

I. Long Answer Type Questions:**(5 marks each)**

Q. 1. How is it that the average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but it lags behind in many other crucial areas? Explain.

OR

Explain with reasons why state of Haryana with a very high per capita income has a very low literacy rate.

Ans: (i) Per capita income of Haryana is `1,80,174. and that of Kerala is `1,63,475.

(ii) Literacy rate of Haryana according to 2011 [2018- 19 Economic Survey] is 82% and Kerala is 94%, i.e., Haryana lags behind Kerala.

(iii) Therefore, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.

(iv) Over the past decade, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development.

(v) Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries on the basis of educational levels of the people, health status and per capita income.

(vi) Kerala has a low infant mortality rate as it has adequate provision of basic healthcare and educational facilities.

(Any five) 1x5 = 5

Q. 2. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? Describe its limitations.

Ans: The average income, i.e., per capita income is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries.

Limitations:

1. It covers only the economic aspect ignoring factors like infant mortality rate, literacy rate, net attendance ratio for class I – V, etc., which are important indicators for development.

2. This method also does not provide us the distribution of income at different levels.

5

Q. 3. What is development? Why do different people have different developmental goals? Explain with four examples.

Ans: Development means continuous progress or increase in real per-capita income. In other words, there is an improvement in the economic welfare of the people and their standard of living.

The four characteristics of development are:

(a) Developmental goals are different for different people.

(b) What may be development for one may not be development for the others.

(c) For development, people look at a mix of goals.

(d) Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of country's development. 1+4 = 5

Q. 4. Is per capita income a true measure of development? Elaborate.

OR

What is Per Capita Income? How is it calculated?

OR

Why is "Per Capita Income" not an adequate indicator of economic development of a country? Explain.

Ans: (i) Per capita income is the average income. It is the income per head of the population per year.

(ii) Per capita income = $\frac{\text{Total income of the country}}{\text{Total population}}$

It is not an adequate indicator because:

(a) It does not tell us how this income is distributed. Per capita income might not be the income of every individual in the state.

(b) Life expectancy and infant mortality rate are other important criteria for measuring development.

(c) Education and literacy level are other indicators of development.

(d) Pollution free environment, less corruption, gender equality etc. are also important.

(Any three) 1+1+3=5

Q. 5. How has the World Development Report classified countries? What are the limitations of this report?

Ans: (i) World Bank classifies countries according to their per capita income.

(a) Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries.

(b) Countries with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries.

The limitations of this report are:

- (a) It considers only income and not other aspects such as literacy, health, life expectancy, etc.
- (b) World Development Report (WDR) only tells about income and not how it is distributed among the citizens. 3+2=5

Q. 6. Why do we use averages to compare the development of countries? What are the limitations in using it? Explain.

OR

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

Ans: Use of averages to compare development:

- (a) Averages are used for better understanding.
- (b) For comparison between countries, total income is not very useful.
- (c) Different countries have different populations, so total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
- (d) According to the World Bank criterion, countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries.

Limitations:

Average income does not depict how the income is distributed among the people. Some may be very rich but the masses may be poor. 4+1=5

Q. 7. What is development? What are the indicators used by UNDP for measuring development? Compare it with the World Bank report.

Ans: (i) Development refers to the process as a result of which along with increase in real per-capita income, there is improvement in the economic welfare and well-being of people.

The UNDP has taken:

- (a) Education,
- (b) Health and
- (c) Per capita income as the indicators.
- (ii) Compared it to the World Bank Report:
 - (a) It is a broader concept of development.
 - (b) Countries have been ranked and goals other than level of income are being taken into account. 3+2=5

Q. 8. Study the data given in the table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live births (2017)	Literacy Rate 2011	Net attendance Ratio (Per 100 Persons) Secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14	Per capita income (in `)
Haryana	30	82	61	1,80,174
Kerala	10	94	83	1,63,475
Bihar	35	62	43	34,409

- (i) Which state has highest literacy rate?
- (ii) Which state has the highest per capita income and why?
- (iii) Which state has highest infant mortality and why?

