



/padhleakshay



Development

**DONATE
SO THAT IT
REMAINS FREE**



padhleakshay@apl

Visit website padhleakshay.com for more



Important Terms

- **Body Mass Index (BMI):** It is a measure of body fat based on height and weight that applies to adult men and women.
- **Development:** It means more income and for the higher income, people need regular work, better wages and reasonable and fair prices for their products and services.
- **Developing Countries:** These are the countries in which income rises along with the standard of living are called “Developing Countries”.
- **Economic Activities:** Activities that give an income in return or in simple words activities which deal with money.
- **Economic Development:** It is a process whereby the national income and the per capita income of a country rises and along with this, the number of people living in poverty falls, more employment opportunities are created and standard of living among the poor section of society improves is known as “Economic Development”.
- **Economy:** The economic framework which helps us to describe the economic life of the country and its people.
- **Fossil Fuel:** A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.
- **Global Warming:** A gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, and other pollutants.
- **Human Development Index:** It is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education and per capita income indicators, which is used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.
- **Infant Mortality Rate:** The number of children that die before the age of one year per 1000 live births in one year.
- **National Development:** National development means an increase in per capita income and also self-sufficiency of an economy.
- **Sustainable Economic Development:** Sustainable economic development is the process of economic development which aims to maintain the quality of



life of both the present and the future generations without harming natural resources and environment.

- **Literacy Rate** : Proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
- **Non-economic Activities**: Activities which do not deal with money or which do not give any income in return.
- **National Income**: It is the sum total of all final goods and services produced in a country during a given period of time plus net factor income from abroad.
- **Net Attendance Ratio**: Total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.
- **Organic Farming**: Vegetable and livestock production using natural sources of nutrients (such as compost, crop residue, and manure) and natural methods of crop and weed control, instead of using synthetic or inorganic agrochemicals.
- **Per Capita Income**: Average income of a person of a country.
- **Sustainable Development**: Sustainable development is maintaining a delicate balance between the human needs to improve lifestyle and feeling of well-being, and preserving natural resources and ecosystems, on which we and future generations depend.
- **Underdeveloped Country**: A country which does not have high income and the standard of living is also low is considered as "Underdeveloped Country".



padhle.akshay



NO BAKWAS



/padhleakshay



Multiple Choice Questions

**SCAN
& DONATE**



padhleakshay@apl



1. What will be the top priority in the developmental goal of a landless labourer?

- (a) Expansion of rural banking
- (b) More days of work and better wages
- (c) Metal roads for transportation
- (d) Establishment of a high school

2. What will be the aspiration of an educated urban unemployed youth?

- (a) An educated urban unemployed youth will aspire for better opportunities in agriculture.
- (b) Support from government at every step in life for his upward movement.
- (c) An urban educated unemployed will aspire for good job opportunities where his education can be made use of.
- (d) Better facilities of recreation for his leisure time.

3. Pick out the correct meaning listed below to define 'average income'.

- (a) Average income of the country means the total income of the country.
- (b) The average income in a country is the income of only employed people.
- (c) The average income is the same as per capita income.
- (d) The average income includes the value of property held.

4. Which country can be considered as a developed country in the modern world?

Select your answer from the following statements.

- (a) Countries which have accumulated huge amount of wealth and always secures the future of their citizens. These countries are considered to be developed.
- (b) Countries which are among the highest in the 'Human Development Index' are considered to be the developed countries.
- (c) Only rich countries are considered to be developed because people have money to buy everything needed for human beings—both material and non-material.
- (d) Iran is a rich country and therefore it is a developed country.

5. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to have a good life. A list of things required for a good life is given below. Which among the following are things money cannot buy?

