

Development

Objective Section _____ (1 mark each)

Q. 1. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B.
[CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2020]

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	(iv) Regular job and high wages to increase her income

Ans. (d)

Q. 2. Study the table and answer the question given below:
Some comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 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

Source: Economic Survey, 2017-18 Vol. 2 Government of India: National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No.575).

Question: In comparison to Kerala which state has the highest infant mortality rate?
[CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. Bihar.

Very Short Answer Type Questions _____ (1 mark each)

Q. 1. Define the term Per Capita income.
[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. The per capita income is calculated by dividing the total income of the country by the total population of the country.

Q. 2. Define the term Literacy rate.
[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

Q. 3. What may be a developmental goal of farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops?

OR

What may be a developmental goal of urban unemployed youth?
[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2019]

Ans. The developmental goal for farmers who depend only on rain for irrigating their crops might be to have access to better water harvesting and irrigation techniques or be compensated in the absence of rain.

OR

The developmental goal for an urban unemployed youth would be to get a decent job suitable to his/her qualifications and skills or get proper Career Counselling.

Q. 4. What may be a goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income?

OR

What may be a goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab?

[CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2019]

Ans. Goals of a landless rural labourer are:
(i) More days of work and better wages

(ii) Local school is able to provide quality education for their children.

(Any one)

OR

Goals of a prosperous farmer of Punjab are:

(i) Assured high family income.

(ii) Easy availability of cheap labourers.

(Any one)

Q. 5. State any two goals of development other than income. [CBSE, 2018]

Ans. Income is definitely one of the most important aspect of our lives, but there are other important goals of development, such as:

(i) Equal treatment, security and dignity for all citizens.

(ii) Safe and secured environment for women to make progress in every walk of their life.

Q. 6. If there are four members in a family and their total income is ₹ 20,000/- what would be the average income of each person? [CBSE Delhi, Term 1, 2016]

Ans. Average income = $\frac{\text{Total Income}}{\text{No. of members}}$
 $= \frac{20,000}{4} = ₹ 5,000$

Average income of each person will be ₹ 5,000.

Short Answer Type Questions-II _____ (3 marks each)

Q. 1. Suggest any three ways to maintain Body Mass Index (BMI).

[CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. Body Mass Index (BMI) is an estimate of an individual's relative body fat. It is calculated by measuring person's height and weight using the formula; body weight in kg/ height in metre square (m²). It can be maintained by following ways:

(i) Through aerobic exercise.

(ii) Through anaerobic activity.

(iii) Through team games and individual sports.

Q. 2. Suggest any three ways to improve health and nutritional status of people in India. [CBSE Delhi, Set 2, 2020]

Ans. The three ways to improve health and nutritional status of people in India are given below:

(i) Eat healthy food daily, keep your body healthy.

(ii) When we eat fruits check whether it is clean or not. If you eat unclear fruits you will suffer from disease.

(iii) Eat daily some Vitamin C rich fruits like grapes, apples, orange etc.

Q. 3. Suggest any three ways to improve public facilities in India.

[CBSE Delhi, Set 3, 2020]

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

(i) Imparting education because it is the most important public facility which is required both by the rich as well as the poor.

(ii) Improving Public Distribution System because it is another important facility which plays an important role in providing food security to the people.

(iii) Improving infrastructure facilities like railway, airways, waterways, banking etc. to become affordable for common people.

Q. 4. Explain the role of credit for economic development. [CBSE OD, Set 3, 2020]

Ans. The roles of credit for economic development are given below:

(i) It helps in increasing economic activities of the country; thus, helps in its development.

(ii) Credit availability at cheaper rates of interest encourages the business or firms to borrow more. Borrowing more money will facilitate the growth of business or increase in production in the economy.

(iii) It also needs to be manipulated and kept under an administrative hold because loans from the informal sector include high interest rates that may be more harmful than good. For this reason, it is important that the formal sector gives out more loans so that borrowers are not duped by

moneylenders, and can ultimately contribute to national development. So, credit supply is the key factor for economic development.

Q. 5. Suggest any three ways to improve public facilities in India.

[CBSE Delhi, Set 3, 2020]

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- (iii) Improving infrastructure facilities like railway, airways, waterways, banking etc. to become affordable for common people.

Q. 6. "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.

[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2019]

Ans. Crude oil is a non-renewable resource of energy. It takes millions of years for the formation of this fuel, hence it must be used judiciously. This type of fuel is being used at a faster rate than they are being produced. This causes depletion and scarcity of crude oil.

