



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

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| Class: X | Department: Social Science | Sub: ECONOMICS |
| Chapter-1 Question Bank:1 | Topic: DEVELOPMENT | Year: 2023-24 |

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| 1 | <p>What is Development? Explain different aspects or characteristics of Development?</p> <p>Ans: Development refers to progress or any positive change in a person's life or society or country. Different characteristics of development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different persons can have different developmental goals.• What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.• For development people may look at a mix of goals. Income is the most important component of development but along with income, people also seek equal treatment, good health, peace and security etc. |
| 2 | <p>Why do aspirations differ from individuals?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objectives or desires are set on the basis of educational background, income, social status, opportunities and the localities a person comes from.• Since these factors vary from people to people, aspirations also differ. |
| 3 | <p>"For development, people look at a mix of goals". Support the statement with suitable examples.</p> <p>Ans. For development people look for a mix of goals. Income or money is one of the main goals of almost everyone. Along with money people need many non-material things also.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• People look for a clean pollution free environment.• They want good health to lead a happy life.• We need respect and recognition in society.• Love, care and affection are also needed for good living.• Peaceful environment is needed. |
| 4 | <p>Apart from salary, what other goals can you have in mind while taking up a new job?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Security• Working atmosphere• Opportunity to learn• Facilities available for family• Additional benefits Like paid leaves, provident fund etc. |
| 5 | <p>Explain common, different and conflicting developmental goals by giving appropriate examples.</p> <p>Ans. Development goals may be common, different or conflicting. (i) Common goals: There are some needs which are common to all like income, freedom, equality, security, respect, friendship, etc.</p> |

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| | <p>(ii) Different goals: Development or progress does not mean the same thing for every individual. Each individual has his own idea of development. For example, development for a farmer might be better irrigation facilities; for an unemployed youth it may mean better employment opportunities, etc.</p> <p>(iii) Conflicting goals: What may be development for some, may become destruction for some others. For example, Industrialists may demand more dam construction to get a regular supply of electricity. But this is conflicting and destructive for others because the construction of the dam may cause biological and cultural loss to the local inhabitants, they may have to be displaced from that area.</p> |
| 6 | <p>What are the main criteria used for comparing countries and why is it used? Ans: Main criteria used for comparing countries is their income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. • This assumes 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 of the most important attributes for comparing countries. |
| 7 | <p>Point out the difference between Total Income and Per capita Income Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total income refers to the income of all the residents of the country. • Per capita income is the total income of the country divided by its total population. • Per capita income is also called Average Income. |
| 8 | <p>Why is Average Income taken as the criteria for measuring development? OR Why do not take Total Income as a criterion for measuring development? Ans: For measuring development using Total income (National Income) has certain limitations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different countries have different populations, so a country with a large population will have a higher national income, moreover the bigger size of a country results in higher national income. • This makes it difficult to compare between different countries of different size and population. • Therefore, Average Income is used to know whether people of one country are better off according to individual earning capacity. |
| 9 | <p>Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development. Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total income is not a useful measure for comparison between countries. Since countries have different populations, comparing total income does not tell what an average person is likely to earn. Hence, we use average income which is the total income of the country divided by total population. • The defect of average as a measure is that it does not show the distribution of income between the rich and the poor. • Two countries may have the same average income but in one country almost every family may enjoy more or less the same kind of income, whereas in the other, some may be very rich and others very poor. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: In terms of development, we can take the example of India, where the metro towns are full of high-rise buildings and shopping malls while some villages have not yet been provided with a basic necessity like electricity. • Therefore, it hides disparities. • Moreover, it does not measure various facilities and services that influence quality of life like education, health etc. |
| 10 | <p>Why is the Per capita Income of different countries calculated in dollars and not in their own currencies by the World Bank?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Per capita income of different countries is calculated in dollars and not in their own currencies because the dollar has been the strongest and stablest currency since the end of the 2nd World War and it becomes easy to compare the per capita incomes of various countries when these are converted into a common currency, i.e., US dollar (\$).</p> |
| 11 | <p>Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Haryana. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare States. Do you agree? Discuss.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per capita income is not a useful criterion at all to measure the human development ranking of a state. High per capita income is not the only attribute to a good quality life. • Money cannot buy all the essential things required for a good life like Pollution-free atmosphere to ensure good health, protection from infectious diseases, lowering of mortality rate, promotion of literacy, etc. • In order to achieve these, joint efforts have to be made by all members of a community, be it rich or poor. <p>Kerala ranks higher compared to Haryana even with a lower per capita income because—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infant mortality rate is lower ▪ literacy rate is higher and ▪ Total number of children attending school is higher. |
| 12 | <p>Explain the following terms: -</p> <p>a) Infant Mortality Rate</p> <p>b) Literacy Rate</p> <p>c) Net Attendance Ratio</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b) Literacy Rate: It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.</p> <p>c) Net Attendance Ratio: It is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.</p> |
| 13 | <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 following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP measures development on the parameters of education, health and per capita income whereas World Bank measures the same only on the basis of per capita income. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP ranks the countries on the basis of development whereas the World Bank classifies them into three categories: rich countries, middle income countries and poor countries. • UNDP has a broader framework to measure development whereas World Bank has a narrow framework to measure the same. • UNDP publishes the Human Development Report whereas the World Bank publishes the World Development Report. |
| 14 | <p>What does HDI stand for? Explain the main criteria of measuring HDI according to the UNDP Report of 1990.</p> <p>Ans: HDI stands for Human Development Index. It is a tool developed by the United Nations to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions.</p> <p>Main criteria of measuring HDI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HDI is based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. • HDI determines the rank of a country by its overall achievement in three areas, i.e., life expectancy, educational level and per capita income. |
| 15 | <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: Yes, I agree with the statement because money (income) and material goods alone are not an adequate indicator of a good quality of life. 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 and guarantee good health for us. • Money cannot assure that medicines available in the market are not adulterated. • To live well one needs non-material factors such as equal treatment, freedom, security, equal opportunity to learn, a pollution free environment, good and safe working conditions etc. |
| 16 | <p>Why are public facilities needed for the development of the country? Explain any four facilities.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Four major facilities given by 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 basic quality of life. • Law and Order Facility/Security- 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 - 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 or poor people. Functioning of these facilities are dependent on community awareness and public cooperation. |

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| 17 | <p>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.</p> $BMI = \frac{\text{weight (kg)}}{\text{height}^2 (m^2)}$ |
| 18 | <p>Explain the importance of Sustainable development with reference to groundwater by giving an example. Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained 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. • In the case of groundwater, we have utilized it to the maximum. It is a natural resource which is replenished by nature. People living in the areas with surplus water reserves should take care of its conservation. • Efforts should be made not to overuse or degrade the quality of water. Recent evidence shows that groundwater is under serious threat of disappearance. If suitable steps are not taken, it can pose serious consequences. • 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. |
| 19 | <p>What is meant by 'Overusing a Resource'? Explain with examples. Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Overusing a Resource' means more uses of the resource than it is replenished by nature. • Let us consider groundwater. It is an example of renewable resources. • These resources are replenished by nature. However, even these resources may be overused. • In the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. • This is what Indian states have done. For example, farmers of Punjab have overused the groundwater. This has led to lowering of the water table. |
| 20 | <p>"Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement. 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. • These days it is a matter of discussion among different countries of the world. • Global warming, acid rain, etc., are not to be controlled by one nation. It is a global matter of thinking and finding the solutions. |