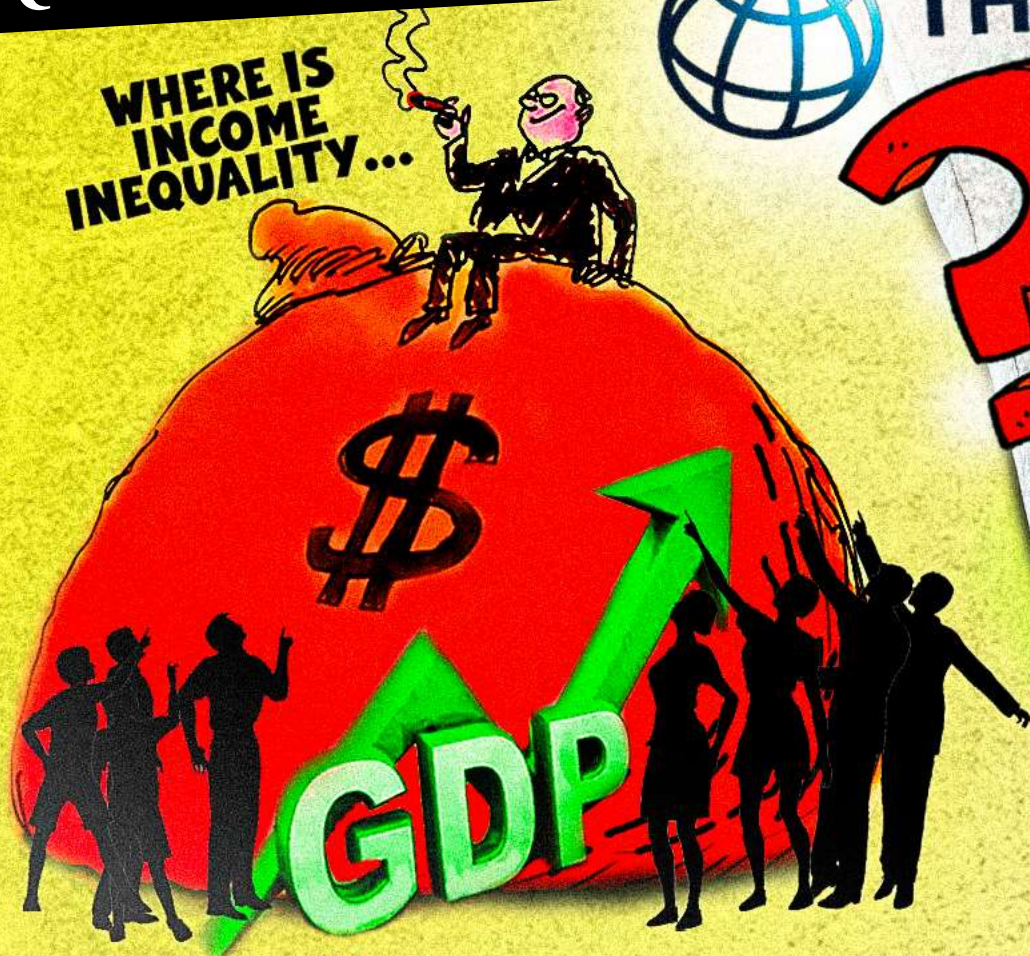


CBSE 10th Class - Economics - Chapter 1

Development

Questions & Answers

WHERE IS
INCOME
INEQUALITY...



THE WORLD BANK



DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

HDI



Q1. Development of a country can generally be determined by

- (i) its per capita income
- (ii) its average literacy level
- (iii) health status of its people
- (iv) all the above

Q2. Which of the following neighboring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

- (i) Bangladesh
- (ii) Sri Lanka
- (iii) Nepal
- (iv) Pakistan

Q3. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

- (i) Rs 7500
- (ii) Rs 3000
- (iii) Rs 2000
- (iv) Rs 6000

Q4. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?

