1 Development

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. 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) ₹7500   (b) ₹3000

   (c) ₹2000   (d) ₹6000

2. BMI stands for _____ .

3. State the difference between literacy rate and attendance ratio.

4. Correct the following statement and rewrite.

   EDI is used to measure level of development of a country.

5. Name the basic criterion that is used by the World Bank for comparison of countries on the basis of development.

   OR

   Which criterion is used in World Development Report inclassifying countries?

6. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

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

   Reason (R): A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

   Options:

   (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

   (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

   (c) A is correct but R is wrong.

   (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

7. Which one of the following variable is not part of the Human Development Index?

   (a) Standard of living

   (b) Knowledge

   (c) Long and healthy life

   (d) Good income

8. What is development? Mention two aspects of development.

9. Look at the pictures and title them correctly.

   Options:

   (a) Country with no rich no poor

   (b) Country with poor

   (c) Country with rich

   (d) Country with rich and poor

Answers :

1: (a) ₹6000

   (Average per capita income = $\dfrac{\text{Total Income}}{\text{Total Population}}$

   $5000 = \dfrac{4000 + 7000 + 3000 + \text{income of fourth family}}{4}$

   Income of fourth family = 20000 – 14000 = 6000)

2. Body Mass Index

3. **Literacy Rate** is the ratio of literate people (people who can read and write) in the age group of 7 and above, while **Attendance Ratio** is the proportion of children in a specific age group attending school to the total number of children in that age.

i.e., attendance ratio = $\dfrac{\text{children in a specific age group attending school}}{\text{total number of children in that age group}}$

4. **HDI** is used to measure level of development of a country.

5. The World Bank uses the income criterion, i.e., per capita income or average income to compare countries.

6. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(The correct explanation of A would be that the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life such as non-material things that include freedom, respect of others and a pollution-free environment.)

7. (d) Good income

8. • **Development** is a positive growth or change in the social, economic and political aspects of a country.
   • Two aspects of development are–
     ▪ **Social development** (includes education, health and public services)
     ▪ **Economic development** (rise in the income of people)

9. First picture (a) country with no rich no poor

   Second picture (d) country with rich and poor

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. **What are the two basic tools used for comparing an underdeveloped country with a developed one? What organisations developed these tools?**

Ans. • The two tools used for comparing an underdeveloped country with a developed one are–

(i) **Per capita income** (national income divided by population size)– Countries with per capita income of US$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017 are called rich or developed countries while those with per capita income of US$ 955 or less per annum are called low income or underdeveloped countries.

(ii) Human Development Index– (it is an index to rank countries as per the quality of life) Countries that have a high life expectancy, literacy rate, health status, per capita income, are termed as developed countries, whereas countries lagging in these areas are termed as underdeveloped countries.

• Per capita income is used by the **World Bank** to measure development.

• Human Development Index is used by the **United Nations** to measure development.

2. **What are the various social indicators of development?**

Ans. • **Income:** Regular and high income increases the chances of development. Poor people often lag behind in development as they are unable to get the available benefits.

• **Health and Education:** People become human resources (useful or valuable people) when they get proper health and education. Healthy and educated people are able to contribute towards development.

• **Sex ratio:** It is defined as the number of females for every thousand males. An ideal sex ratio should more or less be 1:1 where there are an equal number of males and females. Sex ratio in favour of males shows discrimination on the basis of sex and this goes against development.

3. **Differentiate between Human Development Report and World Development Report.**

Ans.

	Human Development Report		**World Development Report**
(i)	It implies development of humans and their quality of life.	(i)	It stresses on the development of a country by looking at its economy.
(ii)	Focuses on **qualitative aspects** (those which cannot be measured but improve quality) like good education, health and sanitation.	(ii)	Focuses of **quantitative aspects** (those which can be measured) like rise in per capita income and growth in the economy
(iii)	Includes factors like **literacy rate**, **life expectancy**, and **infant mortalityrate** to measure the development of an area, region or country.	(iii)	Includes **Gross Domestic Product** (GDP - money related value of all finished goods and services made within a country during a particular period), **per capita income** and **national income**.

4. **What are the major attributes of development considered by the UNDP in making the Human Development Report? Explain the importance of each of these attributes.**

<div align="center">OR</div>

Explain any three criteria used by the Human Development Report to classifyvarious countries.