Ans: (i) Kerala

(ii) Haryana :

Reason: Developed infrastructural facilities.

(iii) Bihar

Reason: The state lacks health facilities. 1+2+2 = 5

Q. 9. Describe any five conditions or aspects that you would consider before accepting a job.

OR

If you get a job in a far off place before accepting it, you would try to consider many factors. Explain any five such factors.

OR

Give examples to prove that there are other important developmental goals than income.

Ans: If one gets a job in a far off place, before accepting it, one would try to consider many factors, apart

from income such as:

- (a) **Facilities for the family:** I would have to check if there is a good educational facility for children, a good house and locality to stay in good medical facilities should also be available.
- (b) **Job security:** I should have clear terms of employment stated in my appointment letter. A job which gives high pay but no job security will reduce one's sense of security and freedom.
- (c) **Opportunity to learn:** There should be an opportunity for personal career growth, so that no boredom or stagnation sets in.
- (d) **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.
- (e) **Time for your family:** Working hours should be fixed and adhered to so that there is time for spending with family. Leave facility must be there as well. 1 x5=5

Q. 10. Explain with examples that there are other important development goals also besides income.

OR

"Developmental goals are different for different people". Explain the statement with appropriate examples.

Ans: (i) Development or progress does not mean one and the same thing for every individual. Each individual has his/her own notion of development.

(ii) People seek things that are most important for them, *i.e.* things that can fulfill their aspirations or desires.

Examples:

- (a) Development for a farmer might be proper irrigation facilities.
- (b) For an urban youth, it may be employment.
- (c) For a landless labourer, it may be land.
- (d) For a girl, it might mean gender equality or more freedom.

(Any three) 2+3=5

Q. 11. Besides income, what can be the other attributes to compare economic development?

Ans: Income is not only the criterion but it is one of the important indicators of economic development.

Some of the other attributes are:

- (i) **Infant Mortality Rate:** It is an indicator of the availability of doctors and medical facilities in the region as well as the awareness of the people living there in regard to diseases and their prevention. Low infant mortality rate indicates good medical facilities and all-round development in the society. A high rate will be economic loss for the region as much effort is wasted, which could have been harnessed.
- (ii) **Literacy Rate:** This is an indicator of the number of schools and teachers available in a region and it also indicates whether the facilities are being used or not due to societal pressures. Low literacy rate exhibits backwardness and slow economic development
- (iii) **Life Expectancy:** This is also an indicator of available health facilities. Low life expectancy will be a hindrance to economic development. 5

Q. 12. How far is it correct to say that money in your pocket cannot buy the basic needs to live well? Explain.

Ans: (i) Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator.

(ii) Money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment.

(iii) Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases.

Therefore, the whole community needs to take preventive steps, *i.e.*:

- (i) Collective security for the whole society.
- (ii) Public facilities such as schools.
- (iii) Public Distribution System in some states.

All this can only be done collectively and not individually.

3+2=5

Q. 13. Explain the importance of sustainable development by giving the example of ground – water.

OR

What is sustainable development? Explain it with an example of water.

Ans: (i) Sustainable development is all about judicious use of resources at present keeping in mind the future requirements of the coming generations.

(ii) Groundwater is overused for agriculture.

(iii) Water is drawn from wells and this leaves the underground water-table depleted.

(iv) Since water is a renewable resource, we must help in replenishing water.

(v) We would be overusing the resources, if use more than what is being replenished.

1x5=5

Q. 14. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries". Support the

statement with examples.

Ans: Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. This issue is no longer a regional or national issue. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is essential for the entire mankind and it is our joint responsibility to save the environment. These days, it is a matter of discussion among different countries of world. Global warming, acid rain, etc., are not to be controlled by one nation. It is a global matter of thinking and finding the solutions. 5

Q.15. Why is sustainable development essential? How does it help to prevent environmental degradation?

OR

Why is sustainable development essential for economic growth? Give three reasons. Suggest also two measures to ensure sustainable development.

