



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Sub: ECONOMICS
Chapter-1 Question Bank:1	Topic: DEVELOPMENT	Year: 2025-26

1	<p>What are the various characteristics or aspects of development? Illustrate with appropriate examples.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The different characteristics of development are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Different persons can have different developmental goals: - Example: Development for a landless rural labourer might be more days of work and better wages but for a girl from a rich urban family, it may mean to get as much freedom as her brother and wanting to pursue her studies abroad. etc.What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other: - Example: Industrialists may want more dams to get more electricity. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced – such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.People look at a mix of goals for development: -<ul style="list-style-type: none">For development, people look for a mix of goals. Income or money (material things) is one of the main goals of almost everyone. But the quality of life also depends on non-material things like, pollution free environment, good health, equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect, love, care, affection and friendship, peaceful environment etc.Example: Before accepting a job, one tries to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for the family, working atmosphere, opportunity to learn, sense of security etc.
2	<p>Why is Average Income taken as the criteria for measuring development?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>‘Total income is not a useful measure for comparison between countries.’ Justify.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Total income is not a useful measure for comparison between countries, because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Since countries have different populations, comparing total income will not give a clear picture of what an average person is likely to earn.It is difficult to compare between different countries of different sizes and population.Hence, we compare the average income, which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.

3	<p>Are there any limitations to the use of per capita income (Average Income)? Illustrate with suitable examples.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The limitations of average income are as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It does not show the distribution of income between the rich and the poor. For example, let us consider two countries, A and B. Both the countries have identical average income. In country A, people are neither very rich nor extremely poor. On the other hand, citizens in country B are poor and one person is extremely rich. Hence, it does not tell how this income is distributed among people.• It hides disparities.• It does not measure various facilities and services that influence quality of life like education, health etc.																																																
4	<p>Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <table><tr><th>Country</th><th colspan="5">HDI of India and the Neighbours</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Per Capita Income (in Rupee)</th><th>Life expectancy at birth</th><th>Literacy Rate</th><th>Net Attendance Ratio</th><th>HDI rank in the world</th></tr><tr><td>India</td><td>3139</td><td>64</td><td>61</td><td>60</td><td>126</td></tr><tr><td>Myanmar</td><td>1027</td><td>61</td><td>90</td><td>48</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>Pakistan</td><td>2225</td><td>63</td><td>50</td><td>35</td><td>134</td></tr><tr><td>Bangladesh</td><td>1870</td><td>63</td><td>41</td><td>53</td><td>137</td></tr><tr><td>Nepal</td><td>1490</td><td>62</td><td>50</td><td>61</td><td>138</td></tr><tr><td>Sri Lanka</td><td>4390</td><td>74</td><td>91</td><td>69</td><td>93</td></tr></table> <p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are the components of Human Development Index?2. Which country has highest HDI rank? Why?3. What is the per capita income of India?4. Which country has the highest per capita income? <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.Per capital income, life expectancy and education.2. Sri Lanka. Because Sri Lanka leads in all components like the per capita income, education and longevity.3. Rs. 3,139.4. Sri Lanka, i.e., Rs. 4,390.	Country	HDI of India and the Neighbours						Per Capita Income (in Rupee)	Life expectancy at birth	Literacy Rate	Net Attendance Ratio	HDI rank in the world	India	3139	64	61	60	126	Myanmar	1027	61	90	48	130	Pakistan	2225	63	50	35	134	Bangladesh	1870	63	41	53	137	Nepal	1490	62	50	61	138	Sri Lanka	4390	74	91	69	93
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5	<p>Explain the following terms: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Infant Mortality Rateb) Literacy Ratec) Net Attendance Ratio <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): IMR indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.b) Literacy Rate: It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.c) Net Attendance Ratio: It is the total number of children of the age group of 15-17 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.																																																

6	<p>In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from the one used by the World Bank in the following ways:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="220 349 1500 824"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="220 349 831 427">UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)</th><th data-bbox="831 349 1500 427">WORLD BANK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 427 831 546"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It measures development on the parameters of education, health and per capita income. </td><td data-bbox="831 427 1500 546"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It measures development on the basis of per capita income. </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 546 831 665"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It ranks the countries on the basis of development like first, second, third etc. </td><td data-bbox="831 546 1500 665"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It classifies the countries into three categories: rich countries, middle income countries and low-income countries. </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 665 831 745"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a broader framework to measure development. </td><td data-bbox="831 665 1500 745"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a narrow framework to measure development. </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 745 831 824"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It publishes the Human Development Report. </td><td data-bbox="831 745 1500 824"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It publishes the World Development Report. </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	WORLD BANK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It measures development on the parameters of education, health and per capita income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It measures development on the basis of per capita income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It ranks the countries on the basis of development like first, second, third etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It classifies the countries into three categories: rich countries, middle income countries and low-income countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a broader framework to measure development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a narrow framework to measure development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It publishes the Human Development Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It publishes the World Development Report.
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8	<p>“Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well” Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Yes, I agree with the statement because income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. Money cannot buy all the goods and services one needs to live well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money cannot buy a pollution free and clean environment with fresh air. It cannot protect us from infectious diseases. Money cannot assure that medicines available in the market are not adulterated. Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. 										
9	<p>Why are public facilities needed for the development of the country? Explain any four facilities.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Public facilities are those facilities (goods and services) which are provided collectively in the best and cheapest way by the government for the social and economic development of individuals. Four major facilities given by the government are as follows: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Education: - Government provides school and allied educational facilities like playground, furniture of the school etc. which are enjoyed by all. Basic Health Facilities: - Government provides hospitals, vaccine programmes to maintain the basic quality of life. Law and Order: - Government provides police outposts, police stations for maintaining security of the public and it also protects the interest of its citizens by the state laws. Public Distribution System (PDS): - Government opens PDS shops or ration shops through which basic food items like rice, wheat, pulses etc. are distributed at subsidized rates to the lower income group or poor people. 										

10	<p>Mention the formula to calculate the BMI (Body Mass Index).</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Body mass index (BMI) is a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres.</p> $BMI = \frac{\text{weight (kg)}}{\text{height}^2 (m^2)}$
11	<p>Explain the importance of sustainable development with reference to groundwater by giving an example.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>‘The issue of sustainability is important for development.’ Examine the statement.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development aims at economic development without damaging the environment and at the same time, conserving for the future. • Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance. • For example, groundwater is a renewable resource which is replenished by nature. Recent evidence suggests that groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing groundwater reserves. • Efforts should be made not to overuse or degrade the quality of water. • In other words, it is the process of economic growth that is sustained over a long period of time without causing any fall in the quality of life of future generations.
12	<p>“Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.” Justify the statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Is it correct to say that environmental degradation is not just a national issue? Illustrate.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 all mankind and it is our common responsibility to save the environment. • Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together. • Global warming, acid rain, etc., are not to be controlled by one nation. It is a global matter of thinking and finding the solutions.
13	<p>Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. Now, what is the income of a country? Intuitively,</p>

the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure.

- (i) **Do you think that “countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income.” Why?**

Ans.

Yes, to some extent I agree with this statement. It is because more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income.

- (ii) **What is the criterion used by the world bank in classifying the countries? How does it calculate?**

Ans.

The average income or per capita income is the criterion used by the world bank in classifying the countries. Average income is the total income of the country divided by its total population.

- (iii) **Total income is not such a useful measure for comparison between countries, why?**

Ans.

- Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell what an average person is likely to earn.
- It is difficult to compare between different countries of different sizes and population.