

Development

Level - 1

CORE SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

- Option (B) is correct.
Explanation: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is closely linked to healthcare facilities, maternal care, nutrition, and education. State B has a higher literacy rate (94%), which suggests better awareness about health and hygiene, leading to improved maternal and child care. Additionally, access to quality healthcare facilities ensures lower infant mortality. Therefore, healthcare and education for all is the most logical reason for the low IMR in State B.
- Option (D) is correct
Explanation: The World Bank primarily uses Per Capita Income as the key indicator to classify countries into different income groups (low, middle, and high income) and assess their economic development. While other indicators like Infant Mortality Rate and Body Mass Index are important for measuring health and social well-being, Per Capita Income remains the primary criterion for economic classification and comparison.
- Option (C) is correct
Explanation: A prosperous farmer would aim for goals that ensure financial stability and long-term security. Better wages applies to farm labourers rather than prosperous farmers who own land. Higher support prices for crops benefits farmers directly by ensuring they get good returns. A prosperous farmer would aim for stable and high income. More days for work is more relevant for wage labourers rather than prosperous farmers.
- Option (B) is correct
Explanation: The literacy rate measures the proportion of the literate population in the 7 years and above age group.
- Option (C) is correct
Explanation: Body Mass Index (BMI) is a basic tool used to estimate a person's body composition by evaluating their weight in relation to height. It is widely used as an indicator of overall body composition in terms of underweight, normal weight, overweight, or obesity.
- Option (C) is correct
Explanation: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a key economic indicator that measures the total value of all goods and services produced within a country in a given period. It is widely used to assess a nation's economic health, growth, and overall development. A higher GDP generally indicates a stronger economy and better living standards.
- Option (B) is correct
Explanation: Literacy Rate is defined as the percentage of people aged seven years and above who can read and write with understanding in a particular region. It is an important indicator of a country's human development and educational progress.
- Option (A) is correct
Explanation: The Human Development Index (HDI) Rank is based on multiple factors, including Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, education, and life expectancy. A lower HDI rank number indicates a higher human development ranking. From the table, Country A has the lowest HDI rank (73), meaning it has the highest Human Development Index rank.
- Option (B) is correct
Explanation: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) publishes the Human Development Report (HDR) based on three key indicators:
Education – Measured by mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling.
Health – Measured by life expectancy at birth.
Per Capita Income – Measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (adjusted for purchasing power parity, PPP).
These indicators together form the Human Development Index (HDI), which ranks countries based on human development rather than just economic growth.
- Option (D) is correct
Explanation: Kerala has the highest Human Development Index (HDI). Kerala has the highest literacy rate in India. It has a well-developed healthcare system with high life expectancy. The state's per capita income is relatively high compared to many other states. Kerala has one of the lowest infant mortality rates in India.

11. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: Life Expectancy at birth denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth. Bangladesh has the highest life expectancy at birth at 72.4, followed by Nepal (68.4), India (67.2) and Pakistan (66.1).

12. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: From the given table, the Human Development Index (HDI) Rank is the lowest for Sri Lanka (73), which means Sri Lanka has the highest level of Human Development Index (HDI) among the listed countries.

13. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Statement I is correct as Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Statement II is also correct as HDI is measured based on three key parameters: Longevity (Life Expectancy at Birth), Literacy (Mean & Expected Years of Schooling) and Per Capita Income (GNI per capita).

Statement III is incorrect as countries are ranked based on High, Medium, and Low Human Development, not just "Developed and Low Developing."

Statement IV is incorrect as the World Bank does not prepare the HDI. Instead, it focuses on economic reports and indicators like Per Capita Income and Quality of Life Index.

14. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Net Absence ratio = $100 - \text{Net Attendance ratio}$

Net Absence ratio of Haryana = $100 - 61 = 39$

15. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: A girl from a rich family is likely to already have basic necessities like electricity, better wages, and work opportunities. However, gender equality and freedom are often concerns, even in wealthy families. Developmental goals vary based on individual circumstances, and for a girl from a rich family, equal freedom and opportunities as her brother would be a key developmental goal.

16. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: Rina is uneducated but skilled in traditional handicrafts, meaning that training opportunities can help her improve her craft, increase productivity, and earn better income. Since her family struggles to afford basic necessities like food, economic empowerment through training and skill development would have the most immediate impact on improving their well-being. While clean energy, climate change action, and gender equality are important, financial stability and skill enhancement are the most urgent needs for Rina and her family.

MATCH THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: (a) The total number of children enrolled in or attending primary school, as a percentage of the total number of children of primary school age is the Net attendance ratio.

(b) The total percentage of the population aged 7 years or above who can read and write is Literacy rate.

(c) The total National Income (GDP) divided by the total population is known as Per capita income.

(d) The number of years a new born child is expected to live is Life expectancy at birth.

2. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: (a) Poverty line is the line drawn to identify those who do not have enough food, clothing, and shelter.

(b) Economic development refers to the increase in income and employment.

(c) Health facilities lead to increased life expectancy.

(d) Development is reflected by increased per capita income.

ASSERTION-REASON QUESTIONS

1. Option (C) is true

Explanation: Sustainable development balances economic growth with environmental protection and social well-being. It ensures that natural resources are used efficiently without compromising future generations.

Sustainable development promotes eco-friendly and responsible mining practices, not environment-hostile ones. It emphasises minimising environmental damage, using renewable resources, and adopting green technologies.

2. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: People have diverse aspirations based on their needs, social backgrounds, and

economic conditions. For example, a landless labourer may seek more job opportunities, while a wealthy business person may prioritise economic growth.

Reason is also true as people want freedom, equality, security, and respect. These are fundamental human needs and play a crucial role in overall development. People may prioritise these factors differently based on their personal and societal circumstances.

Both assertion and reason are true and reason correctly explain why people have different development goals.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. (i) Sustainable development is environment friendly economic development which advocates for conserving resources for future generations.
(ii) Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as hydel energy, wind energy and solar energy.
(iii) Non-renewable resources are those which get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock of these on earth which cannot be replenished. So their use should be reduced.
(iv) Renewable resources are replenished by nature. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing these resources. So they also should be used wisely.
(v) Use of public transport, conservation of resources, reducing, recycling and reusing of resources. **(Any two)**
2. (i) The World Bank uses GDP and per capita income to measure development.
(ii) The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) uses the criterion of Human Development Index (HDI) to measure the development of countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capital income.
3. It is true that different persons have different developmental goal.
(i) Each person seeks different things that are important for him/her.
(ii) The economic, social, and cultural needs of every person are different and so the goals are different.
(iii) Sense of freedom and security are important for few and for others income is the most important aspect.
(iv) Sometimes two persons or group of persons may seek thing which are conflicting. **(Any two)**
4. The net attendance ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as the percentage of the total number of children in that age group. It gives us an indication of the state of literacy at a particular place.
5. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that a person may need to live well. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, money cannot buy a pollution-free environment or ensure that a person get unadulterated medicines, unless a person can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. (i) Sustainability is important for development because it results in protecting the people against pollution ensuring their quality of life and health.
(ii) Conserving the environment which is necessary for development.
(iii) Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as groundwater, wind energy and solar energy.
(iv) Groundwater is an example of renewable resource. 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.
(v) Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. Over usage of resources need to be checked.
(vi) Conservation of resources for the future generations.
(vii) We do discover new resources that we did not know earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get depleted/used. **(Any three)**
2. (i) Different people may have different perspectives of development which might be in contrast to each other.
(ii) Each one seeks different things. They seek things that are most important for them.
(iii) To get more electricity industrialists may want more dams.