Ans: 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 they are conserved for future generations.
- (iii) The standard of living of all people must be raised.

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.

3+2=5

Q. 16. 'The earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person'. How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Explain.

Ans: This statement is given by Mahatma Gandhi:

- (i) It means that the earth has abundant resources to satisfy everyone's needs but in our greed and hurry to develop, we have been recklessly exploiting these resources.
- (ii) In the name of development, we have indulged in activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, encroachment into forest lands, overuse of groundwater, use of plastics, etc.
- (iii) The exploitation of natural resources not only harms the environment, but it may also cripple the future generations of the development process itself.
- (iv) If fossil fuels are exhausted, the development of all countries would be at risk.
- (v) Thus, there is a need for conservation and judicious use of resources for development.

(Any other relevant point) 5

Q. 17. Define sustainable development. Write any four features of sustainable development.

Ans: Sustainable development may be defined as development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.

Features:

- (i) It is linked to sustainability since it has to be maintained for future generations.
- (ii) Resources are to be used wisely so that they can be replenished. For example, if trees are cut, they should also be re-planted and allowed to grow.
- (iii) Overuse of resources which exhausts them. For example, petroleum. If it is used indiscriminately, it will soon get finished and future generations will have nothing left in their hands.
- (iv) If development is not sustainable, it will give rise to environmental degradation and become a global problem.
- (v) People must be protected against pollution, thereby ensuring their quality of life and health.

(Any four) 1+4=5

Q. 18. What is sustainable development? Explain any four measures to promote sustainable development.

Ans: Measures to promote sustainable development:

- (i) Increased use of renewable resources.
- (ii) Less use of fossil fuels.
- (iii) Introduction of organic farming.
- (iv) Adopting measures to reduce global warming.

1+4=5

Detailed Answer:

Sustainable development: Development without environmental degradation and with conservation of resources for the future generations.

- (i) **Increased use of renewable resources:** Sustainable development is the management of renewable resources for the good of the entire human and natural community. For sustainable development, we must

- support the usage of renewable resources such as solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass energy sources.
- (ii) **Less use of fossil fuels:** Fossil fuels take a lot of time to be formed. These fossil fuels contribute tremendously to environmental pollution.
 - (iii) **Introduction of organic farming:** Organic Farming contributes largely in creating a better quality of soil and combating erosion.
 - (iv) **Adopting measures to reduce global warming:** In our everyday life, we should contribute towards building a better environment.

II. Extract Based Question

(5 marks each)

Q. 1. Read the extract given below and answer the question that follows:

However, it will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important.

Consider another example. If you get a job in a far off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom.

Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

If, as we have seen above, individuals seek different goals, then their notion of national development is also likely to be different. Discuss among yourselves on what India should do for development.

Most likely, you would find that different students in the class have given different answers to the above question. In fact, you might yourself think of many different answers and not be too sure of any of these. It is very important to keep in mind that different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development.

However, can all the ideas be considered equally important ? Or, if there are conflicts how does one decide ? What would be a fair and just path for all ? We also have to think whether there is a better way of doing things. Would the idea benefit a large number of people or only a small group ? National development means thinking about these.

[NCERT Text Page 6]

Questions:

- (i) What would be the different factors that you would consider, if you get a job in a far off place ?
- (ii) For development, people look at a mix of goals. Explain how ?
- (iii) If individuals seek different goals, then their notion of national development is also likely to be different'.

Why ?

Ans: (i) If I get a job in a far off place, before accepting it I would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for my family, working atmosphere or opportunity to learn etc. I would also make sure that I get salary on time and there is a job security. 2

(ii) If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases, so dignity is an important goal. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women, there would be more sharing of housework and greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs. These are the goals other than income. Hence, for development, people look at a mix of goals. 2

(iii) Because, different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. Their ideas may differ naturally. 1

Q. 2. Read the extract given below and answer the question that follows:

How is it that the average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in these crucial areas ? The reason is money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

Actually for many of the important things in life the best way, also the cheapest way, is to provide these

goods and services collectively. Just think – will it be cheaper to have collective security for the whole locality or for each house to have its own security man ? What if no one, other than you, in your village or locality is interested in studying? Would you be able to study ? Not unless your parents could afford to send you to some private school elsewhere. So you are actually able to study because many other children also want to study and because many people believe that the government should open schools and provide other facilities so that all children have a chance to study. Even now, in many areas, children, particularly girls, are not able to go to high school because the government/ society has not provided adequate facilities.

Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better. (NCERT Text Page 11)

Questions:

- (i) Is income a complete adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use?
- (ii) Which state has a low Infant Mortality Rate and Why?
- (iii) Which system functions well In some states and how?

Ans: (i) No, income itself is not completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. 1

(ii) Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. 2

(iii) In some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better. 2

Q. 3. Read the extract given below and answer the question that follows:

Suppose for the present that a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable.

Ground water is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.

Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted.

Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together.

In general, the question of development or progress is perennial. At all times as a member of society and as individuals we need to ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are. So the debate on development continues. (NCERT Text Page 14)

Questions:

- (i) Give one example each of renewable and non- renewable resources.
- (ii) What are non-renewable resources ?
- (iii) What do you know about sustainability of development ?

Ans: (i) Renewable resources- e.g.- Groundwater. Non-renewable resources- e.g.- Petroleum. 1

(ii) Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. 2

(iii) Sustainability of development is development without environmental degradation and with conservation of resources for the future generations. It is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together. 2

III. Short Answer Type Questions:

(3 marks each)

Q. 1. Explain the factors on which the quality of life depends.

Ans: The quality of life depends upon the following factors:

- (i) Money and material things.
- (ii) Presence of family members, friends and relatives.
- (iii) Good working atmosphere at the office.

- (iv) An opportunity to learn.
- (v) A position of self-respect in the family.
- (vi) A safe and secure environment.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 2. "For development, people look at a mix of goals". Support the statement with three suitable examples.

Ans: It is true that for development, people look at a mix of goals, e.g:

- (i) If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. So, dignity is an important goal.
- (ii) However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women, there would be more sharing of housework and greater acceptance of women working outside.
- (iii) A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. These are goals other than income. Hence, the development goal is not only for better income, but also for other important things in life.

$1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 3. "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that a person may need to live well". Explain the statement with suitable examples.

Ans: 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 infectious diseases, unless the whole of our community takes preventive steps.

3

Q. 4. "People have conflicting developmental goals". Support the statement with suitable example.

Ans: Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. In fact; two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting. To get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced - such as tribes. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

3

Q. 5. What is the meaning of development? Explain the two aspects of development.

Ans: Development refers to progress or improvement in lifestyle. Important aspects of development are:

- (a) Different persons can have different developmental goals.
- (b) What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for others.

$1 \frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{2} = 3$

Q. 6. What is meant by economic development? What are the two bases of measuring economic development of a country?

Ans: Economic development refers to the adoption of new technologies, transition from agriculture – based to industry – based economy and improvement in lifestyle.

Two bases of measuring development of a country are:

- (i) Average or per capita income.
- (ii) National income and public facilities.

$1 + 2 = 3$

Q. 7. Explain the role of education and health in the overall development of a country.

Ans: (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 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 based programme on healthcare and medical services in rural areas has been launched. As a result of these efforts, there has been a fall in the incidence of certain diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy and polio.

$1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 8. Describe any three features of a developed country.

Ans: (i) High per capita income.

(ii) High HDI.

(iii) Greater focus on economic growth rather than development.

(iv) High standard of living.

(v) Most of the population has access to basic healthcare and education.

(vi) High quality of life parameters including freedom, equal opportunities, etc.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

Q. 9. Why do different individuals have different as well as conflicting notions of development goals?

OR

Explain common, different, and conflicting goals by giving appropriate examples.

OR

"Different persons can have different developmental goals." Support the statement with an example.

