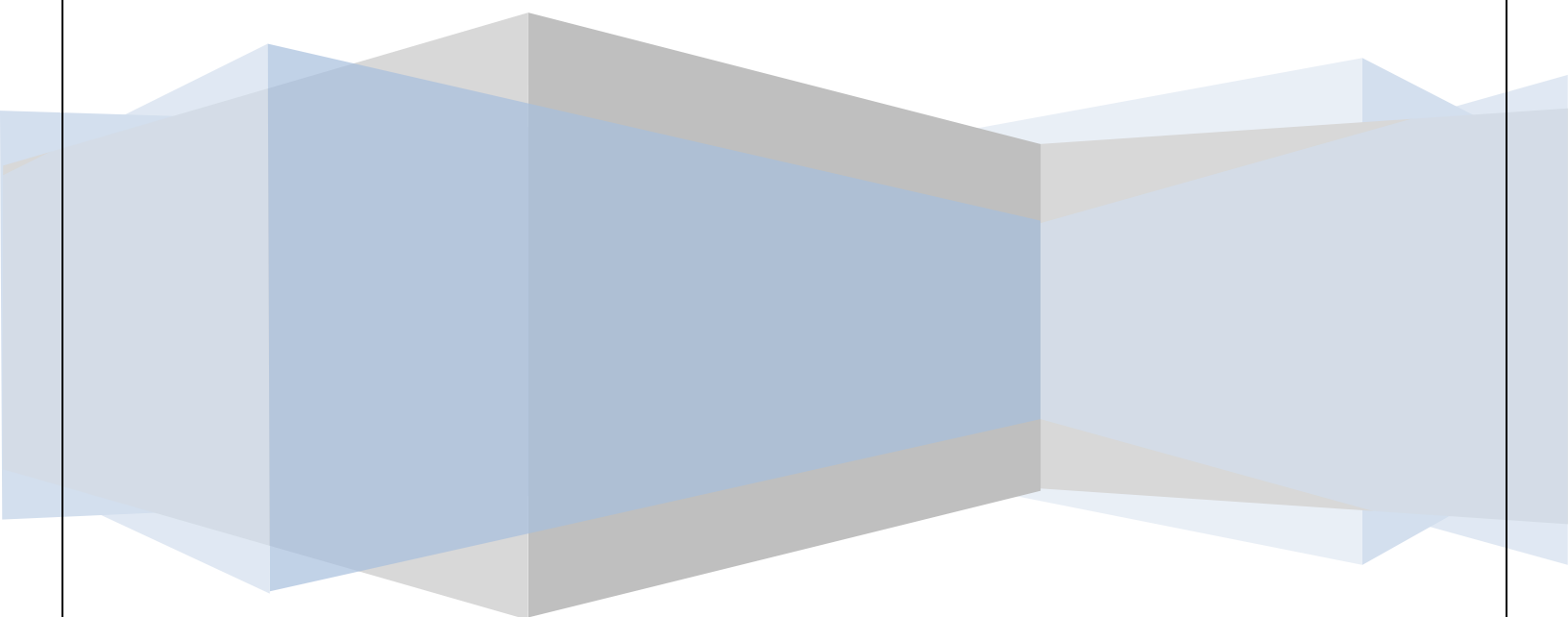


CLASS X

**SOCIAL ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**



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CHAPTER-I

DEVELOPMENT

2 MARKS Answer Questions

Question 1.

Define the term National Income?

Answer:

National income is defined as the total value of all final goods and services produced with a country plus net income from transactions like (export and import) with other countries.

Question 2.

Define GDP.

Answer:

GDP or Gross Domestic Product is the total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year in a country.

Question 3.

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

Answer:

The World Bank uses average income or per capita income as a criterion for classifying different countries.

Question 4.

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

Answer:

The total income of countries is not used to make comparisons between them, because the population of different countries is different and does not give a clear picture if comparisons are made on this basis.

Question 5.

Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in which age group?

Answer:

The age group of 7 years and above.

Question 6.

Which state of India has the lowest infant mortality rate?

Answer:

Kerala

Question 7.

What is Human Development Index?

Answer:

Human Development Index is a composite index of achievements of a nation in terms of three important variables, namely—longevity, knowledge and standard of living, that determine the quality of life.

Question 8.

Name the report published by UNDP which compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.

Answer:

Human Development Report

Question 9.

What term is used to describe the 'average number of years a person is expected to live at birth'?

Answer:

Life Expectancy

Question 10.

What is the advantage of per capita income? Mention any one.

Answer:

It helps to compare the development of countries as per capita income tells us whether people in one country are better off than others in a different country.

Question 11.

What do final goods and services mean?

Answer:

The various production activities in the primary, secondary and tertiary sector produce large number of goods and services for consumption and investment are final goods and services.