- (iv) This may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced, such as tribes.
 - (v) They might reason this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.
- (Any two)**
3. (i) We would like the level of development to go up further.
 - (ii) Sustainability is environment friendly economic development - this is obviously desirable.
 - (iii) Non- renewable sources will get exhausted after a few years.
 - (iv) We need to look for alternative sustainable sources like non-conventional sources like solar, wind and tidal energy
 - (v) Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle resources.
 - (vi) Use resources judiciously. **(Any three)**
 4. (i) Conservation of environment is necessary for development.
 - (ii) Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as groundwater, wind energy and solar energy.
 - (iii) We have a fixed stock of resources on earth which cannot be replenished so need to conserve it for sustainable development.
 - (iv) Conservation of resources is not nation specific issue.
 - (v) Our future sustenance is linked with the conservation of resources. **(Any three)**
 5. Average income hide disparities. This can be proved by the following:
 - (i) Average income hide disparities in case there is no equitable distribution of income. For example, if a small population have a very high income, the total income as well as the average income rises, thus hiding disparities about the actual situation.
 - (ii) Average income do not indicate rising standard of living as development depends on non-materialistic factors like freedom, equality, respect, justice etc.
 - (iii) Average income do not tell us about Human Development Index (HDI) as it depends on health and educational status also.
 6. Per Capita income of Haryana is ₹ 2,36,147 and that of Kerala is ₹ 2,04,105. Literacy rate of Haryana, according to 2018-19 Economic survey, is 82% and Kerala is 94%, i.e. Haryana lags behind Kerala. Therefore, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. Over the past decade, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries on the basis of educational levels of the people, health status and per capita income. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate as it has adequate provision of basic healthcare and educational facilities.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. 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\$ 49,300 per annum and above in 2019, are called high income or rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 2500 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
 - (iii) Per capita income.
2. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. This issue is no longer a regional or national issue. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is essential for the entire mankind and it is our joint responsibility to save the environment. These days, it is a matter of discussion among different countries of world. As example, Global warming, acid rain, etc. are not to be controlled by one nation. It is a global matter of thinking and finding the solutions.

Level - 2**ADVANCED COMPETENCY FOCUSED QUESTIONS****MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)**

1. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: This statement highlights that people have different goals of development based on their age, gender, occupation, social status, and personal priorities. For example: A landless labourer may aspire for more job security, a rich businessman may seek lower taxes, a girl may desire equal treatment and access to education. Hence, development cannot be limited to income alone; it includes health, education, security, dignity, and equality, reflecting the diverse aspirations of individuals and communities.

2. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: Per capita income is calculated by dividing the total national income by the total population of a country. The World Bank uses per capita income as a standard criterion to classify countries into low-income, middle-income, and high-income groups. While it helps in comparing economic development, it does not reflect inequalities, health, education, or other quality-of-life indicators. Thus, it is used as one of the indicators—not the only one—to assess the level of development.

3. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: The statement about sustainable development emphasises that while meeting the needs of the present, we must also ensure that future generations have the resources and environment they need to thrive. This means economic growth should not come at the expense of environmental degradation or resource

depletion. It is about finding a balance between development and environmental protection.

4. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: While income is an important indicator of development, it does not give a complete picture. This is because a country might have high average income, but unequal distribution may leave many people poor. Public facilities like education, healthcare, sanitation, and safe drinking water are essential for a good quality of life. Development also includes security, equality, dignity, and environmental sustainability. Thus, focusing only on income overlooks these key aspects of human development.

5. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It ranks countries based on:

- (i) Health – measured by life expectancy at birth
- (ii) Education – measured by mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling
- (iii) Income – measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita

This tells us that development is multidimensional — not just about income, but also about how healthy and educated the people of a country are. Hence, social indicators like education and health are equally important in measuring development.

ASSERTION-REASON QUESTIONS

1. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Assertion is true. People may have common goals (like good education), but also conflicting goals (e.g., a factory brings jobs for some, but pollution for others).

Reason is also true because people's goals vary depending on their income level, social status, occupation, and environment.

Both assertion and reason are true and the reason correctly explains the assertion because it shows why development goals differ — due to diverse needs and life situations of individuals or groups.

2. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Assertion is true because per capita income only shows the average income, not how it is distributed among people.