Ans. The major attributes/criteria considered by the UNDP in making the Human Development Report are–

- **Per Capita Income:** People of a country with high per capita income will be healthy because of high nutritional levels, have better healthcare facilities, and be more educated as they will be able to afford better education.

- **Educational level of people:** Higher educational levels will allow people to get better jobs and earn higher incomes.

- **Health status:** Availability and access to better healthcare facilities will lead to good health and increased life expectancy. Infant mortality rate will also reduce due to better healthcare, further increasing life expectancy at birth.

5. **Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?**

Ans.
- **Sustainable development** means development using the available resources, to fulfil our present needs, and at the same time maintaining (sustaining) resources for use by 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 lack of resources may result in the lack of development as there will be no resources left for further progress.

6. **Do the following two statements mean the same? Justify your answer.**

(i) **People have different developmental goals.**

(ii) **People have conflicting developmental goals.**

Ans.
- Even though both the statements are true, they do not mean the same.

- While two people may have different developmental goals, they need not always be conflicting.

  ▪ 24-hour electricity supply could be a developmental goal for some, while better educational facilities could

be a developmental goal for others. While these developmental goals are different for different people, they are not conflicting

- However, people may also have conflicting goals.
  - For example, to reduce the time spent waiting at a railway crossing, the construction of a flyover can be a developmental goal for an office goer. However, if the construction of the flyover leads to the displacement of people living around that area, it would be a conflicting development goal for those people living around that area.

7. Besides size of per capita income, what other property of income is important in comparing two or more societies?

Ans.
- Not only the size of per capita income, but the equality of its distribution should also be reflected while comparing two or more societies.
- If a society has a high per capita income but most of the income is going to a small group of people, then it does not reflect the development of that society.
- Similarly, even if a society has a low per capita income but the inequality is less and almost all sections of the society are receiving equal income, it reflects real development.

8. Sunita, a 25 years old woman, lives in a village. Her height is 1.45m and weight is 36 kg, while Nisha of the same age and height weighs 48 kg. What can be said about their nutritional condition?

Ans.
- It can be said that Nisha's nutritional condition is much better than Sunita's. Nisha is getting proper nutrition because of which her weight is normal while Sunita is underweight. This can be understood by looking at their BMIs.

$$BMI = \frac{Weight\ (kg)}{Square\ of\ height\ (m)}$$

$$Sunita's\ BMI = \frac{36}{1.45 \times 1.45} = 17.12$$

$$Nisha's\ BMI = \frac{48}{1.45 \times 1.45} = 22.82$$

- Sunita's BMI falls in the malnourished (underweight) category while Nisha's BMI falls in the normal category. This shows that Nisha is healthy and getting proper nutrition.

9. 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.

Ans.
- Despite having a lower per capita income than Haryana, Kerala has a better human development ranking because it uses other criterions also to measure human development.
- Kerala has a higher literacy rate and a lower infant mortality rate (number of children that die before the age of one year for every 1000 live babies) because it has sufficient provisions of **basic health and educational facilities**.
- These criterions help measure overall human development. Per capita income is a good criterion to measure production and income of two states, but not enough to compare human development.

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

Ans.
- The UNDP has a broader concept of development while the World Bank has a narrow concept of development.
- The UNDP compares the development of countries based on the **education level** of the people, their **health status** and **per capita income**. On the other hand, the World Bank measures development of countries only on the

basis of **per capita income** or **average income**.

- On the basis of the comparison done by the UNDP, countries are ranked as first, second, third and so on, while on the basis of the comparison done by the World Bank, countries are divided into three categories–
  - High - income (rich) or developed countries
  - Middle - income or developing countries
  - Low - income or underdeveloped countries

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

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

Ans. • The main criterion used by the World Bank to classify different countries is **per capita income** or **average income** (measured in dollars).

- Per capita income is calculated by dividing the total income of the country by its total population.

- According to World Development Reports by the World Bank, countries with per capita income of US$ 12,056 per annum and above are rich or developed countries and countries with per capita income of US$ 955 or less are poor or underdeveloped countries.

