

Development

Case Study 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.

Q1. The passage given above relates to which of the following options?

- a. Criterion for comparing different countries
- b. Criterion for comparing different students
- c. Criterion for comparing different teams
- d. All of the above

Q2. 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

Q3. 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

Q4. 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

Q5. 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

Q6. 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

Q1. 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

Q2. 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

Q3. 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)

Q1. 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.

Q2. 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.