Ans: Development goals may be common, different or conflicting:

- (i) **Common Goals:** There are some needs which are common to all like income, freedom, equality, security, respect, friendship, etc.
- (ii) **Different Goals:** Development or progress does not mean the same thing for every individual. Each individual has his own idea of development. For example, development for a farmer might mean irrigation facilities; while for an unemployed youth, it may mean employment opportunities, etc.
- (iii) **Conflicting Goals:** What may be development for some, may become destruction for some others. For example, Industrialists may want dams for electricity, but such dams would displace the natives of a region by submerging their land.

$1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 10. Explain the three components of Human Development Index.

OR

Write the importance of Human Development Index in three points.

OR

Write a note on Human Development Index.

Ans: Human Development Index is published by the UNDP.

- (i) It indicates the level of development of a country.
- (ii) It indicates to a country how far it has reached and how far yet to reach to achieve high ranks in matter such as per capita income of the people.
- (iii) One comes to know the important welfare elements such as life expectancy, literacy, educational level of people and health status.

$1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 11. On the basis of which three indicators of HDI 2004, Sri Lanka has better rank than India?

Ans: (i) Apart from income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others.

(ii) They resent discrimination. All of these are important goals.

(iii) In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.

(iv) Money or material things that one can buy with it is one factor on which our life depends.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 12. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples.

OR

'Sustainable development is a crucial step for the development of a country'. Explain with suitable examples.

OR

What is sustainable development? Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain.

OR

Explain the term 'sustainable development'.

OR

Suggest two measures to ensure sustainable development.

OR

Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

Ans: Importance of sustainable development -

- (i) Sustainable development aims at fulfilling the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future generation.
- (ii) Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain ecological balance.
- (iii) It lays emphasis on environmental protection and checks environmental degradation.
- (iv) To stop over-exploitation and overuse of resources.

(Any three points to be explained with relevant examples like petroleum, coal, ground water, etc.)

Detailed Answer:

Introduction: Sustainable development means the development that takes place without damaging the environment or compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.

- The resources are not free gifts of nature. Their exploitation will lead to their depletion and thus halt on development. e.g:- resources like petroleum are exhaustible resource, their reckless exploitation will lead to their deficiency.
- Resources are vital for development, industries, agriculture etc, all depend on resources. Economic development depends on resource availability.
- Millions of people earn their livelihood and sustain on resources. Resources like minerals, coal are pre – requisite for development for development. Water, food etc are necessary for survival. To protect future generations.

Conclusion: Hence, we need to use the resources judiciously to sustain development.

IV. Source Based Question**(3 marks)**

Q. 1. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follows:

SOURCE A: How to compare the different Countries or States ?

(NCERT Text Page 8)

When we compare different things, they could have similarities as well as differences. Which aspects do we use to compare them? Let us look at students in the class itself. How do we compare different students? They differ in their height, health, talents and interests. The healthiest student may not be the most studious one. The most intelligent student may not be the friendliest one. So, how do we compare students? The criterion we may use depends on the purpose of comparison. We use different criterion to choose a sports team, a debate team, a music team or a team to organise a picnic. Still, if for some purpose, we have to choose the criterion for the all-round progress of children in the class, how shall we do it?

SOURCE B: National Development

(NCERT Text Page 7)

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 Ivory Coast, a country in Africa. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, 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 Ivory Coast to dispose the toxic waste from its ship.

SOURCE C: Classification of countries

(NCERT Text Page 8)

In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2017 was just US\$ 1820 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries are generally called developed countries.

Questions:

SOURCE A: How to compare the different Countries or States ?

(i) How do children differ in a class?

SOURCE B: National Development

(ii) What was the impact of dumping of 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes on Abidjan in Ivory Coast?

SOURCE C: Classification of countries

(iii) Define rich countries.

Ans: (i) All children in the class have different heights, health, talents and interests. Some are studious, some healthiest, some may be friendly and others may be intelligent.

(ii) The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhoea etc. After a month seven persons were dead, twenty were hospitalized and twenty six thousand were treated for symptoms of poisoning.

