For example, by providing social amenities such as quality education, potable water, transportation, infrastructure and medical care.

33. Why is the total income of countries not used to make comparisons between them?

Ans. The total income of the countries is not used to make comparisons between them because the population of different countries is different.

34. Define average income.

Ans. Per capita income or average income is calculated by dividing the total income of a country with its population

35. Besides the size of per capita income, which other property of income is important in comparing two or more countries?

Ans. Per capita income is an important but not the only criterion for development. Along with average income, equitable distribution of income in a country should also be considered.

36. Mention any one limitation of per capita income as an indicator of development.

Ans. Per capita income does not tell us anything about the distribution of income. A poor country with a more equal distribution of income could be better than a richer country with unequal distribution of income.

37. Among Haryana, Kerala and Bihar, which state in India has the least per capita income in 2016-17?

Ans. Bihar has recorded the least per capita income in the year 2016-17.

38. Define sex ratio.

Ans. The total number of females per thousand males in a country is termed as sex ratio.



39. Define infant mortality rate.

Ans. The number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year is known as infant mortality rate.

40. Why does Kerala have low infant mortality rate?

Ans. Kerala has low infant mortality rate because it has adequate provisions of basic health and educational facilities.

41. What is net attendance ratio?

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

42. What does HDI stand for?

Ans. HDI stands for Human Development Index. It is a tool developed by the United Nations to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions.

43. What is Life Expectancy at Birth?

Ans. Life Expectancy at Birth is the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

44. Name the two neighbour countries of India which have low per capita income than India, yet they are better than India in life expectancy according to Human Development Report 2018.

Ans. Nepal and Bangladesh

45. Define sustainable development.

Ans. Sustainable development refers to the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future generation.

II. Multiple choice questions

1. Choose the incorrect option from Column A and B:

Column A		Column B	
(i)	Landless rural labourers	(A)	More days of work and better wages
(ii)	Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(B)	Availability of other sources of irrigation
(iii)	Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	(C)	Assured a higher support prices for their crops.



(iv)	A rural woman from a land owning family	(D)	Regular job and high wages to increase her income.
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a) (i) - (A)

b) (ii) - (B)

c) (iii) - (C)

d) (iv) - (D)

2. Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because -

- a) people of the state are very rich.
- b) the climate of Kerala is very congenial and cosy.
- c) state has adequate provisions of basic health and educational facilities.**
- d) people take nutritious diet and are not addicted to drugs.

3.

Column A		Column B	
(i)	The total number of children enrolled in or attending primary school, as a percentage of total number of children of primary school age.	(A)	Per Capita Income
(ii)	This is the total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged 7 years or above, who can read and write with understanding at least one language.	(B)	Life expectancy at birth
(iii)	This is the total National Income (GDP) divided by the total populations.	(C)	Net Attendance Ratio
(iv)	This is the number of years, a new born child is expected to live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the population concerned.	(D)	Literacy Rate

a) (i)-(B), (ii)-(A), (iii)-(D), (iv)-(C)

b) (i)-(D), (ii)-(C), (iii)-(B), (iv)-(A)

c) (i)-(C), (ii)-(D), (iii)-(A), (iv)-(B)

d) (i)-(D), (ii)-(A), (iii)-(C), (iv)-(D)

4. Find the incorrect option from the following:

- a) For development, people look at a mix of goals.
- b) It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society decreases.**



- c) However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside.
- d) A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

5. Which of the following statements 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 utilization 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 present generation go unfulfilled.

I. Assertion & Reason

Directions : In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true, and [R] is the correct explanation of [A].
- (B) Both [A] and [R] are true, but [R] is NOT the correct explanation of [A].
- (C) [A] is true, but [R] is false.
- (D) [A] is false but [R] is true.

1. Assertion (A) : Different people have different development goals.

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

Ans: Option (B) is correct.

2. Assertion (A) : Normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure you that you get unadulterated medicines.

Reason (R) : Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

Ans: Option (B) is correct.

3. Assertion (A) : Human Development Report is published by UNDP.

Reason (R) : UNDP stands for United Nations Development Press.

Ans: Option (C) is correct.



