

Development

Question 1.

Countries with per capita income of Rs. 37,000 or less are called:

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

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Low income countries

Such countries are called low-income countries.

Question 2.

The average income is also called:

- (a) Per capita profit
- (b) Per capita income
- (c) Limited income
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Per capita income

It is called per capita income.

Question 3.

If per capita income were to be used as the measure of development, Punjab will be considered the most developed and which of the states the least developed:

- (a) West-Bengal
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Bihar

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Bihar

Bihar is the least developed state.

Question 4.

Money cannot buy a:

- (a) Pollution-free environment
- (b) Unadulterated medicines
- (c) Life without worries
- (d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) All the above

Money cannot buy all the above factors.

Question 5.

Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has:

- (a) Surplus money
- (b) Pollution free environment

- (c) Basic health and educational facilities
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Basic health and educational facilities

Kerala has low Infant Mortality Rate because of basic health and educational facilities.

Question 6.

Literacy rate for rural women population in UP is:

- (a) 18%
- (b) 19%
- (c) 20%
- (d) 21%

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 19%

It is 19%.

Question 7.

The percentage of rural children aged 10-14 years attending school in UP is:

- (a) 21%
- (b) 23%
- (c) 27%
- (d) 31%

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) 31%

It is 31%.

Question 8.

The Human Development Report compares countries on the basis of:

- (a) The educational levels of the people
- (b) Health status of the people
- (c) Per capita income of the people
- (d) All the above factors

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) All the above factors

The Human Development Report compares countries based on all the above factors.

Question 9.

The per capita income of Sri Lanka in US \$ is:

- (a) 102.7
- (b) 222.5
- (c) 149.0
- (d) 439.0

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) 439.0

It is 439.0\$.

Question 10.

The per capita income of India in US \$ is:

- (a) 313.9
- (b) 222.5
- (c) 149.0
- (d) 439.0

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 313.9

It is 313.9\$.

Question 11.

Gross Enrolment Ratio for three levels means:

- (a) Enrolment ratio for primary school, middle school and higher education
- (b) Middle school, secondary school and colleges
- (c) Primary school, secondary school and higher education
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Primary school, secondary school and higher education

Gross Enrolment Ratio for three levels means primary school, secondary school and higher education.

Question 12.

The per capita income for all countries is calculated in:

- (a) Pounds
- (b) Shillings
- (c) Rupee
- (d) Dollars

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Dollars

It is calculated in dollars.

Question 13.

Life expectancy at birth denotes:

- (a) Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth
- (b) Average expected length of life of a person at the time of death
- (c) Average expected length of life of a child at the time of birth
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth

It denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

Question 14.

HDI stands for :

- (a) Heavy Developed Industry
- (b) Human Development Index
- (c) Heavy Developed Infrastructure
- (d) Heavy Industries Development

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Human Development Index
HDI stands for Human Development Index.

Question 15.

Nepal has half the per capita income of India, yet it is not far behind India in:
(a) Literacy rate
(b) Gross enrolment-ratio
(c) Life expectancy and literacy levels
(d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Life expectancy and literacy levels
Nepal is not far behind India in life expectancy and literacy levels.

Question 16.

Development involves:

(a) The ways in which we can work towards achieving our goals.
(b) Achieving the goal without doing work
(c) Participation of the people
(d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) The ways in which we can work towards achieving our goals.
Development involves the ways in which we can work towards achieving our goals.

Question 17.

The development goals of landless rural labourers are:

(a) Assured high family income through higher support prices for their crops
(b) To settle their children abroad
(c) More days of work and better wages
(d) all the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) More days of work and better wages
The development goals of landless rural labourers are more days of work and better wages.

Question 18.

The development goals of prosperous farmers from Punjab are :

(a) Assured high family income through higher support prices for their crops.
(b) More days of work and better wages
(c) Better market prices
(d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Assured high family income through higher support prices for their crops.
The development goals of prosperous farmers from Punjab are assured high family income through higher support prices for their crops.

Question 19.

Expectations of a girl are:
(a) Education as her brother
(b) Toys as her brother

- (c) As much freedom and opportunity as her brother
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) As much freedom and opportunity as her brother

Question 20.

To get more electricity, industrialists may want:

- (a) More money
- (b) More factors
- (c) More dams
- (d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) More dams

To get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams.

Question 21.

What may be development for one may person be:

- (a) Development for the other
- (b) Less development for the other
- (c) Destructive for the other
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Destructive for the other

What may be development for one may can be destructive for the other.

Question 22.

Which of the following is true of peoples goals in addition to higher income:

- (a) Equal treatment
- (b) Freedom
- (c) Respect and security
- (d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) All the above

People also seek all the above factors.

Question 23.

Which of the following is an important factor on which our life depends is:

- (a) Money
- (b) Food
- (c) Games
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Money

One important factor on which our life depends is money.

Question 24.

Which of the following is true of a job which offer high pay but no job security and no time for

your family:

- (a) Tension and more ability to work
- (b) Mental torture
- (c) Loss of sense of security and freedom
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Loss of sense of security and freedom
It will lead to loss of the sense of security and freedom.

Question 25.

If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the house-hold and society:

- (a) Decreases
- (b) Becomes zero
- (c) Increases
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Increases

The dignity of women increases in the household and society.

Question 26.