(iii) Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries.

1 + 1+1=3

Q. 2. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

SOURCE A: Human Development Report

(NCERT Page 13)

Once it is realised that even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate measure of the level of development, we begin to think of other criterion. There could be a long list of such criterion but then it would not be so useful. What we need is a small number of the most important things. Health and education

indicators, such as the ones we used in comparison of Kerala and Haryana, are among them. Over the past decade or so, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. It would be interesting to look at certain relevant data regarding India and its neighbours from Human Development Report 2018.

SOURCE B: Table 1 – 6

(NCERT Page 13)

SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2017				
Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth (2017)	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above (2017)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	11,326	75-5	10-9	76
India	6,353	68-8	6-4	130
Myanmar	5,567	66-7	4-9	148
Pakistan	5,331	66-6	5-2	150
Nepal	2,471	70-6	4-9	149
Bangladesh	3,677	72-8	5-8	136

Source: Human Development Report, 2018 United Nations Development Programme, New York.

(NCERT Page 13)

SOURCE C: Activity one way to find out if we are properly nourished is to calculate what nutrition scientists call Body Mass Index (BMI). This is easy to calculate. Let each student in the class find out his or her weight and height. Take the weight of each student in kilograms (kg). Then, take the height by drawing up a scale on the wall and measuring accurately with the head straight. Convert the height recorded in centimeters into meters. Divide the weight in kg by the square of the height. The number you get is called BMI.

Questions:

SOURCE A: Human Development Report

(i) What are the different indicators used by UNDP for preparing Human Development Report?

SOURCE B: Table 1-6

(ii) According to the given table, which country has the best HDI Rank in the world?

SOURCE C: Activity 3

3. Mention one way to find out whether we are properly nourished.

Ans: (i) UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income as their indicators, to prepare their Human Development Report

(i) Sri Lanka - 76th Rank.

(ii) One way to find out if we are properly nourished is to calculate Body Mass Index (BMI) $1+1+1=3$

Q. 3. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follows:

SOURCE A: Groundwater in India

(NCERT Text Page 14)

"Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P, hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements."

SOURCE B: Table 1-7 Crude Oil Reserves

(NCERT Text Page 15)

Region/Country	Reserves(2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	105
World	1697	50-2

SOURCE: BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2018, P12.

SOURCE C: Exhaustion of Natural Resources

(NCERT Text Page 15)

The table gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil (column 1). More important, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate. The reserves would last only 50 years more. This is for the world as a whole. However, different countries face different situations.

Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

Questions:

SOURCE A: Groundwater in India

(i) In which areas of the country is groundwater overused?

SOURCE B: Table 1-7 Crude Oil Reserves

(ii) Which area has maximum reserves of crude oil and for how many years will its reserves last, if it continues extracting the oil at the same rate?

SOURCE C: Exhaustion of Natural Resources

(iii) How does India get oil?

Ans: (i) Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and western U.E, hard rock plateau areas of central and Southern India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.

(ii) Middle East has maximum 808 thousand million barrels of oil and it will last for only 70 years, if it continues to extract oil at the same rate.

(iii) India depends on importing oil from abroad because it doesn't have enough stocks of its own. 1+1+1=3

Objective Type Questions:

(1 mark each)

[A] Match the following:

Column A		Column B	
(i)	The total number of children enrolled in or at tending primary school, as a percentage of total number of children of primary school age.	(a)	Per Capita Income
(ii)	This is the total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged 7 years or above, who can read and write with understanding at least one language	(b)	Life expectancy at birth
(iii)	This is the total National Income (GDP) divided by the total population	(c)	Net Attendance Ratio
(iv)	This is the number of years, a new born child is expected to live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the population concerned.	(d)	Literacy Rate

Ans: (i)-(c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(b).