- (i) Full protection from infectious diseases**
 - (ii) High quality education**
 - (in) A luxury home**
 - (iv) A pollution-free atmosphere in every part of the country**
- (a) (i) and(ii)



- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (i), (ii) and (in)
- (d) (i) and (iv)

6. HDI stands for 'Human Development Index' that focuses on Fill in the blanks with one of the following options:

- (a) life expectancy
- (b) gross enrolment ratio for three levels of schooling
- (c) national income
- (d) All the above

7. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate. What could be the reason? Find the correct answer from the following:

- (a) Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because all the girls are trained at the primary level schooling to look after a newborn child.
- (b) Because most of the girls are nurses in Kerala.
- (c) Because Kerala has very high female literacy rate and adequate health facilities are available for both mothers and children.
- (d) Kerala's good climatic condition helps infants to survive.

8. What would be the most promising source of energy fifty years from now and why?

- (a) Petroleum energy, because it is obtained from fossil fuels.
- (b) Solar energy, because it is not exhaustible.
- (c) Coal based energy, because it is pollution-free.
- (d) Forest product based energy, because India has abundant forests.

9. Pick out the cause (from below) that enhances environmental degradation:

- (a) Planting of trees.
- (b) Prevention of factory wastes getting mixed up with river water.
- (c) Ban on use of plastic bags.
- (d) Allowing increase in the level of exhaust fumes emitted by cars, buses, trucks, etc.

10. For development, people look at a mix of _____.

- (a) goals
- (b) responsibilities
- (c) accountability
- (d) none of the above



11. For comparing the development of countries, their _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes.

- (a) income
- (b) population
- (c) demographics
- (d) none of the above

12. For comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. State whether true or false.

- (a) true
- (b) false

13. Since countries have different _____, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.

- (a) economic policies
- (b) reserves
- (c) resources
- (d) populations

14. In World Development Reports, brought out by the_____, per capita income criterion is used in classifying countries.

- (a) UNICEF
- (b) World Bank
- (c) World Economic Forum.
- (d) United Nations

15. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12616 per annum and above in 2012 are called _____.

- (a) underdeveloped countries
- (b) developing countries
- (c) poor countries
- (d) rich countries

16. India comes in the category of _____ countries because its per capita income in 2012 was just US\$ 1530 per annum.

- (a) low middle income
- (b) middle income



- (c) high middle income
(d) none of the above

17. Among the following states _____ has the highest per capita income as per 2012-13 figures.

- (a) Maharashtra
(b) Bihar
(c) Kerala
(d) Jharkhand

18. Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of _____ as a proportion of 100 live children born in that particular year.

- (a) four years
(b) one year
(c) two years
(d) three years

19. Literacy Rate measures the proportion of the literate population in the _____ age group.

- (a) 10 and above
(b) 21 and above
(c) 7 and above
(d) 18 and above

20. Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of the age group _____ attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.

- (a) 17 and 18 years
(b) 9 and 10 years
(c) 12 and 13 years
(d) 14 and 15 years

ANSWER

1. b	5. d	9. d	13. a	17. a
2. c	6. d	10. a	14. b	18. b
3. c	7. b	11. a	15. d	19. c
4. b	8. b	12. a	16. a	20. d



/padhleakshay



MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS



NO BAKWAS



padhle.akshay

Visit website padhleakshay.com for more



1. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

Answer: Total income is not a useful measure for comparison between countries. Since countries have different populations, comparing total income does not tell what an average person is likely to earn. Hence, we use average income which is total income of the country divided by total population.

The defect of average as a measure is that it does not show the distribution (dispersion) of income between the rich and the poor.

- Two countries may have the same average income but in one country almost every family may enjoy more or less the same kind of income, whereas in the other, some may be very rich and others very poor. The disparity between rich and poor is an important feature that the average measure (per capita income) does not consider.
- Example: In terms of development, we can take the example of India, where the metro towns are full of high-rise buildings and shopping malls while some villages have not yet been provided with a basic necessity like electricity.

2. What is per capita income? Mention any two limitations of per capita income as an indicator of development.

Answer: The total income of a country divided by its total population gives the Per Capita Income.

- Money cannot buy all the goods and services that are needed 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, money can not buy a pollution-free environment or ensure that one gets unadulterated medicines, unless one can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things.

3. Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Punjab. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare States. Do you agree? Discuss.