The World Bank stated that a country's level of development is closely correlated with its per capita income (PCI). World Bank classifies countries on the basis of PCI or Average Income.

Limitations of PCI criterion

- ✓ *Income inequality within a population is not taken into account by per capita income.*
- ✓ *Indicators of per capita income do not take into account the cost of living in various areas or nations.*
- ✓ *The economic activities that take place in the informal sector may not be fully reflected in calculations of per capita income.*
- ✓ *An in-depth understanding of a nation's development might not be possible with just per capita income.*

Hence, Average income (or PCI) is useful for comparison but it does not tell us how this income is distributed among people.



Q5. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

- ✓ *The UNDP focuses on multiple aspects of development, such as income, health, education and life expectancy to capture the general well-being of people. While World Bank bases its world Development report on Per Capita Incomes only.*
- ✓ *UNDP publishes HDI which ranks countries as per their performance on social indicators. While WB's World Development report classifies countries into categories (Rich, Medium and Poor Countries) based on average income.*
- ✓ *UNDP includes a broader meaning of development in comparison to World Development report.*

Q6. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

We use averages for comparison between two countries, two persons or any two or more things.

There are the following limitations to the use of averages :

- ✓ *Averages do not tell us about similarities or differences between two countries or persons or things.*
- ✓ *By averages only one aspect income, size etc. in case of country, marks or participation in sports activities etc. in case of student, can be compared. All aspects or achievements are not compared.*
- ✓ *It does not give true picture of different countries, persons or things. For example, students differ in height, health, talents and interests. The healthiest student may not be the most intelligent or topper in studies. Similar, a country may be ahead than the other country in one field but may lag behind in the other field. So averages do not give the correct picture.*

Q7. 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.

- ✓ *Though per capita income is not the only criterion and it has limitations, we cannot say that it is not useful at all. Human development ranking is determined using a combination of factors such as health status, education level, and income*
- ✓ *Kerala with a low per capita income than Haryana has a better human development ranking than Haryana because Kerala has a high Literacy rate, low infant mortality rate, good health facilities, etc.*
- ✓ *Per capita income is not the only indicator to measure state development, other indicators are also a must for the development of a state as a whole. Haryana has more per capita income than Kerala but Kerala has high ranking due to above-mentioned factors*
 - ✓ *Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.*
 - ✓ *Sometimes, it is better to have collective services like security for the whole locality than to have individual security for one's own house. Again a school may be opened for the children of the whole community than for one or two children of a rich person.*
 - ✓ *Thus it is clear that the states development should not be compared on the basis of per capita income – alone.*



Q8. Find out the present sources of energy that are used by the people in India. What could be the other possibilities fifty years from now?

- ✓ The present sources of energy that are used by the people of India are electricity, coal, crude oil, cow dung and solar energy.
- ✓ Other possibilities fifty years from now, could include ethanol, bio-diesel, nuclear energy and better utilization of wind energy, especially with the imminent danger of oil resources running out.

Q9. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

The issue of sustainable development has emerged from rapid industrialization of the world in the past century. It is felt that economic growth and industrialization have led to the reckless exploitation of natural resources. Sustainable Development is important because:

- ✓ By being sustainable, development meets current needs without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- ✓ It acknowledges that all social groups, especially the weak and marginalized ones, should also benefit from development.
- ✓ Human welfare and the health of the natural environment are interdependent, and sustainable development acknowledges this.
- ✓ Economic resilience and sustainability go hand in hand.

Q 10. “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.

- ✓ This statement is relevant to the discussion of development since both resources and development go hand in hand.
- ✓ As the statement claims, our earth has enough resources – renewable and non-renewable to satisfy everyone’s need if we use them in an economic manner.
- ✓ For the sustainability of development, the consumption and maintenance of resources is also crucial.
- ✓ We have to use the resources keeping our environment protected and clear so that there is a balance between the development and use of our resources.
- ✓ As otherwise after a certain point of time in future the development will be stagnated.