Country		Gross National Income	
(i)	Sri Lanka	(a)	2,471
(ii)	India	(b)	5,331
(iii)	Myanmar	(c)	11,326
(iv)	Pakistan	(d)	5,567
(v)	Nepal	(e)	6,353

Ans: (i)-(c), (ii)-(e), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(b), (v)-(a)

[B] Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

Q. 1. For calculating the Body Mass Index (BMI):

- (a) Convert the height recorded in centimeters into meters.
- (b) Take the weight of each individual in kilograms (kg)-
- (c) Take the height by drawing up a scale on the wall and measure accurately with the head straight.
- (d) Divide the weight in kg by the square of the height.

Options are:

- (a) (i) - (ii) - (iv) - (iii)
- (b) (iv) - (ii) - (i) - (iii)
- (c) (ii) - (iii) - (i) - (iv)
- (d) (iii) - (iv) - (i) - (ii)

Ans: Option (c) is correct.

[C] Multiple Choice Questions:

Q. 1. Which of the following statements defines Sustainable Development?

- (a) Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need of the future generation.
- (b) Present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well.
- (c) It means utilization of natural resources by the past, present and forthcoming future generation.
- (d) To meet the needs of the future generations even if the needs of present generation go unmet.

Ans: Option (b) is correct.

Q. 2. Development of a country can generally be determined by -

- (a) Its per capita income
- (b) Its average literacy level
- (c) Health status of its people
- (c) All of the above

Ans: Option (d) is correct.

Q. 3. By national income, we mean the money value of -

- (a) All goods produced during a year.
- (b) All final goods produced during a year.
- (c) All services produced during a year.
- (c) All final goods and services produced during a year.

Ans: Option (d) is correct.

Q. 4. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is `5,000. If the income of three families is `4,000, `7,000 and `3,000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

- (a) `7,500
- (b) `3,000
- (c) ` 2,000
- (d) `6,000

Ans: Option (d) is correct.

Q. 5. According to per capita income prepared by the World Bank in 2017, in which category is India included -

- (a) Rich countries
- (b) Middle income countries
- (c) Low middle income countries
- (d) None of the above

Ans: Option (c) is correct.

Q. 6. Which of the following is not a criterion for comparing development of different countries?

- (a) Educational level of the people
- (b) People's material possessions
- (c) Their health status
- (d) Their per capita income

Ans: Option (b) is correct.

Q. 7. Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because-

- (a) People of the state are very rich.
- (b) The climate of Kerala is very congenial and cozy.
- (c) State has adequate provisions of basic health and educational facilities.
- (d) People take nutritious diet and are not addicted to drugs.

Ans: Option (c) is correct.

Q. 8. A person is considered undernourished if his BMI is –

- (a) less than 30.5
- (b) less than 25.7
- (c) less than 20.9
- (d) less than 18.5

Ans: Option (d) is correct.

Q. 9. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

- (a) Bangladesh
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Pakistan

Ans: Option (b) is correct.

Q. 10. Study the following table and answer the question that follows:

Region/Country	Reserves(2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10-5
World	1697	50*2

For how many years will the reserves of crude oil last in middle – east, if they continue extracting it at the present rate?

- (a) 50 years
- (b) 10 years
- (c) 70 years
- (d) 40 years

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

[D] Analyze the information given below, considering one of the following correct option:

Q. 1. 'However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.'

- (a) Comparison between countries (b) Comparison of total population
(c) Comparison of average income (d) Per capita income

Ans: Option (d) is correct.

Q. 2. 'The idea of development or progress has always been with us. We have aspirations or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live. Similarly, we have ideas about what a country should be like. What are the essential things that we require? Can life be better for all? How should people live together? Can there be more equality? Development involves thinking about these questions and about the ways in which we can work towards achieving these goals.'

- (a) Development (b) Progress
(c) Aspirations (d) Desires

Ans: Option (a) is correct.

[E] Complete the following table:

Category of person	Developmental goals/Aspirations
(A) = ?	More days of work and better wages.
For farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	(B) = ?

Ans: (A) - For landless rural labourers.

(B) - Good and sufficient monsoon season.

Category of person	Developmental goals/Aspirations
Urban youth	(A) = ?
(B) = ?	She gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life.