In the given questions (Q.8 and Q.9), there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from the following:

- a) A is correct but R is wrong.
- b) A is wrong but R is correct
- c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- d) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

4. **Assertion (A)** : For development, people look at a mix of goals.
Reason (R) : The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

Ans: Option (C) is correct.

5. **Assertion (A)** : For comparison between countries, total income is always and the only useful measure.
Reason (R) : Since, countries have different population, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.

Ans: Option (B) is correct.

II. Assertion & Reason

Directions : In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true, and [R] is the correct explanation of [A].
- (B) Both [A] and [R] are true, but [R] is NOT the correct explanation of [A].
- (C) [A] is true, but [R] is false.
- (D) [A] is false but [R] is true.

1. **Assertion (A)** : Kerala has low Infant Mortality Rate.
Reason (R) : Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.

Ans: Option (A) is correct.

2. **Assertion (A)** : Introduction of organic farming is a part of sustainable development.
Reason (R) : Organic farming does not use chemical fertilizers.

Ans: Option (A) is correct.

3. **Assertion (A)** : BMI stands for Body Movement Index.
Reason (R) : A healthy BMI can be maintained by taking healthy and nutritional food.

Ans: Option (D) is correct.

4. **Assertion (A)** : Groundwater is an example of renewable resources.



Reason (R) : If we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.

Ans: Option (B) is correct.

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

Reason (R) : Sustainable development ensures that environment hostile measures are adopted for carrying out missing process.

Ans: Option (C) is correct.

6. Assertion (A) : Non Renewable resources can be replenished over a period of time.

Reason (R) : Non Renewable resources are fixed in nature.

I. Short Answer Type Questions.

(3 marks each)

1. "Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development of the country."

Support the statement with examples.

Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development of the country in various ways:

- i) They not only help to move the raw material to the factories faster but also help in distribution of the finished goods far and wide to their demand locations.
- ii) Transportation of crude oil and natural gas too is facilitated through pipelines from factories and refineries.
- iii) Mobility of labour force also increases.

2. "Average income is useful for comparison but it may hide disparities." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

Average income hide disparities. This can be proved by the following:

- i) Average income hide disparities in case there is no equitable distribution of income.
For example: A small population have a very high income, the total income as well as the average income rises thus hiding disparities about the actual situation.
- ii) They average income do not indicate rising standards of living as development depends on non materialistic lectors like freedom, equality respect, justice etc.
- iii) Average income do not tell us about HDI as it depends on health and educational status also.



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

4. "For development, people look at a mix of goals". Support the statement with three suitable examples.

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, the development goal is not only for better income, but also for other important things in life.

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

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 infectious diseases, unless the whole of our community takes preventive steps.

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

7. What is the meaning of development? Explain the two aspects of development.

Development refers to progress or improvement in lifestyle. 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.

8. What is development? Mention two aspects of development.

Ans. Development is a positive growth or change in economical, social and political aspects of a country.

Two aspects of development are:

- a) Economic development is rise in income of the people
- b) Social development which includes education, health and public services.



9. What is meant by economic development? Write two basis of measuring economic development of a country.

Ans. Economic development is a sustained increase in real per capita income that promotes economic welfare by reducing poverty, unemployment and inequalities in distribution of income.

The two basis of measuring economic development are:

- a) Quality of life and environmental sustainability
- b) Per capita income

10. 'Development for one may be the destruction for other'. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.

Ans . I certainly agree with the statement that development for one may be the destruction for other. People have different developmental goals. They seek what is most important for them and fulfil their aspirations and desires. For example, the establishment of a dam leads to infrastructural development, generation of electricity, etc., but at the same time, it may lead to the large-scale displacement of people living near the proposed dam site. Hence, construction of dam may be development for some, but may be destruction of others.

11. Mention any three characteristics of development.

Ans. The following are the three major characteristics of development.

- a) Different people can have different developmental goals.
- b) What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may be destructive for the other.
- c) People tend to look at a mix of goals for their development.

12. Why do different persons have different notions of development? Which of the following explanations is more important and why?

- a) Because people are different
- b) Because life situations of persons are different.

Ans. Different people have different notions of development because different people have different aspirations, hobbies and interests.

