

# CHAPTER 4.1

## Development

### 1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

- The total number of children attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group is called  
(a) net attendance ratio (b) literacy rate  
(c) gross enrolment ratio (d) level of education  
**Ans :** (a) net attendance ratio
- Per capita income hides  
(a) disparities (b) average income  
(c) total population (d) none of these  
**Ans :** (a) disparities
- Per capita income of Kerala is higher than that of  
(a) Bihar (b) Punjab  
(c) Gujarat (d) none of these  
**Ans :** (a) Bihar
- Dividing the total income of country with its population, we get  
I. Per-Capita income  
II. National income  
III. Average Income  
IV. Total Income  
(a) Only III (b) I and II  
(c) All of the above (d) None of these  
**Ans :** (a) Only III
- The per-capita income of different countries is counted in which currency?  
(a) Rupees (b) Pounds  
(c) US Dollars (d) Canadian Dollars  
**Ans :** (c) US Dollars
- Among Haryana, Kerala and Bihar, the lowest per-capita income state is Bihar. It shows that  
(a) Bihar has high standard of living  
(b) People are earning less in Kerala  
(c) Maharashtra has more number of rich people  
(d) On an average, people in Bihar have low income  
**Ans :** (d) On an average, people in Bihar have low income
- Meaning of development is different for  
(a) different people (b) alien people  
(c) same people (d) none of these  
**Ans :** (a) different people
- Development of an individual refers to  
(a) mental development (b) physical development  
(c) spiritual development (d) overall development  
**Ans :** (d) overall development
- Classical view of economic development includes  
(a) per capita income (b) national Income  
(c) none of these (d) both a and b  
**Ans :** (a) per capita income
- Development goal for landless agricultural labour is  
(a) high prices for crops  
(b) more days of work  
(c) cheap labour  
(d) pollution free environment  
**Ans :** (b) more days of work
- Per capita income of low-income countries is  
(a) < 30,000 or less (b) < 37,000 or less  
(c) < 40,000 or less (d) none of these  
**Ans :** (b) < 37,000 or less
- If industrialists want more dams then why do local people resist it?  
(a) They will be displaced.  
(b) Their lands will be submerged.  
(c) Their will be no source of earning for them.  
(d) All of the above  
**Ans :** (d) All of the above
- IMR stands for  
(a) Infant Mortality Ratio  
(b) Indian Mortality Ratio  
(c) International Mortality Ratio  
(d) none of these  
**Ans :** (a) Infant Mortality Ratio
- People may have different developmental goals; what is development for one, may even be ..... for the other.  
(a) destructive (b) constructive  
(c) same (d) equal  
**Ans :** (a) destructive
- Development criteria include  
(a) income (b) equal treatment  
(c) freedom (d) all of these  
**Ans :** (a) income
- The literacy rate is highest in Kerala while the infant

mortality rate is highest in Bihar. What does it show?

- (a) Most of the people in Kerala and Bihar have good living conditions.
- (b) Both Bihar and Kerala lack basic necessities of life.
- (c) The standard of living in Kerala is better than Bihar.
- (d) The standard of living in Bihar is better than Kerala.

**Ans :** (c) The standard of living in Kerala is better than Bihar.

17. The Human Development Report (HDR) published by UNDP compares countries based on literacy rate, health status and .....

- (a) National income
- (b) Per-capita income
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of the above

**Ans :** (b) Per-capita income

18. Full form of SED is

- (a) sustainable economic development
- (b) simple economic development
- (c) sound economic development
- (d) none of these

**Ans :** (a) sustainable economic development

19. A good way to measure the quality of life in countries across the world is by comparing their.....

- (a) per capita Income
- (b) human development index
- (c) gross national income
- (d) sustainable development

**Ans :** (b) human development index

20. Which among the following is not a public facility?

- (a) Transport and electricity
- (b) Roads and bridges
- (c) Private schools
- (d) Government hospitals

**Ans :** (c) Private schools

21. The ..... helps in maintaining the nutritional levels of poor people by providing food at lower cost.

- (a) BMI body mass index
- (b) PDS public distribution system
- (c) GNI gross national income
- (d) HDI human development index

**Ans :** (b) PDS public distribution system

22. Economic development by maintaining the natural resources for present and future use is known as

- (a) sustainable development
- (b) planned development
- (c) human development Index
- (d) development

**Ans :** (a) Sustainable development

## 2. FILL IN THE BLANK

**DIRECTION :** Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. The average income is also known as .....

**Ans :** Per capita income

2. BMI stands for .....

**Ans :** Body Mass Index

3. Per capita income of the US is .....

**Ans :** \$59,500 (2017 Est) as per the World Book Fact

4. HDI rank of India is .....

**Ans :** 130 (2018-DHI Report)

5. Literacy rate in Bihar in the year 2001 was .....

**Ans :** 62%

## 3. TRUE/FALSE

**DIRECTION :** Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. Average income and per capita income both are the same concepts.