Question 12.

Why is sustainable development essential? Give one reason.

Answer:

Sustained development aims at economic development without damaging the environment and at the same time conserving for the future. Resources are to be used in such a way that they are not overexploited.

Question 13.

Why is per capita income of different countries calculated in dollars and not in their own currencies by the World Bank?

Answer:

Per capita income of different countries is calculated in dollars and not in their own currencies because the dollar has been the strongest and stablest currency since the end of the 2nd World War and it becomes easy to compare the per capita incomes of various countries when these are converted into a common currency, i.e., US dollar (\$).

Question 14.

“What may be development for one may not be development for the other.” Explain with a suitable example.

Answer:

Different persons have different notions of development because life situations of persons are different. For example, Construction of dams leads to generation of hydroelectricity, thus development. However many people have to be displaced from their villages, hence it may not be development for them.

Question 15.

What is meant by sustainability of development?

Answer:

This signifies that the level of economic development of a country should be maintained or sustained in all the years. Development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.

Question 16.

Define:

- 1. Infant mortality rate**
- 2. Literacy rate**
- 3. Net attendance ratio**
- 4. BMI**

Answer:

1. Infant mortality rate. It indicates the number of children that die before the age of 1 year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
2. Literacy rate. It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
3. Net Attendance ratio. It is the total number of children of age group 6 to 10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

4. BMI stands for Body Mass Index. It is calculated by dividing the weight of a person in kilograms (kgs) by the square of his/her height in metres. It is an indicator of the level of nourishment in adults.

Question 17.

Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in which age group?

Answer:

The age group of 7 years and above.

4 MARKS Answer Questions

Question 1.

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

Answer:

1. 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.
2. The defect of average as a measure is that it does not show the distribution (dispersion) of income between the rich and the poor.
3. 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.

Question 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.

Question 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—

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

Question 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:

1. 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.
2. Life expectancy at birth—The life expectancy at birth for Sri Lanka was 74, higher than that of India at 64.
3. Gross enrolment ratio for three levels—Sri Lanka had Gross Enrolment ratio of 69 while that of India was 60.

Question 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.

Question 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.

Question 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 dean 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.

Question 8.

Apart from income, which other six things people look for as important aspects of our lives?

Answer:

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, job security, good working conditions, etc. are essential for a good standard of living.

Q7. Find out the present sources of energy that are used by the people in India. What could be the other possibilities fifty years from now?

The present sources of energy that are used by the people of India are electricity, coal, crude oil, cowdung and solar energy. Other possibilities fifty years from now, could include ethanol, bio-diesel, nuclear energy and better utilization of wind energy, especially with the imminent danger of oil resources running out

Q8. “The Earth has enough resources to meet the need of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person.” How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.

This statement is relevant to the discussion of development since both resources and development go hand in hand. As the statement claims, our earth has enough resources – renewable and non-renewable to satisfy everyone’s need if we use them in an economic manner. For the sustainability of development, the consumption and maintenance of resources is also crucial. We have to use the resources keeping our environment protected and clear so that there is a balance between the development and use of our resources. As otherwise after a certain point of time in future the development will be stagnated.

7MARKS ANSWER QUESTIONS

Question 1.

One 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.

1. 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,
2. 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.

Question 2.

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—

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

Question 3.

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.

Question 4.

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:

1. HDI published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
2. HDI determines the rank of a country by its overall achievement in three areas, i.e., life expectancy, educational level and per capita income.
3. Many improvements have been suggested in calculating HDI and many new components have been added to Human Development Report.
4. 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.

Question 5.

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.

Question 6.

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

Answer:

Fields other than income where development is needed:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Nutrition. An effective Public Distribution System—proper functioning of ration shops and equitable distribution of foodgrains is very essential.
4. Transportation. A well developed public transport system to make it easy for general public to commute.
5. 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.

Question 7.

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.

Q8. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?

(1)

- In the World Development Report, 2006, the World Bank has used the criterion of average income or per capita income in classifying different countries.
- The average income or the per capita income is the total income of the country divided by its population.

(2) According to the WDR 2006, countries are classified as mentioned below :

- **Rich countries :** Countries with per capital income of? 4,53,000 per annum and above in 2004 are called rich countries
- **Low-income countries :** Countries with per capital income of? 37,000 or less are called low-income countries.
- India comes in the category of low-income countries because its per capital income in 2004 was just ? 28,000 per annum.
- Rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries are generally called developed countries.

(3) Limitations of the criterion are as mentioned below :

1. It does not tell us how this income is distributed among people. A country may have more equitable distribution. People may be neither very rich nor extremely poor.

2. In another country with same average income, one person may be extremely rich while others may be very poor. So, the method of average income does not give correct picture of a country.
3. This system hides disparities among people.

