



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Sub: ECONOMICS
Chapter-1 Question Bank:1	Topic: DEVELOPMENT	Year: 2026-27

1	What are the various characteristics or aspects of development? Illustrate with suitable examples. Ans: The different characteristics of development are as follows: Different persons can have different developmental goals: - Development does not mean the same thing for everyone. People seek things that fulfil their desires or aspirations. Example: Development for a landless rural labourer might be more days of work and better wages but a prosperous farmer needs high support prices for their crops and cheap labourers. 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 big dams for more electricity, but this may submerge land and displace tribal people. They may prefer small check dams or tanks for irrigation. People look at a mix of goals for development: - - For development, people look for a mix of goals. Besides income (material things), the quality of life also depends on non-material things like a pollution-free environment, good health, equality, freedom, security, love, respect etc. Example: Before accepting a job, a person considers not only income but also facilities for his family, working atmosphere, opportunity to learn, sense of security etc.
2	"For development, people look at a mix of goals". Support the statement with three suitable examples. Ans. - It is true that for development, people look at a mix of goals. Besides income (material things), the non-material things like freedom, respect, peace, equality, security, etc. are also important for development. We can understand this with the following example. - If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. So, in this case other than the income from the job, dignity is an important goal. - Before accepting a job, a person considers not only income but also facilities for his family, working atmosphere, opportunity to learn, sense of security etc. - A low-paying but secure job provides stability and a sense of security, while a high-paying job without security and with long hours reduces freedom and family time. This shows that people value not just income, but also job security and work-life balance for development.

3	Why is Average Income taken as the criteria for measuring development? OR ‘Total income is not a useful measure for comparison between countries.’ Justify. Ans: Total income is not a useful measure for comparing countries because: • Since countries have different populations, the total income does not show how much an average person earns. • It is difficult to compare countries of different sizes and populations using total income. • Therefore, we use average income, which is the total income of a country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.																																										
4	Evaluate the limitations of using per capita income as the main criterion for measuring a country’s development. OR Are there any limitations to the use of Per capita income (Average Income)? Illustrate with suitable examples. Ans: The limitations of average income are as follows; • It does not show the distribution of income between the rich and the poor. Example: Two countries may have the same average income. In country A, income is shared equally, but in country B, most people are poor and one person is very rich. Hence, it does not tell how this income is distributed among people. • It hides income inequalities in a country. • It does not measure various facilities and services that affect quality of life such as education, health etc.																																										
5	Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow: <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>4139</td><td>64</td><td>61</td><td>60</td><td>126</td></tr><tr><td>Myanmar</td><td>1134</td><td>66</td><td>90</td><td>48</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>Pakistan</td><td>2845</td><td>65</td><td>50</td><td>35</td><td>134</td></tr><tr><td>Bangladesh</td><td>1984</td><td>68</td><td>41</td><td>53</td><td>137</td></tr><tr><td>Sri Lanka</td><td>4390</td><td>74</td><td>91</td><td>69</td><td>93</td></tr></table> Questions: 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? Ans: 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, (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	4139	64	61	60	126	Myanmar	1134	66	90	48	130	Pakistan	2845	65	50	35	134	Bangladesh	1984	68	41	53	137	Sri Lanka	4390	74	91	69	93
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	4139	64	61	60	126																																						
Myanmar	1134	66	90	48	130																																						
Pakistan	2845	65	50	35	134																																						
Bangladesh	1984	68	41	53	137																																						
Sri Lanka	4390	74	91	69	93																																						

6	Explain the following terms: - a) Infant Mortality Rate b) Literacy Rate c) Net Attendance Ratio Ans: 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 age group of 15-17 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group
7	“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. OR Highlight three significant non-material goals that people seek for development, besides income. Ans: Yes, I agree. Money cannot buy all the goods and services one needs to live well. Because, • 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, respect etc. • It shows that material goods are not the only requirement to live well.
8	Why are public facilities needed for the development of the country? Explain any four facilities. Ans: 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: - • Basic Education: - Government should open schools and provide other facilities so that all children have a chance to study. • Basic Health Facilities: - Government provides hospitals, vaccine programmes to maintain 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 rate to the lower income group.

9	Public facilities are essential for a country's development. On the basis of this statement, analyse why a state like Kerala, with a lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than a high-income state like Haryana. Ans. The case of Kerala and Haryana proves that public facilities are more crucial for human development than just high income. • Income vs. Other Criteria: Haryana has a higher per capita income than Kerala. However, when we look at other crucial attributes, the situation is different. • Health Indicator (IMR): The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Kerala was only 6 (per 1000 live births (2020), while in Haryana it was 28. This shows that despite lower average income, Kerala has better healthcare. • Education Indicator (Literacy): The Literacy Rate in Kerala was 94% (in 2017-18), whereas in Haryana, it was 82%. • The reason for this difference is that Kerala has an adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Therefore, Kerala's better human development ranking is a direct result of its superior public facilities.										
10	In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank? Ans: The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from the one used by the World Bank in following ways: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)</th><th>WORLD BANK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> • It measures development on the basis of education, health and per capita income </td><td> • It measures development on the basis of per capita income. </td></tr> <tr> <td> • It ranks the countries like first, second, third etc. </td><td> • It classifies the countries into three categories: rich countries, middle income countries and low-income countries. </td></tr> <tr> <td> • It is a broader framework to measure development </td><td> • It is a narrow framework to measure development. </td></tr> <tr> <td> • It publishes the Human Development Report </td><td> • It publishes the World Development Report. </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	WORLD BANK	• It measures development on the basis of education, health and per capita income	• It measures development on the basis of per capita income.	• It ranks the countries like first, second, third etc.	• It classifies the countries into three categories: rich countries, middle income countries and low-income countries.	• It is a broader framework to measure development	• It is a narrow framework to measure development.	• It publishes the Human Development Report	• It publishes the World Development Report.
UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	WORLD BANK										
• It measures development on the basis of education, health and per capita income	• It measures development on the basis of per capita income.										
• It ranks the countries like first, second, third etc.	• It classifies the countries into three categories: rich countries, middle income countries and low-income countries.										
• It is a broader framework to measure development	• It is a narrow framework to measure development.										
• It publishes the Human Development Report	• It publishes the World Development Report.										
11	Mention the formula to calculate the BMI (Body Mass Index). Ans. Body mass index (BMI) is a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters. $BMI = \frac{weight(kg)}{height^2(m^2)}$										

12	“The 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 of development? Discuss. OR Explain the importance of sustainable development with reference to groundwater by giving an example. Ans: • Sustainable development aims at economic development without damaging the environment and conserving resources for the future. • Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance. • For example, groundwater is a renewable resource. Recent evidence many parts of the country are overusing it. In about 300 districts, water levels have fallen over 4 metres in 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, sustainable development ensures long-term growth without reducing the quality of life for future generations.
13	“Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.” Justify the statement. OR Is it correct to say that environmental degradation is not just a national issue? Illustrate. Ans: • Environmental degradation affects everyone and does not respect national or state boundaries. It is no longer just a regional or national issue • Sustainability of development is essential for all mankind and it is our common responsibility to save the environment. • Global warming, acid rain, etc., are not to be controlled by one nation; they require global cooperation. • Scientists, economists, and social experts are working together to find solutions for a sustainable future.