

CHAPTERWISE QUESTION

SOCIAL SCIENCE

DEVELOPMENT

SET A

SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

8 × 1 = 8

1. c) US Dollars
2. a) disparities
3. c) The standard of living in Kerala is better than Bihar
4. d) Japan has a bigger population than Germany
5. a) Country A
6. d) An urban girl from a Rich Family - Lots of leisure time to enjoy.
7. c) The Local Company of the Ivory Coast to dispose of the toxic waste from its ship
8. d) Both A and R are false

SECTION B - VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

2 × 2 = 4

9. i) Goals vary from person to person;
ii) Development for one many not for another
10. Human development – good quality life, life expectancy, infant mortality Rate etc. World Development Report – Per Capita income, economic Growth, GDP etc.

OR

A number of monetary as well as non-monetary factors contribute to the human development. They are : (1) Ability to lead a long and healthy life (2) Basic education and basic health care (3) Decent standard of living (4) Basic rights such as freedom, equality, security etc.

SECTION C - SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

3 × 3 = 9

11. The three possible development goals of landless rural labourers are
Have basic facilities and more days of work
Better wages
Quality education to their children in the nearby government school.
12. Three ways of improve health and nutritional status of people in India are:
i) Public Distribution System(PDS) shops should be established, such as ration shop. These must be regulated properly so that the problems of availability of basic food grains to maximum population is rectified.

- ii) The government should ensure that the Public Distribution System (PDS) must function properly which would help eradicate hunger.
 - iii) By providing adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities, which can also be provided through community based programmes.
13. i) As the transportation sector is a major consumer of oil, we need to develop more advanced technology so that most of the vehicles may be turned into solar-power driven vehicles. This will not only reduce our dependency on oil, but it will also reduce pollution.
- ii) The public transport system should be developed in all towns and cities and people should be encouraged to use public transport in place of private vehicles. Car pooling should also be encouraged.
 - iii) The use of bicycles for shorter distances should be encouraged. On one hand, this will reduce our dependency on oil, and the other hand, it will also be beneficial for the health of the individuals.

OR

The objectives of social development are :

- a. Economic Equality
 - b. Social Justice
 - c. Health and Education
 - d. Cultural Equality
- a) Economic Equality: Social development seeks to bring economic equality to the poor section of the society. It requires to raise the standard of living of the people living below poverty line.
- b) Social Justice: The under privilege of section of society should get equal right for carrying on any job, profession etc. They should also get justice and legal aid for any justice met by upper section of the society.
- c) Health and Education: It should be ensured that lower section of the society gets proper health and education facilities. So that they can compete with the well to do section of the society.
- d) Cultural Equality: No discrimination should be met out to the people on the basis of regional identity, caste, religion, social status etc. Social development aims at all round development of society without any injustice, discrimination or deprivation.

SECTION D - LONG ANSWERS

14. Although the average person in Punjab has more income he/she lags behind in crucial areas such as literacy rate because
- I. Per capita income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
 - II. Over the past decade, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development, in Punjab health and education facilities are not adequately available.

III. Further, the educational provisions available in the state are not sufficient for the state.

IV. Human Development Report Published by UNDP compares countries on the basis of educational facilities

15. Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components that results in well being of the people.

The World Bank considers only the per capita income as the indicator of the development.

For example, countries with per capita income of US\$12236 per annum and above in 2016, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$1005 or less are called low income countries.

However, income by itself is not an adequate indicator of material goods and services that the people are able to use.

The UNDP has taken several other factors to measure the development of the countries such as:

- i) Health
- ii) Education and Per capita income

16. The quality of life depends upon the following factors:

- i) Money and material things.
- ii) Presence of family members, friends and relatives.
- iii) Good working atmosphere at the office.
- iv) An opportunity to learn.
- v) A position of self-respect in the family.
- vi) A safe and secure environment.

OR

1. A brief discussion with an example. It is correct to say that environmental degradation is not just a national issue.

2. It is no longer region or nation specific. Development has cost a high degree of environmental degradation in many countries.

3. When the tsunami hit South and Southeast Asia, various countries came forward to help.

4. When the ice in the Arctic and Antarctic is melting because of the increased emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

5. This may cause floods in low lying areas.

6. This has become an international issue. And must be tackled by all countries jointly. Otherwise, future generations will suffer all over the world.

17. i. If a person get a job in a far off place before accepting, it he would consider many factors other than income, such as facilities for family, working atmosphere or opportunity to learn etc.

