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SST

Development (Important Questions)

- Development of a country can generally be determined by
 - Its per capita income
 - Its average literacy level
 - Health status of its people
 - All of the above
- Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?
 - Bangladesh
 - Sri Lanka
 - Nepal
 - Pakistan
- 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. 4,000, Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 3,000, respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?
 - Rs. 7,500
 - Rs. 3,000
 - Rs. 2,000
 - Rs. 6,000
- What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?
- In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?
- Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.
- Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Haryana. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.
- 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?
- Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?
- "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person." How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.

- List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.
- The following table shows the proportion of adults (aged 15-49 years) whose BMI is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) in India. It is based on a survey of various states for the year 2015-16. Look at the table and answer the following questions.

State	Male	Female
Kerala	8.5	10
Karnataka	17	21
Madhya Pradesh	28	28
All states	20	23

- Compare the nutritional level of people in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.
 - Can you guess why around one-fifth of people in the country are undernourished even though it is argued that there is enough food in the country? Describe in your own words.
- Look at the given table and identify the country which is the best performing and the one which is least

SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS				
Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2017 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2021 -22)
Sri Lanka	12,578	76.4	10.8	73
India	6,590	67.2	6.7	132
Myanmar	3,851	65.7	6.4	149
Pakistan	4,624	66.1	4.5	161
Nepal	3,877	68.4	5.1	143
Bangladesh	5,472	72.4	7.4	129

Source:

Human Development Report, 2021-22, United Nations Development Programme, New York

NOTES

- HDI stands for Human Development Index. HDI ranks in above table are out of 189 countries in all.
- Life Expectancy at birth denotes, as the name suggests, average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
- Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.

14. “What may be development for one may not be development for the other.” Explain with a suitable example. (PYQ)
15. Conflicting goals can also be developmental goals’. Elaborate with examples. (2014)
16. 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. (2015)
17. Why do people look at a mix of goals for development? Explain.
18. What does HDI stand for? Explain the main criteria of measuring HDI according to UNDP Report
HDI Stand for Human Development Index.
19. Read the given paragraph and answer the questions that follow:
“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 percent 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.”
 - i. Why groundwater is overused?
 - ii. Can there be development without overuse?
20. “Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.” Justify the statement

Hints and Solutions

1. (d) All of the above
2. (b) Sri Lanka
3. (d) Rs. 6,000
 $(4000 + 7000 + 3000 + x) \div 4 = 5000$
 $14000 + x = 5000 \times 4$
 $x = 20000 - 14000$
 $x = 6000$
4.
 - The World Bank uses the per capita income to classify different countries.
 - The per capita income is calculated by dividing the total income of the country by the population of the country.
 - For the year 2019, the countries with a per capita income of US \$49,300 per annum were declared rich countries, and the countries with a per capita income of US \$ 2500 or less are called low-income countries.