Steps which can be under taken to conserve this non-renewable source of energy are:

- (i) Use of public transport like buses and trains instead of self-owned vehicles will help to conserve petroleum. Carpooling will reduce the consumption of fuel, thus scarcity will be better dealt with.
- (ii) Use of cycles wherever possible instead of using motorbikes or cars.
- (iii) Waxing floors with beeswax instead of petroleum based commercial wax can also be beneficial.

Q. 7. "Average income is useful for comparison but it may hide disparities." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

[CBSE, 2019]



Topper's Answers

12. 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 → If 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 donot indicate rising standards of living as development depends on non-materialistic factors like respect, justice etc.

(iii) Average income donot tell us about the HDI as it depends on health and educational status also.



Q. 7. Why do people look at a mix of goals for development? Explain.

[CBSE, Term 1, 2015]

Ans. People of all groups look at a mix of goals for development. Money is the most important factor of development. There are so many goals to which all the people look at for development and these are:

- (i) We are living in a democracy, so we need things like equal treatment, freedom right, security and respect etc.
- (ii) Women need safe and secure society and surroundings at job place and other places.
- (iii) Pollution is the most severe problem of today's environment, so they seek a pollution free environment.
- (iv) Students need better education and job opportunities.

Long Answer Type Questions _____ (5 marks each)

Q. 1. Why is sustainability important for development? Explain.

[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]

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

- (i) With the passage of times the generation changes and with this change society wants more and more benefits from the resources which are present in our nature.
- (ii) The increasing needs of people decaying things day by day and excessive use is making things worse. If the speed of using resources remains same then the available resources will be exhausted soon and our coming generation will stay deprived from all kind of needs.
- (iii) The growth and development should be done by keeping in mind the future usage.
- (iv) If resources will not be sustained for future then our natural resources will be exhausted after some time and upcoming generations will not be able to take the advantage of these natural resources.
- (v) This concept stresses the role of the environment as capital.

Q. 2. How is the criterion used by the UNDP different from the World Bank for measuring the development of a country? Explain. [CBSE OD, Set 2, 2020]

Ans. Different criterion used by the UNDP and World Bank-
UNDP-

- (i) Measures the level of development according to Human Development Index.

- (ii) It uses life expectancy, literacy rate, gross enrolment ratio and health indicators to classify different countries. On the other hand, World Bank uses -
- (iii) Per capita Income or average income criterion to classify countries in three categories.
- (iv) High income group countries are called rich countries.
- (v) Low income group countries are called low-income countries.

Q. 3. What is Human Development? Explain its indicators. [CBSE OD, Set 3, 2020]

Ans. Human development or the human development approaches about expanding the richness of human life, rather than simply the richness of the economy in which human beings live. It is an approach that is focused on people and their opportunities and choices.

Indicators :

- (i) **Life expectancy at birth :** Number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth remain the same throughout the infant's life.
- (ii) **Mean years of schooling :** Average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older, converted from education attainment levels using official durations of each level.
- (iii) **Expected years of schooling :** Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of

age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child's life.

(iv) **Gross National Income (GNI) per capita:** Aggregate income of an economy generated by its production and its ownership of factors of production, less the incomes paid for the use of factors of production owned by the rest of the world, converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates, divided by mid-year population.

(v) **Non-income Human Development Index :** Value of the HDI computed from the life expectancy and education indicators only.

Q. 4. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor countries? What are the limitations of this criterion? [CBSE, Term 1, 2015]

Ans. World bank classifies the whole globe as a rich or poor country. World bank works on the basis of average income or per capita income of the particular country to be declared as poor or rich. Any country having more than or equal to 45,3000 per annum in the year 2004 is classified as a rich country and less than or equal to 37000 per annum is called a low-income country or a poor country.

Limitations:

(i) They use per capita income to classify but it hides disparities like two coun-

try may have equitable distribution. In other country, it may be possible that most of citizens are poor while very few of them are extremely rich.

(ii) More income can not always ensure a good quality of life. Freedom, equality and equal opportunities are necessary for the same.

Q. 5. What does HDI stand for? Explain the main criteria of measuring HDI according to UNDP Report of 1990.

[CBSE, Term 1, 2015]

Ans. HDI stands for Human Development Index.

The main criteria of measuring HDI (Human Development Index) according to UNDP report of 1990 can be explained as follows:

(i) UNDP published HDI to compare different countries based on educational level, health status of the people and per capital income of the country.

(ii) It (HDI) determines the rank of a country in three areas i.e., life expectancy, educational level and per capital income.

(iii) Improvements have been suggested in calculating HDI.

(iv) Now it is clear that what is important for development and what is all about health and well being of the people.