Q9. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

1. The criterion used by World Bank: The average income, i.e. per capita income is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries.
According to the **World Development Report 2006**, published by the World Bank, countries with per capita income of \$10066 per annum and above in 2004 are called rich or developed countries. On the other hand, countries with **per capita income of \$825 or less are called low-income countries.**
2. The UNDP compares countries based on HDI e., on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capital income or average income.
3. Human Development Index used by UNDP is better because it is a wider indicator in which besides per capital income, health and education are also included.

Q10. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to the development.

(1) We use averages for comparison between two countries, two persons or any two or more things.

(2) There are the following limitations to the use of averages :

- Averages do not tell us about similarities or differences between two countries or persons or things.
- By averages only one aspect income, size etc. in case of country, marks or participation in sports activities etc. in case of student, can be compared. All aspects or achievements are not compared.
- As only one aspect is compared, it does not give true picture of different countries, persons or things. For example, students differ in height, health, talents and interests. The healthiest student may not be the most intelligent or topper in studies. Similar is the case in respect of countries or states. A country may be ahead than the other country in one field but may lag behind in the other field. So averages do not give the correct picture.

Q11. 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.

It is correct to say that per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states due to reasons as mentioned below :

- Money cannot buy all the goods and services that you need to live well. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
- There cannot be a pollution-free environment in a colony of rich people unless the whole community takes preventive steps.
- Sometimes, it is better to have collective services like security for the whole locality than to have individual security for one's own house. Again a school may be opened for the children of the whole community than for one or two children of a rich person.
- Kerala has a better human development ranking than Punjab.
- In Kerala, Infant Mortality Rate is 11 in comparison to 49 in Punjab, where the per capita income is much more than Kerala. It is ₹ 26000 whereas in Kerala it is ₹ 22800. It is because Kerala has adequate basic health and educational facilities.

- Similarly in some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well and people get ration regularly whereas in some states ration shops do not function properly. At such places, people face a shortage of grains that affect their health. Thus it is clear that the states should not be compared on the basis of per capita income – alone.

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Q12. Why is the issue of sustainability is important for development?

Sustainable development means that development should meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. 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. The issue of sustainable development has emerged from rapid industrialization of the world in the past century. It is felt that economic growth and industrialization have led to the reckless exploitation of natural resources. On the other hand, the stock of natural resources are limited. So, the growth of all countries in the future is likely to be endangered if the limited resources are completely exhausted.

Under these circumstances, the issue of sustainability has become important for development. A number of resources are being overused. For example, groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country i.e., Punjab, Haryana and western U.P. The water level has declined over 4 meters. As a result of it if we go on overusing there will be a water crisis in future. Similarly, if non-renewable resources are used recklessly these will also be exhausted.

Q13. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

Some of the examples of environmental degradation in the area are as follows :

1. Air pollution has increased due to the emission of smoke from factories and vehicles.
2. There is an increase in water pollution due to shops and small factories in residential areas.
3. There is noise pollution due to the use of loudspeakers at night and blowing of horns unnecessarily on the roads by different vehicles.
4. People throw garbage wherever they want. Perhaps there is no provision for dustbins in the streets or roadsides.
5. Sometimes people urinate in the open on the roadside due to a lack of public conveniences.

Multiple Choice Questions

Previous Years' Questions

1. Which one of the following countries has the largest size of the illiterate population in the age group of 15 + in the world?

- (a) India
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Myanmar
- (d) Bangladesh

2. 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

3. 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

4. Kerala has low infant Mortality Rate because:

- (a) it has good climatic condition
- (b) it has adequate infrastructure
- (c) it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities
- (d) it has poor net attendance ratio

5. 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

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

- (a) ₹ 7,500
- (b) ₹ 3,000
- (c) ₹ 2,000
- (d) ₹ 6,000

7. According to the World Development Report 2004, low-income countries are those which have per capita income of

- (a) \$ 900 or less.
- (b) \$ 1000 or less
- (c) \$ 825 or less
- (d) \$ 500 or less

8. Identify which of the following cannot be a development goal for a landless rural labourer?

- (a) More days of work
- (b) Better wages
- (c) Quality education for children
- (d) Foreign tours

9. Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like

- (a) equal treatment
- (b) freedom
- (c) security
- (d) all of them

10. 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

11. List how many tonnes of liquid toxic wastes a vessel dumped in a city called Abidjan in Ivory Coast, a country in Africa?

- (a) 500 tonnes
- (b) 600 tonnes
- (c) 900 tonnes
- (d) 1000 tonnes

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

- (a) Less developed
- (b) More developed
- (c) Less stronger
- (d) More organised

13. 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. In the World Development Report 2006, Rich Countries were those which in 2004 had the per capita income of

- (a) ₹ 2,53,000 per annum & above
- (b) ₹ 14,50,000 per annum & above
- (c) ₹ 4,53,000 per annum & above
- (d) ₹ 13,53,000 per annum & above

15. In the World Development Report 2006, low-income countries were those which in 2004 had the per capita income of

- (a) ₹ 37,000 or less
- (b) ₹ 47,000 or less
- (c) ₹ 50,000 or less
- (d) ₹ 39,000 or less

16. In 2004, India came in the category of

- (a) Rich countries
- (b) Low-income countries
- (c) Developed countries
- (d) Medium income countries

17. Comparing all states, identify the state which had the highest per capita income in 2002 – 2003.

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Bihar

18. Which state had the least per capita income in 2002-03?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Delhi

19. 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

- (a) Death rate
- (b) Survival rate
- (c) Infant mortality rate
- (d) Life death rate

20. 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

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

- (a) 6 – 10
- (b) 7 – 11
- (c) 5 – 9
- (d) 10 – 15

22. In 2003, Infant Mortality Rate in Kerala was

- (a) 49
- (b) 11
- (c) 60
- (d) 22

23. For the year 1995 – 96, the Net Attendance Ratio for class I to V in Bihar was

- (a) 81
- (b) 51
- (c) 41
- (d) 31

24. Literacy rate for the rural male population of Uttar Pradesh is

- (a) 62 %
- (b) 59 %
- (c) 52 %
- (d) 42 %

25. For calculating Body Mass Index (BMI), the weight of the person 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

26. If BMI is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered

- (a) overweight
- (b) long height
- (c) under nourished
- (d) short height

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

- (a) Human Education Report
- (b) Human Development Report
- (c) Human Population Report
- (d) Human Quality Report

28. HDI Rank of India in the world out of 177 countries in 2004 was

- (a) 93
- (b) 126
- (c) 130
- (d) 125

29. India's per capita income in US \$ is Sri Lanka

- (a) less than
- (b) more than
- (c) equal to
- (d) less than or equal to

30. Nepal has nearly the per capita income of India

- (a) one – fourth
- (b) three – fourth
- (c) equal
- (d) half

31. What proportion of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves?

- (a) One – Fourth
- (b) One-Tenth
- (c) One – Third
- (d) half

32. Resources which will get exhausted after years of use is called

- (a) Renewable resources
- (b) Non – durable resources
- (c) Non – renewable resources
- (d) Competing resources

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. (d) |
| 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) | 17. (b) | 18. (a) |
| 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (c) | 25. (b) | 26. (c) | 27. (b) |
| 28. (b) | 29. (a) | 30. (d) | 31. (c) | 32. (c) | | | | |

Fill in the blanks in the following :

Q1 One of the best ways to reduce over usage of groundwater is _____.

Ans Implementation of stringent policies to control misuse of water.

Q2 The number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1000 live births is referred to as _____.

Ans Infant mortality rate (IMR)

Q3 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 is referred as _____.

Ans Net Attendance Ratio

Q4 _____ is such a situation that can fulfill the aspirations or desires of people.

Ans Development

Q5 For development, people look _____.

Ans at a mix of goals

Q6 For comparing countries, their _____ is considered as one of the most important attributes.

Ans Income

Q7 While averages are useful for comparison, they also hide _____.

Ans Disparities

Q8 Human Development Report published by _____ compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.

Ans UNDP

Development summary:

1. Definition of Development:

- Social development focuses on improving people's well-being and quality of life.
- Economic development involves enhancing a nation's economic prosperity.

2. Indicators of Development:

- Social indicators include education, health, housing, and social justice.
- Economic indicators encompass GDP, GNI, employment rates, and income distribution.

3. Factors Affecting Development:

- Historical factors such as colonialism and wars.
- Social factors including education, healthcare, and gender equality.
- Economic factors like infrastructure, industrialization, and natural resources.

4. Measuring Development:

- Human Development Index (HDI) gauges achievements in health, education, and income.
- Gini coefficient measures income inequality.
- Poverty indicators assess the percentage of people living below the poverty line.

5. Global Disparities:

- Examining the gap between developed and developing countries.
- Addressing global issues like poverty, hunger, and access to clean water.

6. Sustainable Development:

- Balancing economic growth with environmental conservation.
- Promoting sustainable practices for long-term well-being.

7. Development Strategies:

- Differentiating between import substitution and export-led growth.
- Understanding the role of international organizations like the World Bank.

8. Challenges to Development:

- Identifying challenges such as corruption, political instability, and conflict.
- Recognizing the impact of environmental degradation and climate change.

9. Case Studies:

- Analyzing the development paths of specific countries or regions.
- Examining success stories and challenges faced by different nations.

10. Role of Government:

- Acknowledging the importance of good governance in promoting development.
- Understanding how government policies shape economic and social outcomes.