Answer: Per capita income is not a useful criterion at all to measure the human development ranking of a state. High per capita income is not the only attribute to a good quality life. Money cannot buy all the essential things required for a good life. Pollution-free atmosphere to ensure good health, protection from infectious diseases, lowering of mortality rate, promotion of literacy, etc. are essential for a good standard of living. In order to achieve these, joint efforts have to be made by all members of a community, be it rich or poor.

Kerala ranks higher compared to Punjab even with a lower per capita income because—



- mortality rate is lower
- literacy rate is higher and
- total number of children attending school (Classes I-V) is higher.

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

Answer: Three indicators of HDI 2004 in which Sri Lanka has better rank than India:

- Per capita income—The per capita income of Sri Lanka in US dollars was 4,390 US dollars while that of India was 3,139 US dollars.
- Life expectancy at birth—The life expectancy at birth for Sri Lanka was 74, higher than that of India at 64.
- Gross enrolment ratio for three levels—Sri Lanka had Gross Enrolment ratio of 69 while that of India was 60.

5. 'Conflicting goals can also be developmental goals'. Elaborate with examples.

Answer: All persons do not have the same notion of development or progress. Each one of them seeks different things. They 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.
- 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 tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

6. What are common developmental goals? Give any two suitable examples of common developmental goals.

Answer: There are certain goals which are the same or common for all. These are common developmental goals. The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life. More income or more material goods do not always give us a good quality life.

- There are other aspects such as equal treatment, freedom, security, opportunity to learn, good working conditions, pollution-free atmosphere, job security and good social life which are very important for a good quality life.
- Money or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But quality of our life also depends on non-material things, for example, the role of our friends in our life which cannot be measured but mean a lot to us.



7. "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well" Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments.

Answer: Yes, I agree with the statement because money income and material goods alone are not an adequate indicator of a good quality of life. Money cannot buy all the goods and services one needs to live well.

- Money cannot buy a pollution free and clean environment with fresh air.
- It cannot protect us from infectious diseases and guarantee good health for us.
- Money cannot assure that medicines available in the market are not adulterated.
- To live well one needs non-material factors such as equal treatment, freedom, security, equal opportunity to learn, a pollution free environment, good and safe working conditions etc.

8. On what basis the rich and low income countries have been categorized in the world? What are the limitations of this approach? According to the World Development Report, 2006, India comes in which category? Give reason for the same.

Answer: The World Bank uses average income or per capita income as a criterion for classifying different countries. Countries with per capita income of ₹4,53,000 per annum and above (in the year 2004) are called rich countries and those with per capita income of ₹37,000 or less are called low income countries (India comes under low income countries; the per capita income in India is ₹28,000 per annum). Those falling in between ₹37,000 – ₹4,53,000 are placed in the middle category.

Limitations of this criterion.

- While averages are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities. Two countries may have identical average income, but one country may have equitable distribution where people are neither very rich nor very poor, while in the other country most citizens are very poor and very few are extremely rich,
- Better income cannot ensure a good quality life. Criterion set by the World Bank has ignored certain attributes of a good life which do not depend on income or cannot be bought with money.

Example, freedom, equal treatment, equal opportunities, free atmosphere, provision of unadulterated medicines, etc.



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

Answer: Though income is one of the most important components of development, but there are other important goals which people look at for development—

- People also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect.
- Women need a safe and secure environment to take up a variety of jobs or to run businesses as entrepreneurs.
- People seek a pollution free environment.
- Students seek better education and equal opportunities to learn.

10. 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.

Answer: The correct explanation is 'Because life situations of persons are different.'

Developmental goals are different for different categories of people because of their different aspirations. Aspirations are based on their needs. At times people may have conflicting developmental goals also. What may be development for one may not be development for another. It may even be destructive for the other.

- Example, Industrialists may want construction of more dams for more electricity, but this may lead to displacement of tribals who live in those areas and thereby disrupt their lives.
- Example, The inhabitants of Nandigram in West Bengal are mainly agriculturists and their aspirations are to see development in the field of agriculture, whereas to some it may appear that industrial advancement is more necessary for national development.