The second explanation is more important about different notions of development for different people. The development needs of a person depend on the situation around him. This can be illustrated with a simple example which is as follows.

If a person is living in a remote village, which is not accessible by road, then construction of an all weather road would be the development need for that person. On the other hand, if a person is living in metro city and finds it difficult to commute to his workplace, construction of rapid transport system would be the developmental need for that person.



13. Do the following two statements mean the same? Justify your answer.

- a) People have different developmental goals.
- b) People have conflicting developmental goals.

Ans. Both the statements are true but their meanings are different. Two people may have different developmental goals but they need not always be conflicting. For example, the construction of a flyover to reduce waiting period at a railway crossing can be a developmental goal for an office goer. But if the construction of the flyover necessitates demolition of slums, it can be contradictory for the slum dwellers. But on the other hand, 24-hour electricity supply would be a developmental goal for almost each and every person.

14. Besides income, what are other six things people may look for growth and development?

Ans. Apart from income, the six things people look for growth and development are:

- a) Peace
- b) Good health
- c) Regular and sufficient income
- d) Good working conditions
- e) Desirable living standard
- f) Equal and human treatment

15. What is the main norm used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor countries? What are the restrictions of such norm?

Ans. Refer to Ans. 4 (NCERT)

16. Distinguish between a developing country and a developed country.

Developing Country	Developed Country
a) In a developing country, per capita income is low and there is widespread poverty. b) The standard of living is low. c) The level of efficiency and productivity is low. d) The rate of capital formation is low.	a) In a developed country, per capita income is high. b) The standard of living is high. c) The level of efficiency and productivity is high. d) The rate of capital formation is high

17. 'While average income is useful for comparison, but it may hide disparities.' Discuss.

Ans. Per capita income or average income as an important criterion for development is considered to be one of the most important attributes for comparing countries but it has the following limitations.

- a) It does not tell us anything about the distribution of income. A poor country with a more equal distribution of income would be better than a richer country with an unequal distribution of income.



- b) It does not measure various facilities and services that influence quality of life such as health facilities, education facilities and equal treatment.
- c) It is affected by the size of population. Even with a large national income, per capita income will be low if a country has large population.

18. Why are public facilities needed for the development of the country? Mention any two if them.

Ans. Public facilities are essential for the social and economic development of individuals, Without these facilities, people cannot achieve their full potential.

- a) These facilities are important for maintaining law and order, cleanliness, quality of life, access and comfort to common man.
- b) These facilities help in bringing up the people and give them opportunities of which they are otherwise devoid.

Some public facilities are roads, railways, electricity, water educational facilities, housing and nutritious food.

19. What is Human Development Index (HDI)? Name its variables.

Ans. The Human Developmental Index (HDI) is a tool developed by the United Nations to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions. The HDI ranks countries on the basis of per capita income, health of people, their level of education and their standard of living.

The three variables of human Development Index are:

- a) Long and healthy life
- b) Knowledge
- c) A decent standard of living.

20. In what respects is the criterion used by UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

Ans. Refer to Ans.5 (NCERT)

21. Distinguish between human development and economic development.

Ans.

Human Development	Economic Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It refers to human-centered approach towards development. It focuses on improvement in the overall well-being and quality of life of individuals. b) It is indicated by Human Development Index. c) It is wider term and includes economic development also. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It refers to a continuous and sustained growth in and economy along with a general improvement in the overall standard of living in the nation. b) It can be indicated by national income and per capita income. c) It is a narrower term.



22. Differentiate between Human Development Report and World Development Report.

Human Development Report	World Development Report
a) This notion of development implies good and quality life.	a) It stresses on rise in per capita income and growth in the economy.
b) Its parameters are good education, health facilities etc.	b) It takes into account quantitative aspect of development
c) It includes literacy rate, life expectancy, infant mortality rate etc. To determine the status of development of a particular area, region or country.	c) It includes GDP, national income and per capita income.

23. Identify the different thrust areas of human development. Which one of them plays the most significant role in the development?

Ans. The following are the thrust areas of human development.

- a) Health
- b) Gender equality
- c) Women empowerment

Health is the most important thrust area and plays the most important role in development because a healthy person will have a sound mind. He will be able to develop a positive outlook, accept challenges and use the resources in a desirable way.