Reason is also true because two countries may have the same per capita income, but one may have better healthcare, education, and less inequality, leading to higher quality of life.

Both assertion and reason are true and the reason correctly explains the assertion as to why per capita income alone is not enough to measure development.

3. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Assertion is true. Sustainable development focuses on meeting the present needs without compromising the needs of future generations, making it essential for long-term growth.

Reason is also true because it rightly states that wise and careful use of resources is necessary to preserve them for the future.

Both assertion and reason are true and the reason explains the assertion correctly, as the importance of sustainable development lies in ensuring that economic progress does not lead to environmental damage or resource depletion.

4. Option (D) is correct

Explanation: Assertion is false because Kerala has consistently shown high human development

indicators (like high literacy rate, low infant mortality, and high life expectancy) even though its per capita income is lower than some economically richer states.

Reason is true: This is because Kerala has invested heavily in education and healthcare, ensuring

better access to these services for most of its population.

Assertion is false but reason is correct. As strong social infrastructure in Kerala compensates for its lower income levels, leading to better overall human development.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Development goals can be conflicting because people have different needs, priorities, and situations. What benefits one group may harm another. For example: A factory owner may want to build a new factory to earn more profit and generate employment. However, farmers or villagers living nearby may oppose it because it could lead to pollution, land displacement, or loss of agricultural land.

Thus, the same development goal (factory construction) is beneficial for some but harmful for others, making development goals conflicting.

2. Income alone cannot be considered a reliable measure of development for the following two reasons:

(i) **It does not show income distribution:** Per capita income is an average and does not reflect whether income is equally distributed. A country may have high per capita income, but most of the wealth could be concentrated in the hands of a few, while many remain poor.

(ii) **It ignores other important aspects of life:** Development also includes access to education, healthcare, clean drinking water, sanitation, and a safe environment. A high income does not guarantee these basic facilities or a good quality of life.

3. Sustainable development means using natural resources in a way that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Importance of sustainable development:

(i) **Limited resources:** Natural resources like fossil fuels, minerals, forests, and freshwater are limited. Overuse can lead to depletion and scarcity.

(ii) **Environmental protection:** Unsustainable development causes pollution, climate change, and environmental degradation, harming both current and future life.

(iii) **Inter-generational equity:** Sustainable development ensures that future generations also enjoy a good quality of life, with access to clean air, water, and resources.

4. Public facilities are services provided by the government to ensure a better quality of life for all citizens, especially those who cannot afford them privately.

Two Examples and Their Role in Human Development:

(i) **Education (Government schools and colleges):** Public education facilities help people, especially from poor backgrounds, to gain knowledge and skills. This improves literacy rates, employment opportunities, and overall human capital development.

(ii) **Healthcare (Government hospitals and health centres):** Access to affordable healthcare improves life expectancy, reduces infant mortality, and ensures a healthy and productive population, which is essential for overall development.

5. The Human Development Index (HDI) is considered a better and more comprehensive measure of development than income alone because it includes multiple dimensions of human well-being.

Components of HDI:

(i) **Health** – Measured by life expectancy at birth

(ii) **Education** – Measured by mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling

(iii) **Standard of Living** – Measured by per capita income (in purchasing power parity – PPP)

Why HDI is More Comprehensive than Income Alone:

(i) **Multi-dimensional:** Unlike per capita income, which only reflects average income, HDI includes health and education, which are vital aspects of a person's quality of life.

(ii) **Focus on well-being:** It captures how long people live, how educated they are, and how well they live, offering a realistic picture of development.