Sometimes if a job is with less salary but offer regular employment, it enhances sense of security. Hence we cannot say that development is not about income but also other things.

ii. If we didn't use ground water carefully it will be exhausted and future generation will be deprived of it.

iii. Even though they have high income their human development index is low. Their performance in health and education sector is poor. So they are not considered as developed countries.

SET B

SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

8 × 1 = 8

1. a) Sustainable development
2. d) On an average, people in Bihar have low income
3. a) Only III
4. b) Tribals and industrialists
5. a) Bihar
6. d) Expansion of roads in the city - good for reducing traffic congestion.
7. a) More days of work and better wages.
8. c) A is true but R is false.

SECTION B - VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

2 × 2 = 4

9. Report published by UNDP related to level of development in a country in every aspects.
10. How to conserve and use, related to sustainable development

OR

Developmental Goals

SECTION C - SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

3 × 3 = 9

11. It is true that for development, people look at a mix of goals, etc.
 - i) If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. So dignity is an important goal.
 - ii) However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women, there would be more sharing of housework and greater acceptance of women working outside.

iii) A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. These are goals other than income. Hence, the development goal is not only for better income, but also for other important things in life.

12. Three ways to maintain Body Mass Index:

- i) It is measure of body fat based on height and weight that applies to adult men and women.
- ii) A healthy BMI can be maintained by taking healthy and nutritional food.
- iii) A person should exercise regularly for 60 – 90 minutes most days of the week.
- iv) One should stay well hydrated by drinking at least 1.5 – 2 litres of water daily.

13. Sometimes the developmental goals of people may be conflicting in nature and prove destructive for other example.

Construction of dam could be a development goal for the industrialist by it is a conflicting goal and their livelihood may get disrupted.

If there is slum near the high rise buildings then the people of that high rise building will have the developmental goal to remove the slum from that locality which will be a conflicting goal as it would displace the slum people.

OR

It is true to say that the level of income is also an important criterion for comparing the countries because it helps in fulfilling the greater demands of the people. Higher income countries are more developed than the lower income countries.

- a. But just the level of income is not a useful criterion. Along with it the other non-material criteria should be used.
- b. UNDP's criteria is the best criteria for comparing the countries with respect to the other criteria because the other criteria like total income and per capita income are the material criteria whereas the UNDP uses both the material and non-material criteria for the comparison. It gives the real picture of development of a country.

SECTION D - LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS 3 × 5 = 15

14. Use of averages to compare development.

- i) Averages are used for better understanding.
- ii) For comparison between countries, total income is not very useful.
- iii) Different countries have different populations, so total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.

- iv) According to the World Bank criterion, countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries.

Limitations: Average income does not depict how the income is distributed among the people: Some may be very rich but the masses may be poor.

- 15. i) Per capita income of Haryana is Rs. 1,80,174 and that of Kerala is Rs. 1,63,475.
 - ii) Literacy rate of Haryana according to 2011 (2018-19) Economic Survey] is 82% and Kerala is 94%, ie Haryana lags behind Kerala.
 - iii) Therefore, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
 - iv) Over the past decade health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development.
 - v) Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries on the basis of educational levels of the people, health status and per capita income.
 - vi) Kerala has a low infant mortality rate as it has adequate provision of basic healthcare and educational facilities.
16. The average income, ie., per capita income is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries.
- a) It covers only the economic aspect ignoring factors like infant mortality rate, literacy rate, net attendance ratio for class I-V, etc, which are important indicators for development.
 - b) This method also does not provide us the distribution of income at different levels.

OR

Development is the process of improving the quality of all human lives. The development of a country reflects an increase in real per capita income, quality of education and availability of other basic necessities of life. Education means that the general, technical and medical improvement in the level of understanding. It also adds to the capacity of human stock to produce more. It increases the mental efficiency of the people. It raises the mobility of labour. Education generates national and development consciousness. Education meets cultural needs and develops human personality.

The Economic growth can be achieved at faster rate, if we are healthy and competent enough. The manpower with physical fitness and mental alertness is the valuable asset, which activates the entire production process. So we say that health is the social infrastructure. It helps the economic development by supplying healthy, active and energetic working force.

SECTION E - CASE BASED QUESTIONS

17. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow. 4 × 1 = 4

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 which 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.

- i) Over population, Lack of awareness
- ii) Issue of sustainability is important and desirable for development
 - a) Economic development is a continuous process. Resources are to be used in such a way that they are not exploited. At the same time development should not harm the environment
 - b) It is desirable because everyone would certainly like the present level of development to go further or at least be maintained for the future generations.
- iii) Sustainable development is important for economic growth because:
 - a) Environment must be conserved while development is taking place.
 - b) Resources must be used in a such a way that something is conserved for future generations.