24. What are the various social indicators of development?

Ans. The following are various social indicators of development.

- a) Health and Education: People become human resource when investments are made in their health and education. Healthy and educated individuals are full of initiatives and potential for taking up new challenges, thereby contributing to the development.
- b) Sex ratio: It is defined as the number of females per thousand males. An ideal sex ratio should be more or less equal number of males and females. Sex ratio in favour of males indicates sex discrimination which goes against the development.
- c) Income: Regular and desirable income increases the prospects of development. Poor people often lag behind development as they are not able to grab the benefits available.

Next Generation School



25. 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?

Ans. No, the availability of good health and educational facilities do not depend only on amount of money spent by the government. Other relevant factors can be availability of qualified doctors, medical facilities like hospitals, medicines, etc. In the case of educational facilities, well-qualified teachers, enough schools, net attendance ratio, etc are also required.

26. Why can more jobs be created in the field of education? Give any three reasons.

Ans. More jobs can be created in the field of education because:

- a) In India, only sixty-five per cent people are literate. It means to provide every Indian good education, more schools will be required.
- b) More school means more number of teachers required. This means more jobs.
- c) More schools will necessitate thousands of supporting staff (like office staff). This will lead to more jobs. In this way, more jobs will be created.

27. What is sustainable development? Suggest ways in which resources can be used judiciously.

Ans. Sustainable development refers to the development without hampering the needs of the future generations, It is a concept of durable development carried out by limiting the needs of the present so that the future generations may enjoy the benefits of nature to the fullest.

The two ways in which the resources can be used judiciously are as follows:

- a) Stress on developing techniques for the economical extraction of resources.
- b) Use of alternative sources of resources.
- c) Effective steps to recycle used resources.
- d) Using the least amount if non-renewable resources.
- e) Limiting waste material and energy at production level.

28. Explain the importance of sustainable development with reference to groundwater by giving an example.

Ans. Sustainable development is important because of the reason that we may enjoy the gifts of nature, but cannot think of our generations to live without such benefits. It becomes our duty to use nature for the fulfilment of our needs and not our greed. Our development should not hamper the needs of the future generations.

In the case of ground water, we have utilized it to the maximum. It is a natural resource which is replenished by nature. People living in the areas with surplus water reserves should take care for its conservation. Efforts should be made not to overuse or degrade the quality of water. Recent evidences show that groundwater is under serious threat of disappearance. If suitable steps are not taken, it can pose serious consequences.



29. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources of energy. Find out present status of energy resources in India.

Ans.

Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources
a) Renewable resources are those which can be used again and again. b) These resources can be reproduced by physical, chemical and mechanical processes. c) Examples: groundwater, solar energy, wind energy etc.	a) Non-renewable resources are those which are used only for a limited time. These energy resources get exhausted after years of use. b) These resources occur over a very long ecological time and take millions of years in their formation . c) Examples: crude oil and coal.

Present status of energy resources in India like crude oil and coal suggests that these would be out of stock in the next 43 years. There is a great need to find out alternative energy resources which do not cause any damage to the environment and are long-lasting.

30. 'Do the two terms-economic growth and economic development-mean the same things?' Discuss.

Ans. No, they are different in terms of meanings. The following are the differences between economic growth and economic development.

Economic growth	Economic development
a) It can be defined as a process whereby a country's real national income increases over a period of time b) It is a short-term process. c) It is a narrow concept. d) In this process, quantitative change are expected	a) It is a process of increase in income as well as achieving a more equitable distribution of income and poverty alleviation. b) It is a long-term process. c) It is a broad concept. d) In this process, both qualitative and quantitative changes are expected.

31. Why is sustainable development essential for economic growth?

Ans. Sustainable development is essential for economic growth because:

- Natural resources are not unlimited. They should be used carefully.
- Overawes of natural resources may exhaust. For e.g. water is an example of renewable resources but overuse/misuse of this resource may create problem in the near future.
- Non-renewable resources are limited and warn us to use very carefully so they'll be available for future generations.



32. What are the two basic tools used for comparing an underdeveloped country with a developed one? What organisations developed these tools?

