

CBSE Test Paper - 05
Chapter - 24 Development

1. Why do women work outside their home? **(1)**
 - a. They work outside in order to remain fit
 - b. Members of the household are willing to share housework
 - c. They have less work at home so they want to work outside
 - d. Since country is developing therefore women want to work outside
2. According to the World Bank, the criterion used to classify countries with the income of US\$ 12236 per annum and above in 2016 is considered as **(1)**
 - a. Average countries
 - b. Rich countries
 - c. Underdeveloped countries
 - d. Low income countries
3. Freedom, security and respect are **(1)**
 - a. Unimportant things
 - b. Non-materialistic things
 - c. Materialistic thing
 - d. Monetary things
4. What is the age group for measuring the literate population? **(1)**
 - a. 8 and above
 - b. 10 and above
 - c. 7 and above
 - d. 6 and above
5. Environmental degradation means **(1)**
 - a. Production of natural resources
 - b. Replenishment of resources

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- c. Increase in population
 - d. Degradation of natural resources

6. What is denoted by the life expectancy at birth? **(1)**
7. Why do different people have different developmental goals? **(1)**
8. Mention one non-material benefit that increases welfare of population. **(1)**
9. What is the term used for the report published by UNDP which compares countries based on the Educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income? **(1)**
10. Kerala, with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Maharashtra. Hence, the per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss. **(3)**
11. Besides size of per capita income, what other property of income is important in comparing two or more societies? **(3)**
12. Explain how the goals of different persons may sometimes be conflicting. **(3)**
13. How do we calculate the total income of a country and what is meant by per capita income? **(3)**
14. Define per capita income. What are the limitations of the per capita income criterion of development? **(5)**
15. Write a paragraph on your notion of what should India do or achieve to become a developed country. **(5)**

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Answers

1. b. Members of the household are willing to share housework

Explanation: If there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. Moreover they learn to become independent and earn self respect in the family as well as outside.

2. b. Rich countries

Explanation: Countries with annual per capita income of 12236 dollars and above in 2016 are called rich countries. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle east and other small countries, are generally called the developed countries. On the otherhand those with per capita income of 1005 dollars or less are called low income countries.

3. b. Non-materialistic things

Explanation: These things cannot be bought with money because money can bought materialistic goods only.

4. c. 7 and above

Explanation: Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population of people in the seven and above age group. The literacy rate in India is comparatively low in comparison to other countries because of inadequate provision of education facilities and lack of awareness among the people about the importance of education.

5. d. Degradation of natural resources

Explanation: Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems; habitat destruction; the extinction of wildlife; and pollution. It is defined as any change or disturbance to the environment perceived to be deleterious or undesirable.

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6. Life expectancy at birth denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
 7. Different people have different developmental goals because people have diverse wishes, likes and dislikes, and aspirations. For some income may be the most important goal whereas for some their job security and freedom may be more important.
 8. Equal treatment for everyone irrespective of caste, creed and religion is one non-material benefit that will increase the welfare of the population.
 9. The report published by UNDP comparing countries based on their education, per capita income and health status is the Human Development Report (HDR).
 10. No, I do not agree that means income or per capita income should not be used to compare states. Per Capita income tells us about the average income of the people and with a rise in the average income of the people, their standard of living rises. However other factors like Infant Mortality Rate, Literacy Rate and Net Attendance Ratio are also very crucial for overall human development. Keeping these factors in mind along with per capita income, Kerala is better than Maharashtra as Kerala has a better literacy rate, healthcare facilities etc.
 11. Not only per capita income but also homogeneity or equitable distribution of income should be considered while comparing two or more countries. If a country has a higher per capita income but much of its income is with small groups, then it does not reflect the development of the society as there is a wide gap between the income of the poor and the rich.
Similarly, when a country's per capita income is low, but inequality of income distribution is quite less and almost all people of the country contribute to the income, it reflects the inclusiveness and real development of that country. In economic terms, the inequality index is called the Gini index. So, along with per capita income, the Gini index is an important factor in comparing two or more countries.
 12. It is possible that different people may seek things which are conflicting to each other. For instance, in a factory, workers seek higher wages. However, factory owners seek more profit and want to extract more work from workers at lower wages. Hence, both

parties seek conflicting goals.

13. The total income of a country is the sum total of incomes of all the residents of that country. This gives us the total or national income of the country, it also includes income from foreign factors.

The average income called per capita income is calculated as the total income of the country that is national income, divided by its total population.

14. Per capita income is income per citizen. When the national income is divided with the total population of the country, we get per capita income or the average income. But there are certain limitations of this per capita income criterion of development. They are:

- i. Per capita income criterion takes into account only the economic aspect of life and ignores the social aspect of life.
- ii. This criterion ignores education, health, life expectancy, sanitation etc.
- iii. It also ignores non-material factors like peace, pollution free environment, democracy etc.
- iv. Punjab has higher per capita income as compared to Kerala but it has been ranked lower on Human Development Index because it is far behind Kerala in the literacy rate and has higher infant mortality rate than Kerala.

15. As per 2012 data, developed countries have per capita income of more than US dollars 12,616. But as compared to that, India's per capita income is only US dollars 1539. India should keep its focus on inclusive growth. Some necessary steps which should be taken are as follows:

- i. Modernisation of agriculture is necessary.
- ii. Industry sector should be encouraged.
- iii. Export-oriented industries should be increased.
- iv. Service sector should create more employment.

Again, only per capita income is not a satisfactory factor to become a developed country. Better quality of life should be ensured. Some aspects which need improvement are as follows:

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- i. Improvement in health care sector i.e, primary health, etc.
 - ii. Improvement in education sector i.e. 100% literacy rate should be achieved.
 - iii. Steps should be taken to reduce Infant Mortality Rate.
 - iv. Adequate measures should be taken so that there is an increase in the net attendance ratio.

Improvement in per capita income along with ensuring that high quality of life can only put India in the list of developed countries.