# Development

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

## Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Total income of a country divided by its population is the:
   **(a)** literacy rate **(b)** HDI
   **(c)** GDP growth **(d)** per capita income

2. What is meant by “net attendance ratio”?
   **(a)** share of 15–17 year olds in school
   **(b)** UNDP index of health, education and income
   **(c)** development that does not harm future generations
   **(d)** services provided for everyone, like schools and hospitals

3. Five people earn ₹19,000, ₹12,000, ₹5,000, ₹7,000, ₹8,000 a month. What is their average income?
   **(a)** ₹51,000 **(b)** ₹19,000 **(c)** ₹10,200 **(d)** ₹11,200

4. In 2023–24, per capita income in Haryana was ₹325,759 a year. What would a family of 9 earn in a year if each member earned that much?
   **(a)** ₹2,932,831 **(b)** ₹325,759 **(c)** ₹2,931,831 **(d)** ₹3,257,590

5. The infant mortality rate in Kerala was 6 per 1,000 live births (2020). At that rate, how many of 24,000 babies would die before their first birthday?
   **(a)** 264 babies **(b)** 144 babies **(c)** 6 babies **(d)** 24 babies

6. In the book’s table (Human Development Report 2025), Nepal is ranked 145 and Sri Lanka 89. Which country ranks higher in human development?
   **(a)** Sri Lanka **(b)** Neither is ranked
   **(c)** Nepal **(d)** Both rank the same

7. A person weighs 39 kg and is 1.8 m tall. BMI = weight ÷ (height × height). What is the BMI, to one decimal place?
   **(a)** 10.8 **(b)** 21.7 **(c)** 12.0 **(d)** 14.0

8. 5 families have an average income of ₹9,000. 4 of them earn ₹10,000, ₹9,000, ₹4,000, ₹9,000. What does the last family earn?
   **(a)** ₹14,000 **(b)** ₹9,000 **(c)** ₹13,000 **(d)** ₹45,000

## Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Why do different people have different goals of development?

**10.** Explain each term: (a) sustainable development (b) net attendance ratio

**11.** Literacy in Bihar was 62% (2017–18). In a town of 3,800 people aged 7 and above with the same rate, how many can read and write, and how many cannot?

**12.** In a village, 8 families earn ₹13,000 a month and 9 families earn ₹36,000. What is the average family income, to the nearest rupee?

**13.** In country B, four people earn ₹500 a month and one earns ₹48,000. What is the average income, and why is the average misleading here?

**14.** Life expectancy in the book's table: India 72 years, Pakistan 67.6 years. What is the difference, to one decimal place?

**15.** Work out the BMI of a person weighing 38 kg with a height of 1.7 m, to one decimal place. Is it below 18.5 (undernourished), 18.5–25, or above 25?

**16.** What does each do or give, according to the chapter? (a) the World Bank (b) the Economic Survey

## Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

**17.** Explain why income alone is not enough to measure development.

**18.** Match each with its meaning: (a) public facilities (b) net attendance ratio (c) infant mortality rate. Choose from: services provided for everyone, like schools and hospitals; share of 15–17 year olds in school; deaths before age one per 1,000 live births.

**19.** Country A: four people earn ₹11,000, ₹10,000, ₹11,000, ₹10,000 and a fifth earns ₹8,000. Country B: four earn ₹500 and one earns ₹48,000. (a) Find each country's average. (b) Which would you rather live in, and why? (c) What does this show about averages?

**20.** Bihar had an IMR of 27 per 1,000 live births (2020) and literacy of 62% (2017–18). (a) At that IMR, how many of 46,000 babies would die before age one? (b) How many of 74,000 people aged 7+ would be literate? (c) Why is income not the only measure of development?

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# Answer key

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| Q | Answer | Working |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **(d) per capita income** | — |
| 2 | **(a) share of 15–17 year olds in school** | — |
| 3 | **(c) ₹10,200** | total ÷ 5 |
| 4 | **(c) ₹2,931,831** | 325,759 × 9 |
| 5 | **(b) 144 babies** | 24,000 ÷ 1,000 × 6 |
| 6 | **(a) Sri Lanka** | a smaller rank number is better |
| 7 | **(c) 12.0** | 39 ÷ (1.8 × 1.8) |
| 8 | **(c) ₹13,000** | 5 × 9,000 − (10,000 + 9,000 + 4,000 + 9,000) |
| 9 | **People in different situations have different needs, so what is development for one may not be for another.** | — |
| 10 | **(a) development that does not harm future generations (b) share of 15–17 year olds in school** | — |
| 11 | **2,356 can; 1,444 cannot** | 62% of 3,800 |
| 12 | **₹25,176** | (8 × 13,000 + 9 × 36,000) ÷ 17 |
| 13 | **₹10,000; one rich person raises the average though most are poor.** | (4 × 500 + 48,000) ÷ 5 |
| 14 | **4.4 years** | 72 − 67.6 |
| 15 | **13.1; below 18.5** | 38 ÷ (1.7 × 1.7) |
| 16 | **(a) classifies countries by per capita income (b) gives data like state per capita income** | — |
| 17 | **Average income hides inequality and does not show health, education, safety or the environment, which also affect well-being.** | — |
| 18 | **(a) services provided for everyone, like schools and hospitals (b) share of 15–17 year olds in school (c) deaths before age one per 1,000 live births** | — |
| 19 | **(a) A ₹10,000, B ₹10,000 (b) A, because income is shared more equally (c) Averages hide how income is distributed.** | — |
| 20 | **(a) 1,242 (b) 45,880 (c) Health, education and public services also** | 46,000 ÷ 1,000 × 27; 62% of 74,000 |

| Q | Answer | Working |
|---|---|---|
| | **matter; a state with lower income can do better on them.** | |



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