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

Answer: HDI Stand for Human Development Index.

Main criteria of measuring HDI:

- HDI published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
- HDI determines the rank of a country by its overall achievement in three areas, i.e., life expectancy, educational level and per capita income.
- Many improvements have been suggested in calculating HDI and many new components have been added to Human Development Report.



- Pre-fixing Human to Development, it has made it clear that what is important in development is what is happening to citizens of a country, i.e., the health and well-being of the people is most important.

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

Answer: More income or more material goods do not always give us a good quality life. There are other aspects such as equal treatment, freedom, security, opportunity to learn, good working conditions, pollution-free atmosphere, job security and good social life which are very important for a good quality life.

- Money or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But quality of our life also depends on non-material things, for example, the role of our friends in our life which cannot be measured but mean a lot to us. Another example, if we get a job in a far off place, before accepting it we would try consider many factors apart from income such as facilities for our family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn.
- Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of house work and greater acceptance of women.

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

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

Answer: Fields other than income where development is needed:

- Education- The government must provide adequate education facilities in all rural and urban areas. The government must necessarily focus on education for girls so that all girls are able to acquire atleast secondary level schooling. Running proper schools and providing quality education, particularly elementary education, is the duty of the Government.
- Health- Basic health care facilities are a must for all. Establishment of government hospitals, clinics and dispensaries, especially in rural areas, to provide subsidized and unadulterated medicines to the poorer sections of society.
- Nutrition- An effective Public Distribution System—proper functioning of ration shops and equitable distribution of foodgrains is very essential.
- Transportation- A well developed public transport system to make it easy for general public to commute.



- Electricity- It is the duty of the government to provide electricity and water at reasonable rates to the common man and prevent him from exploitation by private companies.

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

Answer: Per capita income is not a useful criterion at all to measure the human development ranking of a state. High per capita income is not the only attribute to a good quality life. Money cannot buy all the essential things required for a good life.

- This can be seen in the case of Punjab which has a very high per capita income but a low literacy rate. Having money in one's pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that we need to live well. Money cannot ensure education and literacy. Another reason for low literacy rate in Punjab could be the lack of free and compulsory educational facilities. The government needs to open more schools and provide other facilities so that all children have a chance to study.
- Pollution-free atmosphere to ensure good health, protection from infectious diseases, lowering of mortality rate, promotion of literacy, etc. are essential for a good standard of living. In order to achieve these, joint efforts have to be made by all members of a community, be it rich or poor.



padhle.akshay



NO BAKWAS



/padhleakshay

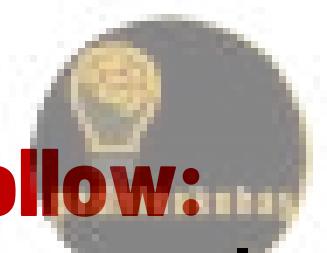


Case-Based Questions

SCAN
& DONATE



padhleakshay@apl



QUESTION 1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

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 of 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. Consider an example: If you get a job in a far-off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom. Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. 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. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. 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. Kanhaiya Dev currently residing in BIHAR applied for a job in an educational learning hub "Padhleakshay" located in Prayagraj. He got selected in an interview.

The company offered him a handsome salary. However, Kanhaiya dev is confused. Apart from salary, what other goals he should keep in mind while taking up a new job?

- (a) Opportunity to learn
- (b) Working atmosphere
- (c) Job security
- (d) All of the above

2. The approach of living a life in bungalows, with costly cars, bikes and international tours is _____ life.

- (a) Materialistic
- (b) Social
- (c) Boasted
- (d) Both a and c



3. "Women, who are engaged in paid jobs are an example of persons who fulfil a mix of goals." Which of the following statement is incorrect with the given statement?

- (a) A secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.
- (b) If there is respect for women, there would be greater acceptance of women working outside.
- (c) If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society decreases.
- (d) All are correct

4. "Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others". What does the given statement signify?

- (a) Mixed goals are important for people for development.
- (b) Common goals are important for people for development.
- (c) Conflicting goals are important for people for development.
- (d) Similar goals are important for people for development.

