

CBSE Test Paper - 02
Chapter - 24 Development

1. BMI (Body mass Index) helps in finding : **(1)**
 - a. Economic status
 - b. Infant mortality rate
 - c. Longevity
 - d. Health status
2. Which of the given country is a developing country? **(1)**
 - a. Russia
 - b. Brazil
 - c. Argentina
 - d. USA
3. What is the full form of HDI? **(1)**
 - a. Human decision index
 - b. Human delimitation index
 - c. Human develop index
 - d. Human development index
4. Which of the following is an indicator of development? **(1)**
 - a. National income
 - b. National heritage
 - c. Nature
 - d. Democracy
5. Equal treatment, freedom, Security and respect for others are the examples of :- **(1)**
 - a. Income
 - b. Growth
 - c. Material things

d. Non-material things

6. Define infant mortality rate. **(1)**
7. Write one example of inequality in urban areas. **(1)**
8. "There is enough for everybody's need but not for everybody's greed." Who said these words? **(1)**
9. What are the developmental goals of prosperous farmers from Punjab? **(1)**
10. What do you mean by per capita income of a country? How can it be used to compare two countries? **(3)**
11. Why do you think average income is an important criterion for development? Explain. **(3)**
12. Explain the role of education and health in the overall development of a country. **(3)**
13. Besides income, what are other six things people may look for growth and development? **(3)**
14. What are the efforts and achievements made by the government of India after independence in the field of health? **(5)**
15. Describe any five conditions or aspects that you would consider before accepting a job. **(5)**

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Answers

1. d. Health status

Explanation: Body mass index (BMI) is a measure of body fat based on height and weight that applies to adult men and women. BMI is a person's weight in kilograms (kg) divided by his or her height in meters squared. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) now defines normal weight, overweight, and obesity according to BMI rather than the traditional height/weight chart.

2. b. Brazil

Explanation: Brazil is still considered as developing due to its low GDP per capita, low living standards, high infant mortality rate and other factors. The other three mentioned countries are developed.

3. d. Human development index

Explanation: The Human Development Index is a statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.

4. a. National income

Explanation: National income is the yardstick of measuring the growth performance of any economy.

5. d. Non-material things

Explanation: Equal treatment, freedom, Security and respect for others are non-material things. We cannot buy non-material goods but in some cases these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all you need to live.

6. Infant Mortality rate refers to the number of children who die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live births in that particular year.

7. Good hospitals, educational institutions and shopping malls are available mostly in the posh areas whereas slums like dirty, old colonies in the outskirts of a city or town

are the best example of urban inequality.

8. These words were said by Mahatma Gandhi.
9. The developmental goals of prosperous farmers from Punjab is to be assured of a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers. Besides, they should be able to settle their children abroad.
10. The Per Capita Income of a country is the total income of the country (GDP) divided by the total population. The figures for per capita income reflects the average income of the people. It is used to compare the development of countries by the World Bank. The country with a higher Per Capita Income implies that its people are earning more on an average and this is considered the indicator of higher development. However, this hides the fact that there may be wide disparities in the earnings of people, which implies inadequate social development. A lower per capita income indicates that either the economy of the country is very poor or there is an uneven distribution of wealth.
11. Average income is an important criterion for determining the development of a country because it tells us what an average individual is likely to earn and also gives us some idea about the rising standard of living in the economy. The prosperity of a nation depends not only on its income and resources but also on the number of people who are getting a share in it. In case, the number of people is large, the average income automatically will be less. This is the case with India and similar developing economies.
12. Availability of good health and educational facilities do not depend only on the amount of money spent by the government on these facilities. They also depend on the availability of the required number of doctors, quality of medicines, a good number of qualified and dedicated teachers, well-constructed school building etc.
 - i. **Role of education:** It plays a vital role in the overall development of a human being and society, therefore stress on imparting education has been given up in our constitution.
 - ii. **Role of Health:** The general health standard in India is quite low. This is quite

inevitable as nearly one-fourth of the population lives below the poverty line.

iii. **A community:** Programmes based on health care and medical services in rural areas are launched. As a result of these efforts, there has been a fall in the incidence of certain diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy and polio.

13. Though income is a major indicator of development and people strive for more income, but apart from income, people also look forward to these six things for growth and development. They are as follows:-

- i. Peace of mind.
- ii. Good healthcare and educational facilities
- iii. Security of job, i.e. regular and sufficient income.
- iv. Good working conditions.
- v. People want that they should have a good standard of life.
- vi. They do not want discrimination. They want equal and human treatment.

14. The government of India has made the following efforts after independence in the field of health:

- i. Efforts have been made to overcome the nutritional problems and considerable progress has been achieved.
- ii. In the plan-period, the mortality rate declined to nearly 9 per thousand and infant mortality has come down to 70 per thousand live births.
- iii. Small pox and polio have been completely eradicated and other diseases like malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis etc have been controlled.
- iv. A number of hospitals have been set up by the government and free ambulance service is given to the people, especially in rural areas.
- v. Special attention is being given to the extension of health facilities in the village. Free medical facilities are given to poor people.
- vi. Emphasis is laid on maternal and neo-natal (new born) care.

15. There are many important factors other than income which needs to be considered before accepting a job. They are as follows:-

- i. **Facilities for the family:** One would have to check whether there are good houses available in the locality and the locality is safe to stay in, whether it has

good educational and medical facilities etc.

- ii. **Job security:** As regards job security, one should look for clear terms of employment in the appointment letter. A job which gives high pay but no job security will reduce one's sense of security and freedom and people would not like to take up such jobs.
- iii. **Opportunity to learn:** There should be an opportunity for personal career growth so that no boredom or stagnation sets in.
- iv. **Working atmosphere needs to be cooperative and healthy:** There should be good team spirit and the seniors should look after the newcomers and guide them. If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up jobs or run a business.
- v. **Time for one's family:** Working hours should be fixed and adhered to so that there is time for spending with family. Leave rules should be clear and well formulated.