The limitations of the criterion are

 1. Other important factors, including literacy rate, infant mortality rate, and healthcare, are ignored while classifying the countries.
 2. Information about the unequal distribution of income is not mentioned by the World Bank
 3. The economy of the country cannot determine the development of the country.
5.
 - The criterion used by UNDP is different from the one used by the World Bank because UNDP compares countries based on the educational level of the people, their health status and per capita income.
 - This is in contrast with the method used by the World Bank because it only calculates the per capita income for measuring development.
6.
 - Different countries have different populations, so calculating the average helps in getting an estimated answer which can be used to compare different things at different levels.
 - There are limitations in calculating averages because we cannot know the difference in the income of the people and the unfair distribution of income in a country or state.
 - For example, if we calculate the per capita income of two countries, A and B, with 5 people each, the salary of five people in country A is Rs.23,000, Rs.22,000, Rs.23,500, Rs.28,000 and Rs.25,000, and the income of people living in country B is Rs.1,50,000, Rs. 22,000, Rs.50,000, Rs.4,000, Rs.2,500.
- The average income of country A will be Rs.24,300, and that of country B will be Rs.45,700
 - This proves that the average of country B is higher than that of country A, and yet there is a disparity in the income distribution between country B, and the income is evenly distributed in country A.
7.
 - Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Haryana.
 - Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states.
 - This is true because the literacy rate, infant mortality rate, healthcare facilities, etc., are better in Kerala in comparison to Haryana.
 - The per capita income is only calculated by calculating the average income of the state, irrespective of any other factor.
8.
 - The present sources of energy used by people in India include firewood, coal, petroleum, crude oil and natural gas.
 - The other possibilities fifty years from now can be using solar energy and wind energy as sources of various energy forms.
 - This is because the current usage of energy sources may result in the loss of natural resources for future generations.
9.
 - Sustainable development refers to using natural resources in a manner that they can be used by the present and future generations.
 - The issue of sustainability is important for development because if natural resources are not used carefully, they may not be available for future generations.
 - The depletion of resources of a country may ultimately result in a lack of development of the country.
10.
 - Development not just depends on the economic factors of a country but is also dependent on resources that are available for the people of a country to use.
 - The statement, "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person", is completely relevant in terms of the development of a country because natural resources are non-renewable resources.

- It is the responsibility of the people to use them to meet their needs and not to satisfy their greed.
 - If natural resources are not used wisely now, future generations may not be able to use them for their needs, which will result in the downfall of the development of a country.
- 11.** A few examples of environmental degradation that we can observe around us are
1. Pollution caused by vehicles and the excess use of fuels in vehicles
 2. Industrial waste collected in residential areas and discarded into water bodies
 3. Deforestation
 4. Mining
 5. Soil erosion
- The increased pollution in the environment has resulted in global warming, the melting of glaciers, and worsening atmospheric conditions.
- 12.** (a) The nutritional level of people in Kerala is higher than the nutritional level of people in Madhya Pradesh.
- (b) One-fifth of the population in the country is undernourished even though it is argued that there is enough food in the country because of the following reasons:
1. The disparity in the distribution of food grains by the Public Distribution System (PDS).
 2. Nutritious food cannot be afforded by the poor population in the country.
 3. Educational backwardness of people results in unemployment because of which people cannot afford the basic necessity of food.
 4. There is no proper distribution of ration at the fixed-price stores.
- 13.** • Sri Lanka tops in all four categories. It has the highest Gross National Income, Life Expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling of people aged 25 and above and HDI rank in the world.
- Nepal has the lowest Gross National Income among the given countries.
 - Pakistan has the least Life Expectancy at birth and ranks the lowest HDI rank in the world among the given countries.
 - The mean years of schooling of people aged 25 and above are the lowest for Myanmar and Nepal.
- 14.** • 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.
- 15.** • 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 fulfill 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.
- 16.** • 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.
- 17.** 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.

18. 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 the 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.

- 19. i.** Groundwater overuse is particularly found in agriculturally rich regions of Punjab ,Haryana, Western UP . Also it is being over utilized in rapidly growing urban centres .
- ii.** Development can be done using the alternative sources like Rainwater Harvesting which is a good option through which water can be used to fulfill the needs and also to recharge the groundwater .

- 20. 1.** Environmental degradation is a global issue which has been discussed and debated over the past decades.
- 2.** It is the degrading of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil.
- 3.** It affects and depletes the ecosystem, hampers the ozone layer and is responsible for extinction of wildlife.
- 4.** Environmental degradation is not restricted to national or state boundaries. It impacts the surroundings equally
- 5.** For example: if India has a lot of air pollution through massive thermal power plants and other sources it affects its neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.
- 6.** Land degradation in India affects Bangladesh as it brings massive silt and floods.
- 7.** Therefore environmental degradation is a serious issue which has grabbed the attention of all countries irrespective of boundaries because protecting the environment is the need of the hour at the global level.?