Answer Key:

1. (d) All of the above

2. (a) Materialistic

3. (c) If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society decreases. [Explanation: If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases.]

4. (a) Mixed goals are important for people for development.

QUESTION 2. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

Once it is realised that even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate measure of the level of development, we begin to think of other criterion. There could be a long list of such criterion but then it would not be so useful. What we need is a small number of the most important things. Health and education indicators, such as the ones we used in comparison of Kerala and Haryana, are among them. Over the past decade or so, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. It would be interesting to look at

certain relevant data regarding India and its neighbours from Human Development Report 2019.



Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

1. The Human Development Report compares countries on the basis of:

- (a) The educational levels of the people
- (b) Health status of the people
- (c) Per capita income of the people
- (d) All the above factors

2. 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 the above

3. HDI stands for.

- (a) Heavy Developed Industry
- (b) Human Development Index
- (c) Heavy Developed Infrastructure
- (d) Heavy Industries Development

4. Which organisation publishes the Human Development Report:

- (a) WHO
- (b) UNDP
- (c) WTO
- (d) IMF

Answer Key:

1. D

2. D

3. B

4. B



padhle.akshay



NO BAKWAS



/padhleakshay



Table Based Questions

**DONATE
SO THAT IT
REMAINS FREE**



padhleakshay@apl

Visit website padhleakshay.com for more

Question 1



On the basis of the given table answer the following questions:

COMPARISON OF TWO COUNTRIES

Country	Monthly Income of Citizens in 2007 (in Rupees)					Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Country A	9,500	10,500	9,800	10,000	10,200	
Country B	500	500	500	500	48,000	

(a) Calculate the average income of country A and B

(b) Are both the countries equally developed ?

(c) Which country is better and why?

Note: For the sake of simplicity it is assumed that there are five citizens in each country.

Answer:

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Country A} &= \text{Average income} = \frac{\text{Total income of the country}}{\text{Population}} \\ &= \frac{9,500 + 10,500 + 9,800 + 10,000 + 10,200}{5} = \frac{50,000}{5} = 10,000 \\ \text{Country B} &= \frac{500 + 500 + 500 + 500 + 48,000}{5} = \frac{50,000}{5} = 10,000 \end{aligned}$$

(b) No.

(c) Country A is better because the income of all the people is almost equal. On the other hand, there is great gap in income of people of country Out of five, one person earns Rs 48,000 and four earn Rs.500 each.

QUESTION 2

"While averages are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities."

Explain with example.

Answer:

It is true that while 'averages' are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities. It is clear from the table given below:

Comparison of two countries

Country	Monthly income of citizens					Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	
A	9,500	10,500	9,800	10,000	10,200	
B	500	500	500	500	48,000	

In both the cases in the table, average income in both countries is ₹ 10,000. However if a choice is given, a person will like to live in country A because in this country people are neither very rich nor extremely poor. On the other hand, most citizens in country B are poor and one person is extremely rich. Hence, while average income is useful for comparison, it hides disparities and does not show how the income is distributed.



QUESTION 3

Compare India and Sri Lanka on the basis of any three indicators of HDI for 2004.

Answer:

The position of India and Sri Lanka on the basis of per capita income, life expectancy at birth and literacy rate for 15+ years population in 2004 was as given below

		India	Sri Lanka
(1)	Per capita income	3,139	4,390
(2)	Life expectancy	64	74
(3)	Literacy rate for 15+ years population	61	91

From above data it is clear that Sri Lanka's position was better than that of India in all the three spheres.

QUESTION 4

Study the table given below and answer the following questions

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

- Calculate the difference in the infant mortality rate of Punjab and Kerala.
- Calculate the difference in literacy rate of Kerala and Bihar.
- Which state has the lowest HDI and why?

Answer:

- The difference is 38 per thousand. The position of Kerala is better than Punjab
- The difference in literacy rate is 44%. The position of Kerala is better than Bihar.
- Bihar has the lowest HDI because it lacks medical and educational facilities.