A safe and secure environment:

- (a) May enable more men to take up a variety of jobs or run a business
- (b) May enable more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business
- (c) Help policemen to live in peace
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) May enable more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business

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

Question 27.

Which of the following is correct regarding Individuals who seek different goals :

- (a) Ideas are different from others
- (b) Ideas are similar to others
- (c) Notion of national development is same also likely to be similar.
- (d) Notion of national development is likely to be different.

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Notion of national development is likely to be different.

Individuals who seek different goals, then their notion of national development are also likely to be different.

Question 28.

What is the most important attribute while comparing countries:

- (a) Their population
- (b) Their political status
- (c) Their income
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Their income

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

Question 29.

For comparison between countries:

- (a) Total income is a useful measure
- (b) Total income is not such an useful measure
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Total income is not such an useful measure

For comparison between countries total income is not such an useful measure.

Question 30.

Average income is the:

- (a) Total income of the country divided by the total population
- (b) Total income of the country divided by the rich people
- (c) Total income of the country divided by the working population
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Total income of the country divided by the total population

Average income is the total income of the country divided by the total population.

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. Many times, two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are not conflicting.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

2. A girl does not expect as much freedom and opportunity as her brother.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

3. Different persons can have different development goals.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

4. What may be development for one may not be development for the other.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

5. Besides seeking more income, people may also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, etc.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

6. The quality of our life also depends on non-material things.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

7. There are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

8. If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society decreases.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

9. If there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

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

▼ Answer

Answer: True

11. If individuals seek different goals, then their notion of national development is also likely to be same.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

12. When we compare different things, they could have similarities as well as differences.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

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

▼ Answer

Answer: True

14. Average income is the total income of the population divided by the adult members.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

15. The averages income is also called per capita income.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

16. Countries with per capita income of Rs. 4,53,000 per annum are called poor countries.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

17. The rich countries, including countries of Middle East are generally called developed countries.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

18. The per capita income of the state of Punjab is rupees 26,000.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

19. The per capita income of the state of Bihar is rupees 57,000.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

20. The Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000), in the state of Punjab, is 49.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

21. The Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000), in Kerala is 60.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

22. Kerala in 2001 had a alternate of 91%. The literacy Rate in Kerala, in 2001 was 91%.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

23. In Bihar in 2001, the Literacy Rate was 70%.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

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

▼ Answer

Answer: True

25. Money can also protect you from infectious diseases.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

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

▼ Answer

Answer: True

27. Sri Lanka, is much ahead of India in every respect.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

28. The per capita income of Pakistan in US \$ is 187.0.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

29. The per capita income of Bangladesh in US \$ is 222.5.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

30. Human Development Report compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

Match the following

1.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-II
1. The average income is also called	(a) 2003 was	(A) income

2. The Infant Mortality Rate in Bihar in	(b) the goods	(B) 49
3. The Infant Mortality Rate in Punjab in	(c) UP is	(C) 52
4. Money in your pocket cannot buy all	(d) 2003 was	(D) and services
5. The percentage of literacy rate for rural population of males in	(e) per capita	(E) 60

▼ **Answer**

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-II
1. The average income is also called	(e) per capita	(A) income
2. The Infant Mortality Rate in Bihar in	(a) 2003 was	(E) 60
3. The Infant Mortality Rate in Punjab in	(d) 2003 was	(B) 49
4. Money in your pocket cannot buy all	(b) the goods	(D) and services
5. The percentage of literacy rate for rural population of males in	(c) UP is	(C) 52

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Infant Mortality Rate	(a) measures the proportion of literate population in the age group of 7 and above.
2. Literacy Rate	(b) Total number of children of age-group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same group.
3. Net Attendance Ratio	(c) Total income of the country divided by its total population
4. Average income	(d) includes three levels of school.
5. Gross Enrolment Ratio	(e) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one as a proportion of live children born in that year

▼ **Answer**

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Infant Mortality Rate	(e) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one as a proportion of live children born in that year
2. Literacy Rate	(a) measures the proportion of literate population in the age group of 7 and above.
3. Net Attendance Ratio	(b) Total number of children of age-group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same group.
4. Average income	(c) Total income of the country divided by its total population
5. Gross Enrolment Ratio	(d) includes three levels of school.

Fill in the blanks

1. Development involves about the questions and the ways in which we can work towards achieving the goals.

▼ Answer

Answer: thinking

2. Landless rural labourers want more days of work and better

▼ Answer

Answer: wages

3. A girl from a rich urban family is able to pursue her studies

▼ Answer

Answer: abroad

4. A girl expects as much and opportunity as her brother.

▼ Answer

Answer: freedom

5. To get more electricity, industrialists may want more

▼ Answer

Answer: dams

6. Different persons can have different goal.

▼ Answer

Answer: developmental

7., or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends.

▼ Answer

Answer: Money

8. For development people look at a of goals.

▼ Answer

Answer: mix

9. A safe and secure environment may allow more to take up a variety of jobs.

▼ Answer

Answer: women

10. The development goals that people have are not only about better but also about other important things in life.

▼ Answer

Answer: income

11. We compare income which is the total income divided by the total population.

▼ Answer

Answer: average

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

▼ Answer

Answer: Kerala

13. The per capita income of Nepal in US \$ is

▼ Answer

Answer: 149.0

14. Per capita income is calculated in

▼ Answer

Answer: dollars

15. Groundwater is an example of resources.

▼ Answer

Answer: renewable