Ans. The two basic tools for comparing an underdeveloped country with a developed one are as follow.

- a) Per capita income: Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12056 per annum and above in 2017 are called rich or developed countries and those with per capita income of US\$955 or less are called low income or underdeveloped countries.
- b) Human Development Index: The countries having high life expectancy, literacy rate and health status, etc. are termed as developed countries, whereas countries lacking these are termed as underdeveloped countries.

Per capita income is used by the World Bank and Human Development Index (HDI) is used by the United Nations, for the same.

33. 'Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.' Justify the given statement.

OR

Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. Explain the meaning of this statement.

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.

- a) Pollution in one country may affect the other in the form of acid rains, climate change etc.
- b) Deforestation in some countries may disturb the rainfall pattern in the surrounding countries.
- c) Land degradation and dam burst can bring massive siltation and flood like situation

II. Short Answer Type Questions.

(3 marks each)

1. Suggest any three ways to improve health and nutritional status of people in India.

Three ways to improve health and nutritional status of people in India are:

- i) Public Distribution System (PDS) shops should be established, such as ration shop. These must be regulated properly so that the problems of availability of basic food grains to maximum population is rectified.



- ii) The government should ensure that the Public Distribution System (PDS) must function properly which would help to eradicate hunger.
- iii) By providing adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities, which can also be provided through community based programmes.

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

- i) A healthy BMI can be maintained by taking healthy and nutritional food.
- ii) A person should exercise regularly for 60 to 90 minutes on all days of the week.
- iii) One should stay well hydrated by drinking at least 1.5-2 litres of water daily.

3. 'The issue of sustainability is important for development.' Examine the statement.

OR

Why is sustainability important for development? Explain.

OR

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

- i) Sustainable development aims at fulfilling the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future generation.
- ii) Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance.
- iii) It lays emphasis on environmental protection and check environmental degradation.

Detailed Answer:

- i) Sustainable development aims at fulfilling the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future generation.
- ii) Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain ecological balance.
- iii) It lays emphasis on environmental protection and checks environmental degradation.
- iv) It aims to stop over-exploitation and overuse of resources.
- v) If development is not sustainable, it will give rise to environmental degradation and become a global problem.
- vi) People must be protected against pollution, thereby ensuring their quality of life and health.



4. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for local and national development." Analyse the statement.

An efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for local and national development:

- i) The movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transportation.
- ii) The development of country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as movement to their destinations.
- iii) Transport helps in both the production and distribution of goods.
- iv) Supports all sectors of the economy.
- v) A dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for local and national development -
- vi) A network of transport is essential for transporting men and material from one place to another.
- vii) They are helpful in supplying consumer goods to the markets and consumers rapidly
- viii) They provide immediate relief in times of disaster, war, famines and floods. Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space and time.

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

OR

"Crude oil reserves are limited all over the world. If people continue to extract it at the present rate, the reserves would last only 35 - 40 years more." Explain any three ways to solve this problem.

Reserves of crude oil:

- i) Judicious use of oil.
- ii) Use of renewable resources.
- iii) Sustainable development of energy resources.
- iv) Promotion of energy conservation. Any other relevant point to be explained.
- v) As the transportation sector is a major consumer of oil, we need to develop more advanced technology so that most of the vehicles may be turned into solar-power driven vehicles. This will not only reduce our dependency on oil, but it will also reduce pollution.



vi) The public transport system should be developed in all towns and cities and people should be encouraged to use public transport in place of private vehicles. Car pooling should also be encouraged.

vii) The use of bicycles for shorter distances should be encouraged. On one hand, this will reduce our dependency on oil, and on the other hand, it will also be beneficial for the health of the individuals.

6. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples.

OR

'Sustainable development is a crucial step for the development of a country'. Explain with suitable examples.

Importance of sustainable development-

- i) Sustainable development aims at fulfilling the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future generation.
- ii) Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain ecological balance.
- iii) It lays emphasis on environmental protection and checks environmental degradation.
- iv) To stop over-exploitation and overuse of resources.

I. Long Answer Type Questions.

(5 mark each)

1. Explain with examples that there are other important development goals also besides income.

OR

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

2. How is the criterion used by the UNDP different from the World Bank for measuring the development of a country ? Explain.

Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components that results in well being of the people. The World Bank considers only the per capita income as the indicator of the development. For example, countries with per capita income of US \$ 12p56 per annum and above in 2016, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US \$ 955 or less are called low income countries. However, income by itself is not an adequate indicator of material goods and



services that the people are able to use. The UNDP has taken several other factors to measure the development of the countries such as:

- (i) Health,
- (ii) Education and
- (iii) Per capita income.

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

OR

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

- (i) Per capita income of Haryana is ` 1, 80,174 and that of Kerala is ` 1, 63,475.
- (ii) Literacy rate of Haryana according to 2011 [2018- 19 Economic Survey] is 82% and Kerala is 94%, *i.e.*, Haryana 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 healthcare and educational facilities.

4. What is the main criteria used by the World Bank in classifying different countries?

Describe its limitations.

The average income, *i.e.*, per capita income or average income of a person in a country is the main criteria used by the World Bank in classifying different countries.

Limitations :

- (i) It covers only the economic aspect ignoring factors like infant mortality rate, literacy rate, net attendance ratio for class I-V, etc., which are important indicators for development.
- (ii) This method also does not provide us the distribution of income at different levels.
- (iii) Money cannot ensure that you get unadulterated medicines.
- (iv) Money alone cannot buy you a pollution free environment.



5. What is development? Why do different people have different developmental goals?

Explain with four examples.

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

The four characteristics of development are:

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

6. Explain with the help of five examples, how development could mean different things to different people.

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

- a) Construction of dam 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. Example: Narmadha Valley Project.
- b) 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 foreign exchange and modern technology.
- c) A girl may try to seek freedom and opportunity as her brother for development, but this notion may not be liked by the parents.
- d) Women may seek desirable reservation in election to local bodies for their development. Male dominated society may not approve it fearing their share being divided.
- e) The school may seek increase in tuition fee for the advancement of education facilities, but the parents may find it difficult to bear.

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

Ans. Before accepting a job offer, I would look into the following conditions or aspects.

- a) Working conditions: Safe and comfortable working conditions are desirable.
- b) Work environment: Co-workers should be friendly and cooperative.
- c) Future growth: A job should offer future growth and promotions.



- d) Location: Too far a working place is not a good choice. Travelling can eat up most of the productive time and energy.
- e) Benefits: Salary is just one part of a job. We must also consider health benefits, paid time off, medical leaves and insurance, funds, bonus, etc.

8. Why do we use average? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own example related to development.

Ans. Refer to Ans.6 (NCERT).

9. List a few example of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

Ans. The following are the examples of environmental degradation that have been observed around.

- a) Deforestation
- b) Soil erosion
- c) Ozone depletion
- d) Air and water pollution
- e) Burning of fossil fuel
- f) Lowering of water table

II. Long Answer Type Questions.

(5 mark each)

1. Explain the importance of sustainable development by giving the example of groundwater.

OR

What is sustainable development? Explain it with an example of water.

Sustainable development is all about judicious use of resources at present keeping in mind the future requirements of the coming generations.

Example:

- i) Groundwater is overused for agriculture.
- ii) Water is drawn from wells and this leaves the underground water-table depleted.
- iii) Since water is a renewable resource, we must help in replenishing water.
- iv) We would be overusing the resources, if use more than what is being replenished.



2. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries".

Support the statement with examples.

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 the entire mankind and it is our joint responsibility to save the environment. These days, it is a 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.

3. Study the data given in the table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live births (2017)	Literacy Rate 2011	Net Attendance Ratio (Per 100 Persons) Secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2012-14	Per Capita income (in Rs)
Haryana	30	82	61	1,80,174
Kerala	10	94	83	1,63,475
Bihar	35	62	43	34,409

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

Ans: i) Kerala

ii) Haryana

Reason: Developed infrastructural facilities.

iii) Bihar

Reason: The state lacks health facilities.

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

OR

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.

OR

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



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 check if there is a good educational facility for children, a good house and locality to stay in, good medical facilities should also be available.
- ii) **Job security:** Clear terms of employment should be stated in 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 an opportunity for personal career growth so that no boredom or stagnation sets in.
- i) **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 secure environment may allow more women to take up jobs or run a business.
- ii) **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.