**Ans :** True

2. HDI is compared on the basis of education only.

**Ans :** False

3. Adult Literacy Rate means people of 7 years and above.

**Ans :** False

4. Literacy rate of India is 67%

**Ans :** False

5. Life expectancy is age at the time of death.

**Ans :** False

## 4. ASSERTION AND REASON

**DIRECTION :** Mark the option which is most suitable :

(a) If Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) If Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true, but reason is false.

(d) If Both assertion and reason are false.

1. **Assertion :** The crude oil reserves are going down for the entire world, and the countries need to find substitute fuel for crude oil.

**Reason :** A country that is dependent on imports for crude oil will demand more crude oil in the future.

**Ans :** (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

The crude oil resource is becoming scarce, and the countries need to resolve the issue as most of the production tasks are dependent on oil. It is obvious that demand for oil will increase in future as the world population is increasing so the demand for oil will also

increase.

2. **Assertion :** The average income of a country is about US\$ 12,056; however, the country is still not a developed country.

**Reason :** The income levels are highly skewed for the country.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

A country can have skewed data of income level, i.e., certain sections of the society are extremely rich; however, a majority of the people are poor. In such a case, the average income is likely to be high for the nation, but the nation cannot be called developed as the income is not distributed in an equitable manner.

3. **Assertion :** Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of the countries.

**Reason :** Sustainable development ensures that environment friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production processes.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Sustainable development is essential for economic growth as it involves judicious use of resources which leads to economic growth by reducing wastage.

4. **Assertion :** Suppose the literacy rate in a state is 78% and the net attendance ratio in secondary stage is 47%.

**Reason :** More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education.

**Ans :** (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

Net Attendance Ratio is 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. If the students were going to other states for higher education, the total students available in the state would go down and the net attendance ratio would not be so low. The low net attendance ratio is indicative of students dropping out of elementary school.

5. **Assertion :** A state has a per capita income of Rs. 2, 25, 000 per annum. The infant mortality rate in the state is 2%. So, the state cannot be considered a developed state.

**Reason :** There are medical facilities in the state, but people fail to take their children to hospital in time.

**Ans :** (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

The assertion is true; however, the reason is false because if the parents are earning well and medical facilities are available, then they would definitely take their child for timely treatment. Also, some parents may fail to do so, but not so many that the infant mortality rate would be as high as 62%.

6. **Assertion :** A small town has a high rate of robbery; however, a locality in this town has well-maintained law and order.

**Reason :** The people in the locality are aware of the importance of having security guards, and they collectively pay to have the security guards in the locality.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and

reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

It is cheaper to have collective security for the entire locality than having a security man for each house. Also, if people have their personal security guards in certain parts of a locality, the robbery can still happen in houses without a security man. Therefore, paying for the collective benefit of the society helps to resolve issues.

7. **Assertion :** A country that was extremely rich in natural resources has mainly relied on oil extraction for revenue generation for several centuries. However, the scientists predict that the country may become poor in the future if other means of generating income are not devised.

**Reason :** Oil is a non-renewable resource, and it is likely to get exhausted if not used judiciously.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

If the country has relied on oil extraction for several centuries, it is likely that the country's oil wells may start drying up as oil is a non-renewable source of energy. So, if the country would not find a substitute method of generating income, then the pressure on oil wells will increase and the country is likely to become poor in absence of oil.

8. **Assertion :** Different people have different developmental goals.

**Reason :** The capitalist approach to development is detrimental to poor section of the society.

**Ans :** (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Different people have different developmental goals because the notion of development is different for different groups of people.

9. **Assertion :** Non-renewable resources are abundant in nature.

**Reason :** Non-renewable resources can be replenished over a period of time.

**Ans :** (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Non-renewable resources are fixed in amount and will get exhausted after several years of usage.

10. **Assertion :** A high average income is not indicative of the overall well-being or human development in a country.

**Reason :** Average income does not cover indicators like level of literacy rate, health facilities and public facilities in a country.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Higher average income is not the only indicator of human development in a country. Factors like level of literacy rate, health facilities and public facilities are also important.