Ans: (A) - To find a good job and earn a decent wage to maintain a good standard of living.

(B) - A girl from a rich urban family.

[F] Answer in one word/one sentence:

Q. 1. Mention the formula to calculate the BMI (Body Mass Index).

Ans: BMI - (Body Mass Index): Weight of the person in kg and height in meters is taken. Divide the weight by the square of the height.

Q. 2. State any two goals of development other than income.

- Ans: (a) Job Security
(b) Better working condition
(c) Opportunity to learn

(Any Two)

Q. 3. What may be the goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income?

Ans: More days of work and better wages.

Q. 4. What may be the goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab?

Ans: One developmental goal of a prosperous farmer from Punjab could be access to global markets and provision of uninterrupted electricity and inputs such as fertilizers and high yielding variety of seeds.

Q. 5. What may be a developmental goal of farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops?

Ans: The developmental goal for farmers who are only dependent on rain for growing crops would be a good and sufficient monsoon season, so that their crops obtain the required irrigation and they may benefit with the good produce.

Q. 6. What may be a developmental goal of an urban unemployed youth?

Ans: The developmental goal of an urban unemployed youth would be to find a good job and earn a decent wage with that work. He will wish to maintain a good standard of living.

Q. 7. What is the most common indicator for measuring economic development of a country?

Ans: Per capita income.

Q. 8. What is the advantage of per capita income? Mention any one.

Ans: It is the most appropriate criterion for measuring the development of any country.

Q. 9. How is the average income of a country calculated?

Ans: Dividing the total income of a country by its total population.

Q. 10. What is the full form of HDI?

Ans: Human Development Index.

Q. 11. Why do some people oppose dams? Give one reason.

Ans: Because this disrupt the lives of people who are displaced.

[G] Fill in the blanks:

Q. 1. One of the best ways to reduce over usage of groundwater is _____ .

Q. 2. The number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1000 live births is referred as _____ .

Q. 3. The total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group is referred as _____ .

Q. 4. Different persons can have different _____ .

Q. 5. Sustainability of development is essential for the entire _____ .

Q. 6. National development means _____ .

Q. 7. The average income is also called _____ .

Q. 8. _____ measures the proportion of literate population in 7 and above age group.

Q. 9. Groundwater is an example of _____ resources.

Q. 10. _____ is India's most progressive state in terms of education, literacy and health.

Q. 11. Money cannot buy a _____ environment.

Answer:

1. Implementation of stringent policies to control misuse of water
2. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
3. Net Attendance Ratio
4. developmental goals
5. mankind
6. all round development
7. per capita income
8. Literacy rate
9. Renewable
10. Kerala
11. pollution-free

[H] Assertion and Reason:

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

Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** Groundwater is an example of renewable resources.

Reason (R): If we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.

Options are:

- (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.

Ans: Option (a) is correct.

Q. 2. **Assertion (A):** Normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure you that you get unadulterated medicines.

Reason (R): Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

- (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

Ans: Option (a) is correct.

[I] **Correct the following statements and rewrite:**

Q. 1. For comparing countries, their expenditure is considered to be one of the most important attributes.

Ans: For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.

Q. 2. Money in your pocket can buy all the goods and services that you need to live well.

Ans: Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you need to live well.

Q. 3. Kerala has a high Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

Ans: Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

Q. 4. Non-renewable resources are those which will never get exhausted after years of use.

Ans: Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use.

[J] **Find the incorrect option:**

Q. 1. (a) For development, people look at a mix of goals.

(b) It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society decreases.

(c) However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside.

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

Ans: The Incorrect option is (b): It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society decreases.

Correct answer is: It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases.

Q. 2. (a) Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries.

(b) And those with per capita income of US\$ 755 or less are called low-income countries.

(c) India comes in the category of low middle income countries.

(d) Its per capita income in 2017 was just US\$ 1820 per annum.

Ans: The Incorrect option is (b): And those with per capita income of US\$ 755 or less are called low-income countries

Correct answer is: And those with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries.