(iii) **Reflects inequality and access:** HDI helps understand disparities in development across regions or social groups, not just economic wealth.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Yes, different people have different development goals, and sometimes these goals may conflict with one another. Here are three examples that show such conflicting interests:
 - (i) **Industrialist vs. Tribal Communities**
Industrialist's goal: To set up factories and earn profits by using natural resources.
Tribal communities' goal: To preserve forests and their traditional way of life.
Conflict: Industrial development may lead to deforestation and displacement of tribal people.
 - (ii) **Rich Farmers vs. Landless Labourers**
Rich farmers' goal: To use modern machines to increase productivity.
Landless labourers' goal: To get employment in agricultural work.
Conflict: Use of machines reduces the need for manual labour, leading to unemployment for landless workers.
 - (iii) **Urban Developers vs. Slum Dwellers**
Urban developers' goal: To modernise the city by building malls or highways.
Slum dwellers' goal: To retain their homes and basic shelter.
Conflict: Redevelopment may result in eviction of slum dwellers without proper rehabilitation.
2.
 - (i) **It does not show income distribution:** Per capita income is an average, so it hides inequalities. A country may have a high per capita income, but the wealth could be concentrated in the hands of a few, while the majority remain poor.
 - (ii) **It ignores quality of life:** Development is not just about money—it also includes health, education, and standard of living. A country with high income but poor health facilities or low literacy rate cannot be considered truly developed.
 - (iii) **It excludes access to public facilities:** Per capita income does not measure availability of public goods like clean water, transport, sanitation, or security. Two countries may have similar incomes, but the one providing better public services is more developed in real terms.
3.
 - (i) **Healthcare Facilities:** Hospitals, clinics, and health centres improve life expectancy and reduce infant mortality. A healthy population is more productive and contributes better to the nation's growth.
 - (ii) **Educational Institutions:** Schools, colleges, and training centres promote literacy, skill development, and awareness. Education empowers people to access better employment and participate effectively in democratic processes.
 - (iii) **Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation:** Clean water and proper sanitation prevent waterborne diseases and improve overall hygiene. These basic needs are essential for a dignified and healthy life, especially in rural and underdeveloped areas.
4. The steps that can be taken to ensure the sustainable development of resources are:
 - (i) **Use of Renewable Resources:** Promote the use of solar energy, wind energy, and biogas instead of fossil fuels. Renewable resources are replenishable and reduce environmental degradation.
 - (ii) **Conservation of Natural Resources:** Implement practices like rainwater harvesting, afforestation, and water recycling. These methods help preserve essential resources like water, forests, and soil for future generations.
 - (iii) **Environmental Awareness and Education:** Encourage environmental education in schools and public campaigns on sustainable practices. Informed citizens are more likely to adopt eco-friendly lifestyles and support green policies.
5. The HDI is a composite index developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to measure a country's overall development, going beyond income alone. It includes the following three key indicators:
 - (i) **Health – Life Expectancy at Birth**
What it measures: Average number of years a person is expected to live at birth.
Why it matters: A longer life expectancy indicates better healthcare, nutrition, and living conditions in the country.
 - (ii) **Education – Mean Years of Schooling and Expected Years of Schooling**
What it measures:
Mean years of schooling: Average number of years of education received by people aged 25 and above.
Expected years of schooling: Number of years of schooling a child of school-entry age can expect to receive.
Why it matters: Education empowers people, increases employment opportunities, and improves quality of life.
 - (iii) **Standard of Living – Gross National Income (GNI) per Capita (PPP)**
What it measures: Average income of a country's citizens, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).
Why it matters: Reflects people's access to goods, services, and overall economic well-being.

