Development

Q.1. On the basis of the given table answer the following questions: [2010 (T-1)]

Comparison of Two Countries

Monthly income of citizens in 2007 (in Rupees)

	I	II	III	IV	V
Country A	Rs .9500	Rs. 10500	Rs. 9800	Rs. 10000	Rs. 10200
Country B	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 48000

(a) Calculate the average income of country A and B.
(b) Are both the countries equally developed?
(c) Which country is better and why?

Ans. (a) Average income of country A is – Rs. 10,000
Average income of country B is – Rs. 10,000

(b) No – Both the countries are not equally developed

(c) Country 'A' is better because distribution of income is more or less equal.

Q.2. In what respect is the criterion used by UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]

Ans. The World Bank uses ''Per capita'' income as the sole criterion for measuring development of countries which is not fully accurate. For example, in India suppose two people live; one is Mukesh Ambani and other is a rickshawpuller. Income of Mukesh Ambani is Rs. 50 crore annually while that of rickshawpuller is only Rs. 12000. But when per capita income is calculated then both will be showing having 25 crore and 6 thousand each, which is not true. So UNDP uses a much more realistic method to measure the development. It includes, educational status, health status, and per capita income as well. It provides real development status of the country.

Q.3. Why are public facilities needed for the development of the country? Explain any four public facilities. [2010 (T-1)]

Ans. Public facilities are essential for the social and economic development. Economic development and social development are both dependent on public facilities such as

education, health etc. Without these people cannot achieve their full potential. Some important public facilities are :–

(i) Construction of roads, railways, generating electricity, developing ports etc. These are used by people so they have to be developed.

(ii) Providing essential goods at cheap rates or below their cost price so that even poor people can afford them. Such activities have to be undertaken by the government.

(iii) Providing adequate health and education facilities to each and every citizen is a primary duty of any government. Such services are essential because a healthy and educated citizen is an asset for the country.

(iv) Providing safe drinking water, housing and nutritious food to children etc., are other such public facilities which are essential.

Q.4. What are the two basic criteria used for comparing an underdeveloped countries with developed one? [2010 (T-1)]

Ans. The two criteria's are :-

(i) On the basis of per capita income: - In World Development Report 2006, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used for classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of Rs. 4,53,000 per annum and above in 2004, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of Rs. 37,000 or less are called low-income countries.

(ii) On the basis of Human Development Index: - According to this criteria the countries are ranked on the basis of life expectancy, literacy rate and health status etc.

Q.5. What do you mean by Human Development Index? What are its three components? [2010 (T-1)]

Ans. Human Development Index means the criteria developed by the UNDP to compare the country's development out of 177 countries.
The main components of Human Development Index are :-

(i) Educational levels of the people.

(ii) Health status of the people.

(iii) Per capita income.

Q.6. Why is sustainability important for development? Give two suggestions to achieve the sustainability of development. [2010, 2011 (T-1)]

Ans. Sustainability is very important for development because if all development activities are carried out without paying attention to environment and other natural factors then development itself will become a danger for mankind. For example, if forests are cut relentlessly then global warming will destroy everything on the Earth. In that scenario what would be the use of development.
To achieve sustainability.

(a) we must be less dependent on non-renewable resources.

(b) We must live according to natural conditions and use natural produce as far as possible.

Q.7. How does World Bank classify different countries? Is it an adequate indicator? [2010 (T-1)]
Ans. World Bank classifies different countries on the basis of per capita income. They are —

(a) Rich countries: - Whose average per capita income is Rs 4,53,000 or more.

(b) Poor Countries: - Whose average per capita income is less than Rs 37000.
This indicator is inadequate as it does not provide full picture of development. This gives poor people a notional amount of money which actually does not belong to them.

Q.8. What is development? What are the two aspects of development? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]

Ans. Development is a positive growth/change in economy, social and political aspects of the country.

Two aspects of development are :-

(a) Economic development or rise in income of the people.

(b) Social development which include education, health and public services.

