

CBSE Test Paper - 03
Chapter - 24 Development

1. A Capitalist economy is also known as: **(1)**
 - a. Free market economy
 - b. Socialist economy
 - c. Mixed economy
 - d. Communist economy
2. Money can buy us: **(1)**
 - a. Relations
 - b. Non-material things
 - c. Material things
 - d. Friends
3. What is national development? **(1)**
 - a. social development
 - b. cultural development
 - c. political development
 - d. Development in all the sections
4. From the given options which one is an example of potential energy resources? **(1)**
 - a. Petroleum
 - b. Tidal energy
 - c. Natural gas
 - d. Coal
5. Human development focuses on **(1)**
 - a. Well being of the people
 - b. Salary of the people
 - c. Education of the people

d. Security of the people

6. Give one major reason for which children particularly girls are not able to achieve secondary level schooling. **(1)**
7. In Tamil Nadu, 75 per cent of the people living in rural areas use a ration shop whereas in Jharkhand only 8 per cent of rural people do so. Where would people be better off and why? **(1)**
8. Mention one single major reason for more dropout ratio in Bihar. **(1)**
9. Which state in India has the least per capita income? **(1)**
10. Explain the terms average income and national income. **(3)**
11. Explain any three limitations of per capita income. **(3)**
12. What is meant by sustainable economic development? Give its main features. **(3)**
13. Explain any four different bases for comparison of economic development of different nations/states. **(3)**
14. Why is sustainable development essential? How does it help to prevent environmental degradation? **(5)**
15. Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries. **(5)**

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Answers

1. a. Free market economy

Explanation: Free market economy, is one in which goods are bought and sold and prices are determined by the free market, with a minimum of external government control. A market economy is the basis of the capitalist system. In a capitalist system only the owners of capital are benefitted.

2. c. Material things

Explanation: Money can buy us only material things but the quality of our life also depends on non- material things like equal treatment, freedom, security, respect of others, etc. which money cannot buy.

3. d. Development in all the sections

Explanation: National development implies development of a nation as a whole. It can be best defined as the all-round and balanced development of different aspects and facets of the nation viz. political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and material. Under national development, only those programmes and policies are implemented which would benefit a large number of people.

4. b. Tidal energy

Explanation: Potential energy resources are renewable resources which include wind, solar, geothermal, hydropower, tidal, and biomass energy. Unlike non-renewable resources, potential energy resources can be replenished easily.

5. a. Well being of the people

Explanation: Human development is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live. It is concerned with the well-being of the people, their needs, choices and aspirations. All these help in building a right kind of society. It is all about the enlarging or widening the choices for the people. Human development focuses on the expansion of basic choices.

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6. Adequate facilities are not provided by the government. Poor people often feel the pressure of additional cost of education of their girl child and Child marriage, although illegal, is still a practice in rural India and often girls have to drop out of school on account of early marriage.
 7. The fact that 75% of the people in Tamil Nadu are using Ration shop indicates that people are better off in Tamil Nadu because the ration shops are properly functioning and well monitored and they help in providing basic public assistance to the rural people.
 8. Poverty is one of the major reason for a high dropout ratio in Bihar.
 9. In India, the state of Bihar has recorded the lowest per capita income in the year 2013-14.
 10.
 - i. **Average income:** Average income is the total income of the country divided by its total population. It is also known as per capita income.
 - ii. **National Income:** It is the sum total of the value of all the final goods and services produced within the country and income from foreign factors.
 11. Three limitations of per capita income are:
 - i. Since per capita income is an average measure, it is possible that with the increase in income, the rich may become richer and the poor poorer.
 - ii. It is, thus, possible that with the increase in per capita income, greater inequality in the distribution of income may crop up.
 - iii. Average income is undoubtedly a more useful comparison but it does not tell us how income is distributed among people in a country; it may hide disparities.
 12. Sustainable development may be defined as development that takes place without draining of resources, which meets the need of the present generation without compromising the need of future generations. Environment and economy are inter-dependent and complementary to each other. Hence the process of development should not ignore environmental issues. Sustainability is also important for development.

The main features of sustainable development are as follow:

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- i. It stresses meeting the needs of the present generation and future generation.
 - ii. There should be restraints on wasteful luxurious consumption pattern.
 - iii. Efforts should be made to invent environment-friendly technology.
 - iv. Fast growing population should be effectively checked.
 - v. We should minimise our needs as far as possible so that future generations may not face crisis.
 - vi. It is the need of the hour.

13. Four bases for comparison of economic development are:

- i. **Per Capita Income:** This is the total National Income or the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) divided by the total population of the country.
- ii. **Life expectancy at birth:** This is the number of years that a newborn child is expected to live, subject to the normal risks of mortality prevailing for the population in general or some particular section of the society.
- iii. **Literacy rate:** This is the percentage of the population of an area at a particular time, consisting of those aged 7 years or above, who can read and write with an understanding of at least one language.
- iv. **Net Attendance Ratio:** The total number of children who have got enrolled in or are attending primary school, as a percentage of the total number of children in the country who are of primary school age.

The countries with high rates in the above four indices are deemed to be developed and low are underdeveloped or developing.

14. **Sustainable development is important for economic growth because:**

- i. Environment must be conserved while development is taking place.
- ii. Resources must be used in such a way that something is conserved for future generations.
- iii. The standard of living of all people must be raised.
- iv. Natural resources have to be used judiciously.

Measures to ensure sustainable development:

- i. We should focus on using renewable resources and keep inventing new

techniques to decrease the use of conventional resources.

- ii. The present resources must be used judiciously, with planning, and over-exploitation should be avoided.
- iii. We must take care of the environment to ensure future development of agriculture.
- iv. We must use water in such a way that people of future generations may also be able to use this resource.

15. The differences between a developed and a developing country are as follows:

Developed countries	Developing Countries
1. Countries with high average income and high per capita income fall under the category of developed countries.	1. Countries with low average income and less per capita income falling under the category of developing countries.
2. The standard of living of the people in a developed country is very high.	2. The standard of living of the people in developing is not very high.
3. Good health and educational facilities are available here.	3. There is a lack of basic health and educational facilities.
4. The rate of saving, investment, capital information is very high.	4. The rate of saving, investment, capital information is very low.
5. Life expectancy is more.	5. Life expectancy is very low.
6. Example: Scandinavian Countries, USA.	6. Example: Mostly Asian and African nations like - India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh.