

ECONOMICS (NCERT)

CHAPTER 1 – DEVELOPMENT

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

1. Development of a country can be determined by:
 - (a) Per capita income
 - (b) Literacy level
 - (c) Health status
 - (d) All the above
2. Per capita income is calculated by:
 - (a) Total income ÷ Total population
 - (b) Total population ÷ Total income
 - (c) Income of richest person
 - (d) None
3. Countries with per capita income above US\$ 63,400 (2023) are called:
 - (a) Low income countries
 - (b) Developing countries
 - (c) High income countries
 - (d) Middle income countries
4. Which state has the lowest IMR?
 - (a) Bihar
 - (b) Haryana
 - (c) Kerala
 - (d) All equal
5. HDI includes:
 - (a) Health
 - (b) Education
 - (c) Income
 - (d) All of the above
6. Which neighbouring country has better HDI than India?
 - (a) Nepal

- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Pakistan

7. Which of these is a non-renewable resource?
- (a) Sunlight
 - (b) Groundwater
 - (c) Crude oil
 - (d) Forests
8. Income alone is not enough to measure development because:
- (a) Money cannot buy all services
 - (b) Money is useless
 - (c) Everyone earns equally
 - (d) Health is unimportant
9. Country A is more developed than Country B if:
- (a) A has higher population
 - (b) A has more equal distribution of income
 - (c) A has more factories
 - (d) B has fewer roads
10. Which of these is **not** part of HDI?
- (a) Life expectancy
 - (b) Literacy
 - (c) Per capita income
 - (d) Transport facilities
11. High IMR indicates:
- (a) Good health facilities
 - (b) Many children dying before age 1
 - (c) High income
 - (d) Better nutrition
12. Purchasing Power Parity helps to:
- (a) Compare currencies fairly
 - (b) Increase GDP
 - (c) Compare populations
 - (d) None
13. Overuse of which resource is a major problem in India?
- (a) Coal
 - (b) Groundwater
 - (c) Solar energy

(d) None

14. Which state has highest literacy?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

15. Sustainability means:

- (a) Using resources fast
- (b) Using resources wisely for future
- (c) Wasting resources
- (d) Only using fossil fuels

16. Which of the following is a development goal?

- (a) More income
- (b) Equality
- (c) Security
- (d) All of the above

17. Higher per capita income always means:

- (a) Equal distribution
- (b) Higher development
- (c) Better health
- (d) None of these

18. Country with highest life expectancy (Table 1.6):

- (a) India
- (b) Nepal
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Sri Lanka

19. Net Attendance Ratio refers to:

- (a) Students enrolled in college
- (b) Children (15–17) attending secondary school
- (c) Teachers in school
- (d) Total school buildings

20. IMR is calculated per:

- (a) 100
- (b) 1,000
- (c) 10,000
- (d) 1 lakh

B. ASSERTION–REASON QUESTIONS

21. **Assertion (A):** Kerala has better development indicators than Haryana.
Reason (R): Kerala has better health and educational facilities.
22. **A:** Average income is not a perfect indicator of development.
R: It hides income inequalities.
23. **A:** People have different developmental goals.
R: People live in different social and economic conditions.
24. **A:** Per capita income is used to compare countries.
R: It gives average income per person.
25. **A:** Crude oil will last only around 47 years at current usage.
R: Crude oil is a renewable resource.
26. **A:** HDI is a better measure of development than income alone.
R: HDI includes education and health.
27. **A:** Groundwater is overused in India.
R: Rainfall is not enough to recharge groundwater everywhere.
28. **A:** High IMR shows poor health conditions.
R: It implies many infants are not surviving the first year.
29. **A:** Sustainable development is essential.
R: Overuse of resources harms future generations.
30. **A:** Sri Lanka has a better HDI rank than India.
R: It has higher life expectancy and schooling.
31. **A:** Money alone cannot ensure good quality of life.
R: Some facilities must be provided collectively.
32. **A:** All people have the same development goals.
R: Everyone wants more income.
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C. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8–12)

33. What are development goals? Give any two examples.
 34. Why are averages used for comparison?
 35. Why is per capita income not a sufficient indicator of development?
 36. Explain Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).
 37. What is HDI?
 38. What is sustainable development?
 39. Give two reasons for overuse of groundwater in India.
 40. Mention one difference between World Bank and UNDP criteria.
 41. Give two examples of non-income goals.
 42. Why does income not guarantee a good quality of life?
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ANSWER KEY