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

1. (i) Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
(ii) Human development is a process of enhancing the range of people's choices, increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income, and empowerment. It also covers the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, political, and social freedom.
(iii) The other aspects as well like- Life expectancy, access to public facilities such as water, sanitation, roads, electricity etc.
2. (i) Investments in better healthcare provide people with access to essential healthcare services, such as vaccinations, prenatal care, and treatment for common diseases. This can help to reduce the number of people who die from preventable diseases (mortality) and who suffer from chronic conditions (morbidity).
(ii) An expanding population can exert pressure on a country's resources, including food, water, and land, which can consequently result in heightened poverty levels as individuals may face insufficient access to nourishment and adequate housing.
(iii) (1) Population growth can strain resources and infrastructure, potentially increasing poverty.
(2) The age structure of a population affects labour markets and social support systems, which can impact poverty levels.
(3) Rural-urban distribution determines access to essential services and economic opportunities, further influencing poverty rates.
(4) Poverty can contribute to specific population dynamics, such as high fertility rates and limited access to healthcare, perpetuating the cycle of poverty.
3. (i) Prakash is concerned that focusing too much on sustainability might slow down economic growth, as he believes building more factories and using modern equipment will boost income and employment, even if it harms the environment.
(ii) Pramod points out that despite decent income, their village lacks social equality, educational access for girls, and adequate healthcare facilities.
(iii) (1) **Development goals vary:** People have different priorities—some focus on economic growth (like Prakash), while others prioritise sustainability (like Suresh) or social equality (like Pramod).
(2) **True development is multi-dimensional:** It should balance economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social welfare, including access to education and healthcare for all.
4. (i) Kerala is considered more developed because it has better non-monetary indicators such as higher literacy rate, higher life expectancy, and lower infant mortality rate, which reflect a better quality of life for its people.
(ii) Income alone does not reflect access to basic needs like education, healthcare, and clean living conditions, which are essential for overall well-being and human development.
(iii) (1) **Literacy Rate:** A higher literacy rate enables people to access better job opportunities, understand their rights, and improve their standard of living.
(2) **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** A lower IMR indicates better healthcare and nutrition for children and mothers, reflecting improved public health and social care systems.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. (i) **Access to Health Care:** A high income does not guarantee that people have access to good quality hospitals, doctors, or medicines. A developed society ensures that basic health facilities are available to all, regardless of income.
(ii) **Educational Opportunities:** Development includes providing education to all citizens. A country may have a high average income, but if the literacy rate is low, it cannot be considered truly developed.
(iii) **Equality and Social Justice:** Income averages may hide inequalities. For example, if a few people earn very high incomes while the majority remain poor, the average income may look high, but real development is not achieved.
(iv) **Environmental Sustainability:** Development that leads to environmental degradation (like pollution or resource depletion) cannot be sustained in the long run. Non-monetary aspects like clean air, water, and preservation of resources are vital for a good quality of life.

(v) **Public Facilities and Social Welfare:**

Non-income indicators such as access to clean drinking water, proper sanitation, transport, and safety are crucial for human development. These facilities significantly impact people's daily lives and well-being.

2. Sustainable development refers to meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It focuses on balanced development that includes economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity.

The steps to achieve sustainable development are:

- (i) **Use of Renewable Resources:** Promote the use of solar, wind, and hydroelectric energy instead of fossil fuels. This reduces environmental pollution and conserves non-renewable resources.
- (ii) **Conservation of Water and Forests:** Protect natural forests and promote afforestation. Harvest rainwater and avoid over-extraction of groundwater.
- (iii) **Reduce, Reuse, Recycle:** Encourage practices that minimise waste. Promote recycling of paper, plastic, glass, and metals to reduce pollution.
- (iv) **Eco-friendly Technologies:** Use technologies that are energy-efficient and less polluting. For example, electric vehicles and cleaner industrial processes.
- (v) **Public Awareness and Education:** Educate citizens about environmental issues and sustainable living. Involve communities in conservation activities and green initiatives.

3. The components of HDI are:

- (i) Health – Measured by life expectancy at birth
- (ii) Education – Measured by mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling
- (iii) Standard of living – Measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (adjusted for purchasing power parity)

Comparison of HDI and per capita income as measures of development.

	Point of Comparison	Per Capita Income	Human Development Index (HDI)
(i)	Scope	Focuses only on average income	Covers income, education, and health
(ii)	Social Aspects	Ignores literacy, health, and life quality	Includes non-monetary factors like education and health
(iii)	Inequality Reflection	Can be misleading if income is concentrated among a few	Gives a more realistic picture of well-being
(iv)	Quality of Life	Does not reflect access to basic services	Reflects quality of life and human welfare
(v)	Global Acceptance	Used by the World Bank for economic comparison	Used by the United Nations for holistic development analysis

