

JINENDER SONI  
Founder, MISSION GYAN**Chapter-1 | Development Worksheet-2****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **Select the developmental goal for a girl from a rich family from the following options:**
  - (a) To get electricity
  - (b) To get as much freedom as her brother gets
  - (c) To get better wages
  - (d) To get more days of work
2. **The development goal for a prosperous farmer is:**
  - (a) To get a loan from the bank
  - (b) To get an irrigation facility
  - (c) To get his children educated
  - (d) To get farming implements
3. **Which of the following neighboring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?**
  - (a) Bangladesh
  - (b) Nepal
  - (c) Pakistan
  - (d) Sri Lanka
4. **Why do women work outside their home?**
  - (a) They work outside in order to remain fit
  - (b) Members of the household are willing to share housework
  - (c) They have less work at home so they want to work outside
  - (d) Since the country is developing therefore, women want to work outside
5. **Money can buy us:**
  - (a) Relations
  - (b) Non material things
  - (c) Material things
  - (d) Friends
6. **Which of the following states has the highest net attendance ratio secondary stage, 2013-14?**
  - (a) Bihar
  - (b) Kerala
  - (c) Haryana
  - (d) Jammu and Kashmir
7. **Limitation of per capita income criteria might be due to:**
  - (a) Increase in the number of poor population
  - (b) Increase in income of rich
  - (c) Increase in income of the poor
  - (d) Increase in the number of rich people
8. **From the given options which one is an example of potential energy resources?**
  - (a) Petroleum
  - (b) Tidal energy
  - (c) Natural gas
  - (d) Coal

9. Which of the following states has least infant mortality rate (according to 2015-16 survey)?  
(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Kerala  
(c) Haryana (d) Bihar
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. BMI stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the total income of the country divided by its total population.

### True / False

13. There were 177 countries for which HDI was calculated in Human Development Report, 2014.
14. The development goal for landless agricultural labour is more days of work.

### Very Short Type Questions

15. What is net attendance ratio?
16. What is denoted by the life expectancy at birth?

### Short Type Questions

17. Suggest any three measures to improve environmental degradation.
18. Development for one may be the destruction for other. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.

### Essay Type Questions

19. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:  
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. Groundwater 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 that 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.

- i. Identify the new area of knowledge which has been a subject of interest for social scientists and philosophers alike.
  - ii. What have the scientists warned about the present type of development? Explain.
  - iii. Explain how our future is linked together?
20. Different people have different goals of development. Explain the statement.

### HOTS

21. **Assertion (A)** : The government provides subsidies to farmers to reduce the cost of production.

**Reason (R)** : Subsidies help farmers to increase their income and improve their standard of living.

- (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.

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## Chapter-1 | Development

## Worksheet-2

## Answer &amp; Solution

1. (b)  
To get as much freedom as her brother gets.
2. (c)  
A prosperous farmer wants high income for his crops. He also wants his children to be able to get an education and settle abroad.
3. (d)  
Because Sri Lanka has better per capita income, life expectancy at birth and high literacy rate for 15+ years population.
4. (b)  
If there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. Moreover, they learn to become independent and earn self-respect in the family as well as outside.
5. (c)  
Money can buy us only material things but the quality of our life also depends on non-material things like equal treatment, freedom, security, respect of others, etc. which money can't buy.
6. (b)  
The net attendance ratio is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage. Kerala has an attendance ratio of 83 while Bihar has 43 & Haryana has 61.
7. (b)  
Per capita income is an average income and this average may not represent the standard of living of the people if the increased national income goes to the few rich instead of giving to the many poor. If income goes to a few rich people this will create more inequality in the country and per capita income will not represent the true standard of living of the people.
8. (b)  
Potential energy resources are renewable resources which include wind, solar, geothermal, hydropower, tidal, and biomass energy. Unlike non-renewable resources, potential energy resources can be replenished easily.
9. (b)  
Infant mortality rate indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year. Kerala has least infant mortality rate with 12(per 1000 live births), Haryana has 36 while Bihar has 42.
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. Body Mass Index
12. Average Income
13. True
14. True
15. Net attendance ratio refers to the total number of children in the age group of 6-10 years attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group. Net attendance ratio is an important indicator of the economic development of a country.
16. Life expectancy at birth denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
17. Three steps to minimize the environmental degradation caused by industrial development in India are:
  - i. Checking the use of groundwater, avoid overusing it more than what is being replenished by rain.
  - ii. Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
  - iii. Since crude oil is a non-renewable resource a controlled usage of petroleum should be encouraged.
  - iv. Develop and prefer energy-efficient tools and machinery.
18. I certainly agree with the statement that development for one may be the destruction for others. People have different developmental goals. They seek what is most important for them and fulfil their aspirations and desires.

For eg:

- i. The construction of a dam leads to infrastructural development, generation of electricity, etc. but at the same time, it may also lead to the large-scale displacement of people, loss of livelihood, shelter, etc. of the people living near the proposed dam site. Hence, construction of the dam may be developed for some but maybe destruction for others.
- ii. A girl wants as much freedom and opportunity as her brother. Her brother may not like this.
- iii. Rain is beneficial for farmers. But it is destructive to people who are homeless and live in a cottage.

19.

- i. Sustainability of development/  
Sustainable Development is a new area of knowledge that has been a subject of interest for social scientists and philosophers alike.
- ii. Many scientists have warned that the present types and levels of development are not sustainable. Resources are being overused by the present generation, which will ultimately make them exhausted.
- iii. Since the present type and levels of development are not sustainable so its effect will not be limited to a place. The consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries;

this issue is no longer region or nation-specific. In this way, our future is linked together.

20. Different people have different development goods:
- i. Few want income.
  - ii. Few want development projects.
  - iii. Few want security and dignity.
  - iv. Few want equality.
  - v. Few want employment security.

21. (a)  
Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

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