MCQs (1–20):

1. d
2. a
3. c
4. c
5. d
6. c

7. c

8. a

9. b

10. d

11. b

12. a

13. b

14. c

15. b

16. d

17. d

18. d

19. b

20. b

Assertion–Reason (21–32):

21. Both true; R explains A

22. Both true; R explains A

23. Both true; R explains A

24. Both true; R explains A

25. A true, R false

26. Both true; R explains A
27. A true; R is partly true but not full explanation
28. Both true; R explains A
29. Both true; R explains A
30. Both true; R explains A
31. Both true; R explains A
32. A false, R true
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Short Answers (33–42):

33. What are development goals? Give any two examples.

Development goals are the aims or desires that individuals or groups want to achieve in order to improve their quality of life. These goals differ from person to person based on their needs, living conditions, and priorities. For example:

- A landless labourer may want more days of work and better wages.
- A girl from a rich family may want freedom, equal opportunities, and respect.

34. Why are averages used for comparison?

Averages are used because they make comparison between different groups, regions, or countries simple. Instead of looking at all individual values, an average gives **one single representative number**. This helps us compare overall trends.

However, averages have limitations because they may hide inequalities. For example, two countries may have the same average income even if income distribution among people is very unequal.

35. Why is per capita income not a sufficient indicator of development?

Per capita income shows only the average income of people, but development is much broader. It does not reflect:

- **How income is distributed** among the population (inequality).
- **Quality of life indicators** like literacy rate, life expectancy, nutrition, or health facilities.
- **Public services** such as schools, hospitals, clean water, sanitation, etc.

Therefore, a country may have high income but poor health or education outcomes, meaning it is not truly developed.

36. Explain Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). Why is it important?

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of children who die before the age of one year for every 1,000 live births in a particular year.

IMR is important because:

- It reflects the **healthcare quality**, availability of doctors, and nutrition level of mothers and infants.
- A high IMR shows poor medical care and unhygienic living conditions.
- It is a strong indicator of the overall development and well-being of a region.

37. What is Human Development Index (HDI)?

The Human Development Index (HDI) is an international measure developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to compare the level of development of countries. It includes three key indicators:

1. **Health** – measured through life expectancy at birth
2. **Education** – measured through mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling
3. **Income** – measured through Gross National Income per capita (PPP)
HDI gives a more complete picture of development than income alone.

38. What is sustainable development?

Sustainable development means using natural resources **responsibly and wisely** so that the needs of the present generation are met **without reducing the ability of future generations** to meet their own needs.

It involves:

- Avoiding overuse of resources like groundwater and forests
- Reducing pollution and environmental damage
- Conserving energy and promoting renewable resources

Sustainability is necessary because many resources like fossil fuels and minerals cannot be replaced once exhausted.

39. Give two reasons for overuse of groundwater in India.

Groundwater is overused in India due to several reasons:

- **Excessive dependence on tube wells and bore wells**, especially in agriculture, where

farmers withdraw water faster than it can be naturally replenished by rainfall.

- **Lack of regulation** — people can freely extract groundwater on their own land, leading to uncontrolled and unsustainable use.
- In addition, uneven rainfall and drought conditions also increase groundwater use.

40. Mention one difference between the criteria used by the World Bank and the UNDP to measure development.

The **World Bank** uses **per capita income** as the main indicator to classify countries as rich or poor.

In contrast, the **UNDP** uses the **Human Development Index (HDI)**, which includes not just income but also **health (life expectancy)** and **education (schooling levels)**.

Thus, UNDP's method is more comprehensive and realistic.

41. Give two examples of non-income goals.

Non-income goals are equally important for improving quality of life. Examples include:

- **Equality and social justice** – wanting to be treated fairly without discrimination.
- **Security and respect** – living in a safe environment and being respected by others.

Other examples: freedom of choice, clean environment, dignity for women, etc.

42. Why does income not guarantee a good quality of life?

Income helps people buy goods, but many important things cannot be purchased individually.

Good quality of life also depends on **public facilities** such as:

- clean drinking water
- affordable healthcare
- good schools
- sanitation

These need collective and government effort. A person may be rich but still suffer if their locality lacks clean air, safe roads, or proper hospitals. Therefore, income alone cannot ensure overall well-being.