II. Competency Based Questions.

(4 marks each)

Case Based MCQs

I. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Different persons can have different developmental goals. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other. Each one of us seeks different things. We seek things that are most important for them, i.e., that which can fulfil their aspirations or desires. In fact, at times, two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting. A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this. Similarly, 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 tribal. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. 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. Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things mentioned above. For development, people look at a mix of goals. Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. What can be the development goals for landless rural labourers?
 - a) More days of work and better wages
 - b) Local school is able to provide quality education for their children
 - c) No social discrimination
 - d) All of the above**

2. Which of the following statement is true with respect to development?
 - a) Different persons can have different developmental goals
 - b) What may be development for one may not be development for the other.
 - c) Development may even be destructive for the other.
 - d) All of the above**

3. Apart from income, which of the following people do not look for development?
 - a) Equal treatment
 - b) Discrimination**
 - c) Freedom
 - d) Security

4. Why do different person have different notions of development?
 - a) Because people are different.
 - b) Because life situations of persons are different
 - c) Both (A) and (B).**
 - d) None of the above.

II. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal.

The income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This give us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not



such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations. Comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.

In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called development.

4. Why do different persons have different notions of development?

- a. Because people are different.
- b. Because life situations of persons are different.
- c. **Both (A) and (B).**
- d. None of the above.

III. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. The income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This give us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2017 was just US\$ 1,820 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. Per capita income is also called as:

- a. **Average income**
- b. Total income
- c. Marginal income
- d. None of the above

2. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries?

- a. **Per capita income**
- b. Educational levels



- c. Health status
- d. None of the above.

3. According to the World Development Report 2006, countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017 are called:

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

4. Who compares the development of the countries on the basis of literacy rate, gross enrolment ratio and health status of their people?

- a. UNDP
- b. World Bank
- c. Both (A) and (B)
- d. None of the above

IV. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows :

Suppose for the present that a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels of development are not sustainable. Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together. In general, the question of development or progress is perennial. At all times as a member of society and as individuals 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. Give an example each of renewable and non-renewable resources.

- i) Renewable resources, e.g.-Groundwater. Non-renewable resources, e.g. Petroleum.

2. What are non-renewable resources?

Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished.

3. What do you know about sustainability of development?

Sustainability of development is development without environmental degradation and with conservation of resources for the future generations.

It is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists have been working together.



V. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Fore comparison between countries, total income is not such an useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country?

Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.

1. What is per capita income?

- a) It is the total population of the country divided by its total income.
- b) It is the total income of the country divided by its total population**
- c) It is the total income of the country multiplied by its total population.
- d) It is the addition of the total income of the country and its total population.

2. According to World Bank Report, countries with per capita income of _____ in 2017, are a called rich countries.

- a) US\$ 12,056 per annum and above**
- b) US\$ 12,736 per annum and above
- c) US\$ 12,560 per annum and above
- d) US\$ 12,650 per annum and above

3. In which of the following categories does India come?

- a) Developed countries
- b) Low -income countries
- c) Low middle-income countries**
- d) Rich countries

4. What gives us the total income of the country?

- a) The income of all the government sector of the country
- b) The income of all the industries and agricultural income of the country
- c) The income of all the public-private sector of the country
- d) The income of all the residents of the country**



VI. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

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.

1. In which of the following crucial areas does Haryana lag behind Kerala?

- a) Infant Mortality Rate
- b) Literacy Rate
- c) Net Attendance Ratio
- d) All of the above

2. Which of the following things you cannot alone buy by your income?

- a) Pollution-free environment
- b) Unadulterated medicines
- c) Control over infectious diseases
- d) All if the above

3. Which of the following public services make the health and nutritional status of people of some states better?

- a) Public distribution system
- b) Free education
- c) Public transport
- d) Water supply

4. Why are in many areas, children, particularly girls, not able to go to high school?

- a) Because they are not aware about the schools in their areas.
- b) Because the government/society has not provided adequate facilities.
- c) Because they do not want to study.
- d) Because the cost of education in government schools is very high.