

CBSE Test Paper - 04
Chapter - 24 Development

1. Which of the following states has highest net attendance ratio secondary stage, 2013-14? **(1)**
 - a. Bihar
 - b. Kerala
 - c. Haryana
 - d. J&K

2. Which of the following neighbouring countries of India ranks higher than India on the human development index? **(1)**
 - a. Pakistan
 - b. China
 - c. Sri Lanka
 - d. Nepal

3. Which of the following is the most important goal for an individual? **(1)**
 - a. Security
 - b. Equal treatment
 - c. Income
 - d. Freedom

4. Which one of the following is a factor a person considers while accepting a job to a far off place? **(1)**
 - a. Chances of growth
 - b. security
 - c. Necessity
 - d. Financial status

5. How can we calculate per capita income of a country? **(1)**

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- a. Total exports of a country
 - b. Dividing national income by total population
 - c. Total income of a person
 - d. Total value of all goods and services
6. Kerala has lower per capita income but has two times less Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) than Maharashtra. What may be the reason? **(1)**
 7. Why do some people oppose dams? Give one reason. **(1)**
 8. In which state, the literacy rate is the highest? **(1)**
 9. Mention the advantage of accounting final goods in calculation of GDP. **(1)**
 10. "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that a person may need to live well". Explain the statement with suitable examples. **(3)**
 11. Developmental goals are differing goals also. Explain with an example. **(3)**
 12. What does sustainability of development mean? How can sustainable development be achieved? **(3)**
 13. Although average incomes are useful for comparing countries, they also hide disparities? Explain the meaning of this statement. **(3)**
 14. How has the World Development Report classified countries? What are the limitations of this report? **(5)**
 15. 'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well.' Explain. **(5)**

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Answers

1. b. Kerala

Explanation: Net attendance ratio is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage. Kerala has attendance ratio of 83 while Bihar has 43 & Haryana has 61.

2. c. Sri Lanka

Explanation: Human development index(HDI) indicates the level of development of a country. Among the given countries Sri Lanka has a higher HDI than India.

3. c. Income

Explanation: Income is the most important goal for an individual. since money helps an individual to buy goods and services and all the things, essential for survival. Apart from money none of the given things could buy goods and services.

4. a. Chances of growth

Explanation: Facilities for the family, opportunity to learn, chances of growth, working atmosphere and job security are some of the factors a person considers while excepting a job to a far off place.

5. b. Dividing national income by total population

Explanation: Per capita income or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area (city, region, country, etc.) in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population. Per capita income is often used to measure a country's standard of living.

6. The literacy rate and net attendance ratio in Kerala are higher than that of Punjab. Adequate provisions of basic healthcare and educational facilities along with good infrastructure of healthcare centres are the reasons behind low Infant Mortality Rate

in Kerala.

7. Construction of dams disrupt the lives of tribal people who are displaced from their native habitats.
8. The literacy rate is the highest in Kerala.
9. Final goods include the values of all raw material and intermediate goods. So, by taking into account the final goods when calculating the GDP, we can avoid the problem of double counting.
10. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that a person may need to live well. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use, For example, normally, money cannot buy a pollution-free environment or ensure that a person gets unadulterated medicines, unless a person can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect individual from infections, disease, unless the whole of our community takes preventive steps. Money can only buy material goods. Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect from others. All these factors are more important than mere income to live well.
11. The idea of development varies with the real-life perspective of various target groups of individuals. Different persons have different notions of development simply because they face different life situations. For instance, the development goals of a girl from a rich urban family will surely be quite different from a farmer's daughter in Rajasthan. It is because their situations, lifestyles, standards of living and status are very different from each other. A goal of a person is entirely dependent on his or her present life situation. Over a period of time, if the situation changes, automatically development goals and priorities of a person will also change.
12. Sustainability of development means that development should take place without causing any damage to the environment. The developmental activities for the present generation should not compromise with the needs of future generations. As such, the natural resources should not be overused and care should be taken to maintain the environmental balance. Sustainable development can be achieved in the following

ways:-

- i. There should be a scientific and proper use of the resources so that the resources are preserved for the coming generation also.
- ii. Steps should be taken to reduce environmental pollution as a high level of pollution can cause health problems for the future generation.
- iii. By finding out ways to develop a renewable source of energy like water, wind and solar energy.

13. Average or per capita incomes are useful for comparing the economic conditions of two countries but they also hide disparities and inequalities.

They do not give the true picture of an economy due to the following reasons:

- i. They do not tell us how equally or evenly the income is distributed among the different sections of the society.
- ii. They do not give information regarding the various human development indices such as literacy rate, infant mortality rate, etc.
- iii. Averages do not give us any idea about the non-materialistic goods and services i.e. the ones that cannot be measured in pecuniary terms.

14. i. World Bank classifies countries according to the Per Capita Income. Since countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
- ii. So we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its population.
 - iii. Countries with Per Capita Income of more than USD 12616 per annum and above are called rich countries.
 - iv. Countries with Per Capita Income less than USD 1035 are called poor countries.
 - v. Countries with income between USD 1530 per annum are called low middle-income countries. **(Any three)**

limitations of this report are:

- i. It considers only income and not other aspects such as literacy, health, life expectancy, etc.
- ii. World Development Report (WDR) only tells about income and not how it is

distributed among the citizens.

15. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well, because of the following reasons:

- i. Money or material things that one can buy with it are one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of life also depends upon non-material things like equal treatment, security, freedom, security.
- ii. Money cannot buy pollution free environment, unadulterated medicines, and peace of mind.
- iii. There are many facilities like schools, colleges, parks, hospitals which people cannot afford.
- iv. Money cannot buy love or affection or respect for us and for others.
- v. Money possessed by an individual even cannot provide us a type of government which takes decisions for the welfare of the common people.