

1. Kerala, with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Maharashtra. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.

Ans. Yes, I agree that money income or per capita income is not the only factor/criterion behind human development or human welfare. Factors like Infant Mortality Rate, Literacy Rate and Net Attendance Ratio is also very crucial for overall human development. In these factors Kerala is a better than Punjab.

- (i) Infant Mortality Rate in Kerala was 12 as compared to 25 in Maharashtra.
 - (ii) Literacy rate (%) was 94 in Kerala as compared to 82 in Maharashtra.
 - (iii) Net Attendance Ratio from class I to V was 78 in Kerala as compared to 64 in Maharashtra.
2. Find out the present sources of energy that are used by the people in India. What could be the other possibilities in fifty year now?

Ans. The present sources of energy used by the people of India are :

- (i) Conventional sources of energy like coal, mineral oil, natural gas, hydroelectricity, atomic energy etc are used on large scale.
- (ii) Non-conventional sources of energy like solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geo-thermal energy and biogas are used to a limited extent.

Possibility after fifty years from now

- (i) Coal and mineral oil which are very important sources of energy are used on a large scale. In recent times their use has grown to such an extent that they are showing the signs of exhaustion.
 - (ii) As far as crude oil is concerned it is concluded that if we go on using crude oil at a present speed its stock will not last for more than 43 years over the world.
 - (iii) The middle east countries have crude oil reserves of 89 billion tonnes which will last for 93 years.
 - (iv) United states of America have crude oil reserves of 4 billion tonnes which will last for around 10 years.
3. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

Ans. Air pollution, water contamination, soil erosion, deforestation and wildlife extinction.

4. Development of a country can generally be determined by
 (a) its per capita income (b) its average literacy level
 (c) health status of its people (d) all the above

Ans. (d)

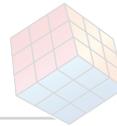
5. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of Human Development than India?
 (a) Bangladesh (b) Sri Lanka
 (c) Nepal (d) Pakistan

Ans. (b)

6. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹ 5000. If the income of three families is ₹ 4000, ₹ 7000 and ₹ 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?
 (a) 7,500 (b) Rs.3,000
 (c) 2,000 (d) Rs.6,000

Ans. (d)

7. Besides income people want for development
 (a) Freedom (b) Security
 (c) Equal treatment (d) All the above



Ans. (d)

8. According to World Development Report 2004, low-income countries are those which have per capita income of
 (a) \$ 900 or less (b) \$ 1000 or less
 (c) \$ 825 or less (d) \$ 500 or less

Ans. (c)

9. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?

Ans. (i) It uses per capital income on the criterion for measuring development.
 (ii) Its limitation is that it does not take into other factors that money can't buy but are equally important for development.

10. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

Ans. (i) UNDP uses the criterion of HDI which includes GDP; life expectancy and knowledge level.
 (ii) Where as world bank use the criterion of income alone.
 (ii) This is a much broader holistic approach.

11. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

Ans. (i) Usually for comparing two countries their total income is considered. But comparing two countries on the basis of their total income is not very useful. This is because different countries have different population. So comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.

(ii) Hence we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. This average income is called as per capita income. Although averages are useful for comparisons but they have got certain limitation also. While, 'averages' are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities.

For example let us consider two countries A and B. For the sake of simplicity. We have assumed that they have only five citizens each. Based on data given in Table 1.2, Calculate the average income for both the countries.

Table 1.2 Comparison Of Two Countries
Monthly incomes of citizens in 2014 (in Rupees)

Country	I	II	III	IV	V	Average
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	50000
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000	50000

Will you be equally happy to live in both these countries? Are both equally developed? Perhaps some of us may like to live in country B if we are assured of being its fifth citizen but if it is a lottery that decides our citizenship number then perhaps most of us will prefer to live in country A. Even though both the countries have identical average income, country A is preferred because it has more equitable distribution. In this country people are neither very rich nor extremely poor. On the other hand most citizens in country B are poor and one person is extremely rich. Hence, while average income is useful for comparison it does not tell us how this income is distributed among people. So there are limitations in using income method.

12. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

Ans. (i) The issue of sustainability is important as it will lead to conservation of environment.

(ii) It is also important that resources are conserved for coming generation.

(iii) It is important as our life is dependent on the resources.

(iv) Their depletion is going to effect our very survival.

- 13.** The following table shows that the proportion of undernourished adults in India. It is based on a survey of various states for the year 2001. Look at the table and answer the following questions.

States	Male (%)	Femal (%)
Kerala	22	19
Karnataka	36	38
Madhya Pradesh	43	42
All states	37	36

- (i) Compare the nutritional level of people in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) Can you guess why around 40% of people in the country are undernourished even though it is argued that there is enough food in the country? Describe on your own words.

Ans.

- (i) The nutritional level of the people in Kerala is much higher than compared with the people of Madhya Pradesh. The ratio of the undernourished people is more in the state of Madhya Pradesh as compared to Kerala.
- (ii) There is enough food in the country even then 40% of the population are undernourished because of following reasons :
- (a) A large number of people in our country are poor. Their level of income is very low. As a result they cannot afford to buy nutritious food.
- (b) Due to poor educational facilities most of the people in the country remain jobless. As a result of which they are poor. So they are unable to buy nutritious food. Most of the states in our country have a poor Public Distribution System (PDS) which does not function properly and so poor people do not get cheap food which results into under nourishment.
- 14.** “Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person”. How is this statement relevant to the discussion development? Discuss.

OR

Why is the issue sustainability important for development?

Ans.

- (i) Sustainable development means protection and conservation of resources in such a manner that our future generations should also be able to use these resources.

- (ii) 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. However since second half of 20th century a number of scientists have been warning that the present type and levels of development are not sustainable because of depletion of resources.
- (iii) For eg : Ground water in India
Recent evidence suggest that the ground water is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 meters during past 20 years. Nearly 1/3 rd of the country is overusing ground water reserves. In another 25 years 60% of the country would be doing the same if the present use of resource continues. Ground water overuse is particularly found in agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh, hard rock plateau areas of Central and South India, some coastal areas and rapidly growing settlements. Ground water is renewable as they are replenished by the nature. However in the case of ground water if use is more than what is replenished by the rain then we would be overusing the resources.
- (iv) Non renewable resources such as crude oil and coal are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. Recently their use has grown to such an extent that the scholars have concluded that the crude oil reserves will last only for 43 years.
- (v) Hence the issue for sustainability is important for development.
- (vi) Thus, we can say that earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not for satisfying his greed.