Q.9. Why are countries of the Middle East not called 'developed' inspite of high per capita income? [2011 (T-1)]

Ans. Although countries of Middle East are very rich countries due to oil reserves and

production, money alone is not an indicator of development. Along with money there are other aspects too like education and other social aspects like individual freedom, democracy, gender equality which are not available in those countries.

Q.10. Explain the concepts of Human Development Index (HDI) and that of the per capita income. [2011 (T-1)]

Ans. In Human Development Index and Per Capita Income, the status of countries' development is measured but both are quite different.

(i) Human Development Index: - Prepared by the U.N.D.P. It consists of health status, educational status and per capita income to determine the development of the country.

(ii) Per Capita: - This criterion is used by the World Bank to determine development. It\ divides countries into rich and poor countries. The countries whose per capita income is more than Rs. 453,000 is called rich and those whose income is below Rs. 37000 are called poor.

Q.11. Answer the following questions on the basis of the table given below: [2010, 2011 (T-1)]

State Infant Mortality Rate (2003) Literacy Rate (%) (2001)

State	Infant Mortality Rate (2003)	Literacy (%) (2001)
Punjab	49	*76*
Kerala	11	91
Bihar	60	47

(a) Which state has the largest literacy rate?
(b) Which state has the lowest Infant Mortality Rate?
(c) Identify the state which has the greatest Human Development Index (HDI) ?

Ans. (i) Kerala (ii) Kerala (iii) Kerala

Q.12. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? Write the limitations of this criterion. [2010 (T-1)]

Ans. The main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries is per capita income.

Per capita income: - When total income of a country is divided by the total population, then per capita income is arrived at. Those countries whose per capita income is more than Rs. 4,53000 per year are called rich countries and those whose income is less than Rs. 37000 are called poor countries.

Limitations: - Although this method is used widely it does not give accurate picture of development. For example, in calculating income, everyone is supposed to have that amount but actually large number of poor people do not have that amount.

Q.13. Study the table given below and answer the following questions. [2010 (T-1)] Country Per Capita income In US $ (2004) HDI Rank in the World

Country	Per Capita income In IS $ (2004)	HDI Rank in the World
Sri Lanka	4390	93
India	3139	126
Pakistan	2225	134

(a) Name anyone country whose Per Capita Income is more than that of India and by how much?
(b) What is the HDI Rank of India in the World?

Ans. (a) Srilanka, its per capita income is Rs 1251 more than that of India.

(b) India's H.D.I. rank is 126th in the world.

Q.14. Study the table given below and answer the following questions. [2010, 2011 (T-1)]

State	Per capita income for 2002 - 2003 (in Rs)
Punjab	26000
Kerala	22800
Bihar	5700

(a) Which state has the lowest per capita income and why?
(b) Which state has the highest per capita income and why?

Ans. (i) Bihar has the lowest per capita income as there is no industrialisation and less human development.

(ii) Punjab has the highest per capita income because agricultural and industrial development is the main aspect of Punjab Economy.

Q.15. Why can more jobs be created in the field of education? Give any three reasons. [2011 (T-1)]

Ans. More jobs can be created in the field of education :-—

(i) In India only 65% people are literate. It means to provide every Indian good education, there would be more requirement of schools.

(ii) More school means more number of teachers required. This means more jobs.

(iii) More schools will necessitate thousands of supporting staff (like office staff). This will lead to more jobs. In that way more jobs will be created.

Q.16. Mention any three characteristics of development. [2011 (T-1)]

Ans. (i) Different persons can have different developmental goals.

(ii) What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may be even destructive for the other.

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

Q.17. 'For development people look at a mix of goals.' Support the statement with suitable examples. [2011 (T-1)]

Ans. 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 household work 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.

Q.18. Why Kerala has a better human development ranking than Punjab in spite of lower per capita income? [2011 (T-1)]

Ans. Kerala has lower per capita income but better human development ranking than Punjab because of many factors. Kerala has the highest literacy rate in the country. The Infant Mortality Rate of Kerala (11) is much less than Punjab (49). Net Attendance Ratio of Kerala (91) is higher than that of Punjab (81). Kerala has better health and educational infrastructure than Punjab. Kerala also has better public facilities.