- Limitations of the per capita income criterion are –
  - Per capita income does not tell us about the distribution of income among people.
  - Two countries with the same per capita income can have very different distributions. In one country, the income might be distributed equally among the people where no one is very rich or extremely poor, while in the other country, most citizens might be poor and only a few would be extremely rich.
  - Income by itself is not a good enough indicator of goods and services that citizens are able to use to improve their quality of life. For example, money cannot buy a pollution-free environment.
  - Even countries with a high per capita income may not be able to provide its people with all the facilities like good healthcare, education, and sanitation.

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

Ans. • We use averages to make comparisons between different groups. The total is just a sum (addition) of all the different values and will be different based on the size of the group. A large group will have a greater value than a smaller group, even though the smaller group may be better.

- Limitation of using averages– Averages hide the inequality in distribution.

- For example –
  Take two countries, X and Y, both with 3 citizens each.

Country	Income of Citizens			Average
	I	II	II	
X	4000	3500	4500	4000
Y	11000	2000	3500	5500

- According to the table, the average income in country X is ₹ 4000, which means every citizen in the country earns more or less ₹4000. We find this to be true. The average income in country Y is ₹5500, which means every citizen should be earning about ₹5500. However, this is not true as two citizens are poor and only one is extremely rich.

- Though the averages of the two countries are somewhat close, the average hides the inequality in the distribution of income.

3. What do you mean by public facilities? Why are they important? Name two public facilities available in India.

OR

Why are better public facilities needed for the development of the country? Explain any four public facilities.

OR

"National Development of a country depends on the availability of public facilities." How?

Ans. • **Public facilities** are facilities provided by the government, either free of cost or at very cheap rates.

- They are provided for the welfare (betterment / health and happiness) of the people.

- They are important so that everyone can have access to these facilities and they are available to everyone.

- Some major public facilities are –
  - **Basic healthcare facilities**– government provides facilities like hospitals, clinics, health camps, and vaccine programmes to maintain a basic quality of life.
  - **Basic education**– government provides schools, colleges, libraries and other equipment required to run these for the public's use so that everyone has access to basic education.
  - **Public Distribution System**– government has opened PDS shops or ration shops to supply poor people or people from lower income groups with basic food items like rice, wheat, and pulses at subsidised rates (very low prices).
  - **Sanitation facilities**– government constructs public toilets, arranges garbage collection, manages wastewater disposal (correct removal of dirty water from sewage and drains) and keeps roads and streets clean.

- Other public services include law and order facilities, electricity, public transport, and drinking water.

4. What is sustainable economic development? Write any three measures to control environmental degradation.

Ans. • **Sustainable development** refers to the development which takes place without damaging or harming the environment.

- This development involves using resources judiciously (carefully/ wisely) so that even future generations have access to these resources.

- Three measures to control environmental degradation are –
  - Develop and adopt **new technologies** that use resources judiciously and work towards a pollution free environment.
  - Avoid over exploitation of resources (unfair and overuse of resources). Adopt the rule of three 'R's – **Recycle, Reduce** and **Reuse**.
  - Adopt **renewable energy sources** instead of conventional and non-renewable energy sources.

5. Read the following extract taken from the textbook and answer the questions that follow:

"A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open-air dumps in a city and in the surrounding sea. This happened in a city called Abidjan in lvory Coast, a country in Africa. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhoea etc. After a month seven persons were dead, twenty in hospital and twenty six thousand treated for symptoms of poisoning.

A multinational company dealing in petroleum and metals had contracted a local company of the lvory Coast to dispose the toxic waste from its ship."

(i) What is the source of the extract?

(ii) Who are the people who benefitted and who did not?

(iii) What should be the developmental goal for this country?

Ans. (i) The extract is a newspaper report about the effects of pollution, caused by a multinational company (a company that is operating in several countries at the same time), on the people of Abidjan, a city in Ivory Coast, Africa.

(ii) • The multinational company who had its toxic waste dumped has benefitted as it was able to get rid of its waste.

• The people of Abidjan did not benefit as they suffered from nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhoea, etc.

• Several people died and many ended up in the hospital. A large number of people were treated for symptoms of poisoning.

(iii) • The developmental goal for this country should be a pollution-free environment

• Along with that, they should strive for sustainable development, i.e., preserving the environment for future generations.

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