

**Chapter-1 | Development****Worksheet-1****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Which one of the following is a factor a person considers while accepting a job in a far-off place?  
(a) Chances of growth (b) Security  
(c) Necessity (d) Financial status
2. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?  
(a) Rs 6000 (b) Rs 3000  
(c) Rs 7500 (d) Rs 2000
3. Which one of the following is a correct explanation of Average income?  
(a) The income earned by the highest earners in a population  
(b) The total income of a population  
(c) The income earned by the lowest earners in a population  
(d) The total income divided by the number of individuals in a population
4. Suppose in country A, 2 million children were born in 2017 and 80,000 died before the age of one? Then, What is the infant mortality rate of country A?  
(a) 30 (b) 60  
(c) 80 (d) 40
5. Environmental degradation means:  
(a) Production of natural resources (b) Replenishment of resources  
(c) Increase in population (d) Degradation of natural resources
6. What should India do to become a developed country?  
(a) To increase exports (b) To increase imports  
(c) Increase no cars and buildings (d) Control the rate of increase in population
7. Which one of the following organizations prepares the World Development Report?  
(a) World Bank (b) International Monetary Fund  
(c) World Health Organisation (d) International Labour Organisation
8. What is the full form of HDI?  
(a) Human decision index (b) Human delimitation index  
(c) Human develop index (d) Human development index

9. Which of the following is a key indicator used to measure a country's development?  
(a) Gross Domestic Product (b) Net Domestic Product  
(c) Secondary Production (d) Primary Production
10. According to 2011 census which of the following state has least literacy rate(%)?  
(a) Bihar (b) Haryana  
(c) Kerala (d) Goa

### Fill in the blanks :

11. PDS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.

### True / False

13. IMR stands for International Mortality Ratio.
14. Literacy rate of India is 67%.

### Very Short Type Questions

15. Write one example of inequality in urban areas.
16. Choose the correctly matched option from the following:

#### Column I (Category of Person)

- (A) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops  
(B) Landless rural labourers  
(C) Prosperous farmers from Punjab  
(D) An Adivasi from Narmada Valley

#### Column II (Development Goal)

- (i) More days of work and better wages  
(ii) Higher support prices for their crops  
(iii) Regular wages  
(iv) To fulfil livelihood

### Short Type Questions

17. Suggest any three ways to improve education in India.
18. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples.

### Essay Type Questions

19. Distinguish between Human Development and Economic Development.
20. What are the efforts and achievements made by the government of India after independence in the field of health?

21. **Assertion (A)** : Sustainable development is necessary for economic growth.  
**Reason (R)** : Sustainable development ensures that natural resources are used efficiently and conserved for future generations.
- (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 true, but R is false.
  - (d) A is false, but R is true.

मिशन ग्यान  
पढ़ें: जब चाहें, जहाँ चाहें, जैसे चाहें!

100% FREE!  
Video COURSES | QUIZ | PDF | TEST SERIES



## Chapter-1 | Development

## Worksheet-1

## Answer &amp; Solution

1. (a)

Facilities for the family, opportunity to learn, chances of growth, working atmosphere, and job security are some of the factors a person considers while accepting a job to a far off place.

2. (a)

Rs 6000

Per Capita Income/Average Income =

Total Income of a Country/(divided by) Total Population of the country

$$5000 = (4000 + 7000 + 3000 + x)/4$$

$$14000 + x = 5000 \times 4$$

$$x = 20000 - 14000$$

$$x = 6000$$

3. (d)

The total income divided by the number of individuals in a population

4. (d)

The infant mortality rate for a given region is the number of children dying under one year of age, divided by the number of live births during the year, multiplied by 1,000

$$\text{IMR} = \frac{80000}{2000000} \times 1000$$

Therefore IMR will come out to be 40.

5. (d)

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.

6. (d)

Population is the main problem for India, as more the population more the resources required to satisfy their needs. As a result of the higher population per capita income will be low. Therefore controlling the rate of population is necessary for India in order to become a developed country.

7. (a) World Bank

8. (d)

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.

9. (a) Gross Domestic Product

10. (a)

Literacy rate measures the proportion of the literate population in the 7 and above age group. Bihar has the least literacy rate with 62% while Haryana has 82% & Kerala has 94%.

11. Public Distribution System

12. Net Attendance Ratio

13. False
14. False
15. 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.
- 16.
- Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops: Regular wages
  - Landless rural labourers: More days of work and better wages
  - Prosperous farmers from Punjab: Higher support prices for their crops
  - An Adivasi from Narmada Valley: To fulfil livelihood
17. Ways to improve education in India:
- Government should open schools and provide facilities so that all children have a chance to study.
  - Steps should be taken to improve girl's education.
  - Equal opportunity should be provided to both sons and daughters for higher education.
  - States should implement the laws made by central government for free and compulsory education for children up to the age of 14 .
- 18.
- Sustainability is important for development because it results in protecting the people against pollution ensuring their quality of life and health.
  - Conserving the environment which is necessary for development.
  - Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as groundwater, wind energy and solar energy.
  - Overusing a resource means that future generations won't have access to it. Sustainability, therefore, ensures that the resource is not overused and aids in ensuring that subsequent generations receive a fair share.
  - Groundwater is an example of a renewable resource. 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. Overusage of resources needs to be checked.
  - 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 (depleted used)

19.

Human Development	Economic Development
1. Human development is related to the development of human beings in all aspects.	1. Economic development is related to the development of only economic aspects.
2. It is a broader aspect of development as it includes monetary as well as the non-monetary aspects.	2. It is a narrower concept as it includes only the monetary aspect.
3. It is concerned with qualitative and quantitative growth.	3. It is concerned with only quantitative aspects of growth.
4. Human development is the final goal of all types of development.	4. It is a means to achieve human development.
5. Human development includes development in the form of money, education, health. Security, dignity etc.	5. Economic development includes development in the form of money only.

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

- Efforts have been made to overcome the nutritional problems and considerable progress has been achieved.
- 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.
- Small pox and polio have been completely eradicated and other diseases like malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis etc have been controlled.
- A number of hospitals have been set up by the government and free ambulance service is given to the people, especially in rural areas.
- Special attention is being given to the extension of health facilities in the village. Free medical facilities are given to poor people.
- Emphasis is laid on maternal and neo-natal (new born) care.

21. (a)

Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.