

CBSE Test Paper - 01
Chapter - 24 Development

1. There are 4 families with per capita income Rs.40,000, Family A earns Rs.39,000, Family B earns Rs.45,000, Family C earns RS.28,000. What is the income of Family D? **(1)**
 - a. Rs.46,000
 - b. Rs.44,000
 - c. Rs.48,000
 - d. Rs.45,000

2. Development goal for a prosperous farmer is **(1)**
 - a. To get loan from bank
 - b. To get irrigation facility
 - c. To get his children educated
 - d. To get farming implements

3. Development goal of a girl in a rich urban family is **(1)**
 - a. Freedom
 - b. Going to school
 - c. Get married
 - d. Learning cooking

4. Which of the following levels of the people can compare human development index of countries? **(1)**
 - a. Composition of society
 - b. Type of Government
 - c. The health of people
 - d. Environment of country

5. Which of the given refers to economic development? **(1)**

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- a. Increase in standard of living
 - b. Increase in per capita incomes
 - c. Increase in security
 - d. Increase in rate of population
6. Give one example how rich and poor have conflicting goals of development. **(1)**
 7. Which area of the world has the largest crude oil reserves? **(1)**
 8. Give three examples where an average is used for comparing situations. **(1)**
 9. What do people need to get more income? **(1)**
 10. Why is total income not a useful measure for Comparison between two countries? Explain the reason. **(3)**
 11. Mention any four characteristics of Development. **(3)**
 12. Explain some of the important ideas of the section (income and other goals) in your own words. **(3)**
 13. Do the following two statements mean the same? Justify your answer. **(3)**
 - i. People have different developmental goals.
 - ii. People have conflicting developmental goals
 14. With the help of an example, show how two groups may have different notions of development. **(5)**
 15. Why do people's development goals vary? Explain with examples. **(5)**

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Answers

1. c. Rs.48,000

Explanation: Since the average income is equal to Rs.40, 000. Therefore total income of four families = $\text{Rs.}40,000 \times 4 = \text{Rs.}1,60,000$

Income of family D = $\text{Rs.}1,60,000 - \text{Rs.}39,000 - \text{Rs.}45,000 - \text{Rs.}28,000 = \text{Rs.}48,000$

2. c. To get his children educated

Explanation: A prosperous farmer wants high income for his crops. He also wants his children to be able to get education and settle abroad.

3. a. Freedom

Explanation: She wants to get as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in her life. She also wants to pursue her studies abroad.

4. c. The health of people

Explanation: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistical tool used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions. The social and economic dimensions of a country are based on the health of people, their level of education attainment and their standard of living. It was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone.

5. b. Increase in per capita incomes

Explanation: Per capita income is often used to measure an area's average income. This is used to see the wealth of the population with those of others. Per capita income is often used to measure a country's standard of living. Therefore with the increase in country's per capita income there will be improvement in its standard of living. High level of per capita income and high standard of living are the main characteristics of developed countries.

6. We can take the example of dams. It is a known fact that industrialists will benefit

from dams as their need for electricity is fulfilled, but it will have a negative effect on the poor people who may be displaced and not rehabilitated.

7. The Middle East countries of the world have the largest crude oil reserves.
8. We can use averages for comparing the following situations:
 - i. Average income of two countries,
 - ii. average speed of two vehicles over a distance,
 - iii. average height of the students in two different classes of a school.
9. People need a secure job, better wages, good educational and medical facilities and decent price for crops to get more income.
10. Total income is not a very useful or conclusive standard for comparison between the economic conditions of two countries because it does not reveal the disparities in the economy. It does not show how the distribution of income among the different sections of the society. It only shows the income of a country in aggregate. For instance, consider two countries A and B both having a total income of Rs.5,00,000. But suppose country A is having more population than country B. Therefore, the income will be distributed among more number of people and hence each person will get a smaller share of income (per capita income). So, even if the total income is same, people of the two countries will not have similar income pattern.
11. Characteristics of development are as follow from the present condition:
 - i. Development is linked with the desire to improve the present condition.
 - ii. Development involves thinking about the questions and about the ways in which we can work towards achieving our desired goals.
 - iii. There can be different development goals for different persons.
 - iv. Development for one may not be developed for other. It may even be destructive for other. Many industries or malls are being constructed by taking away the land from the farmers. This is no doubt development for the industrialists or the big businessmen, but it is not development for the poor people as they are losing their land.

v. Per capita income is the most important factor to calculate development.

12. The primary deciding factor of section is the income of an individual. However, the other goals are also sought with almost equal importance. Here, apart from finding ways to get more income, people often look for such things like security, equal treatment, freedom and respect.

These happen to be the most important goals in the life of an individual. The main factor on which life is dependent is money or income; however, the quality of our life depends on a number of non-material factors.

13. Both the statements are true but their meanings are different. Two people may have different developmental goals but they need not always be conflicting. For example, the developmental goal of different people may differ according to their status. A girl from a rich family may want the same freedom as her brother, may want to go on foreign trips, own a costly mobile, may want to study abroad etc. But a girl from a poor family will consider going to school and enjoying with friends as her developmental goal. Here the developmental goals are not conflicting. An example of conflicting developmental goal can be the construction of a flyover to reduce waiting period at a railway crossing. This can be a developmental goal for an office goer. But if the construction of the flyover necessitates demolition of slums, it can be contradictory for the slum dwellers. But on the other hand, 24-hour electricity supply would be a developmental goal for almost each and every person.

14. Let's take the example of raising the height of the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the river Narmada. The local community was not in favour of this as it would displace them. The local community felt that due to this project they would get less water for irrigation and there will be greater environmental degradation. However, the government's notion of development, in this case, was that by raising the height of the dam, they would be able to provide more water to the people of Saurashtra region of Gujarat, which always suffered from water scarcity. In addition, according to the government, more electricity would be generated with this measure, which would benefit all the people living in that area. So, even though the government took it up as a developmental project, the local people felt threatened by this project and opposed it. So we see that the notion of development of the local people was very much different from that of the government.

15. Different people have different goals. Each one of them seeks different things. They seek things that are most important for them, i.e. those things which can fulfil their aspirations or desires. A person may want to fulfil his basic amenities and some others may want to earn more for their family to get a high class lifestyle. A girl may want the same amount of opportunities and freedom as her brother, while her brother may not like this. A landless rural labourer may desire more days of work and better wages, whereas prosperous farmers may desire assured high family income and opportunity for their children to be settled abroad. In fact, at times, two persons or groups may seek things which are conflicting. For example, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams, but this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced. They may resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their fields.