Q 11. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

- ✓ Air pollution has increased due to the emission of smoke from factories and vehicles.
- ✓ There is an increase in water pollution due to shops and small factories in residential areas.
- ✓ There is noise pollution due to the use of loudspeakers at night and blowing of horns unnecessarily on the roads by different vehicles.
- ✓ Due to over utilization of underground water resource, many of our cities and areas are now declared zero water zones.
- ✓ Improper farming methods and over farming degraded our lands.

Q 12.

*Explained in Class.
Refer Class notes*

Q 13. The following table shows the proportion of adults (aged 15 - 49 years) whose BMI is below normal (BMI <18.5 Kg/m²) in India. It is based on a survey of various states for the year 2019-21. Look at the table and answer the following questions.

State	Male(%)	Female(%)
Kerala	8.5	10
Karnataka	17	21
Madhya Pradesh	28	28
All States	20	23



- Compare the nutritional level of people in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.
- Can you guess why around one-fifth of people in the country are undernourished even though it is argued that there is enough food in the country? Describe in your own words.

(i) The above figures represent the nutritional status of the people of Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. According to this, 8.5 percent of men and 10 percent of women in Kerala are undernourished, while 28 percent of men and 28 percent of women in Madhya Pradesh are undernourished. This means that more people in Madhya Pradesh are more undernourished as compared to Kerala.

(ii) Despite having sufficient food grains in the country, almost 22 percent of the people of the country are undernourished because still about 22 percent of the people are below the poverty line. These people are not even able to earn enough to get food for two square meals. It can also be said that the measures of collective provisioning by govt. is not enough for these people. That's why despite the availability of food grains in the country, they are not able to buy it and they remain 'undernourished'.

Q. Which is the most common method of measuring economic development?

- (a) Profit loss
- (b) Income
- (c) Sales
- (d) Import-export

Q. Which of the following is the most important component for comparing different countries?

- (a) Population
- (b) Income
- (c) Per capita income
- (d) Resources

Q. Human Development Report is published by

- (a) UNDP
- (b) World Bank
- (c) IMF
- (d) WHO

Q. Which of the following countries has higher HDI rank than India?

- (a) Sri Lanka
- (b) Nepal
- (c) Myanmar
- (d) Pakistan

Q. Different persons could havenotions of a country's development.

- (a) different as well as conflicting
- (b) Same
- (c) Indifferent
- (d) No

Q. HDI stands for 'Human Development Index' that focuses on :

- (a) life expectancy
- (b) gross enrolment ratio for three levels of schooling
- (c) national income
- (d) All the above

Q. Which one of the following is not a feature of developing country?

- (a) Agriculture as the major occupation
- (b) High technological development
- (c) Mass poverty
- (d) Mass illiteracy

Q. Countries with per capita income of US\$ per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries?

- A. 12,126
- B. 11246
- C. 12056
- D. 10056

Q. is the total income of the country divided by its total population?

- A. per capita income
- B. Gross income
- C. Net income
- D. Total income



Q. What will be the top priority in the developmental goal of a landless labourers?

- (a) Expansion of rural banking
- (b) More days of work and better wages
- (c) Metal roads for transportation
- (d) Establishment of a high school

Q. Development goals of different sections of our society can be achieved by:

- (a) Force
- (b) Democratic political process
- (c) Violent agitation
- (d) Terrorism

Q. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, which criterion is used in classifying countries?

- A. Total income
- B. Gross income
- C. per capita income
- D. Net income

Q. Pick out the correct meaning listed below to define 'average income'.

- (a) Average income of the country means the total income of the country.
- (b) The average income in a country is the income of only employed people.
- (c) The average income is the same as per capita income.
- (d) The average income includes the value of property held.

Q. Countries with per capita income of US\$ ____ or less are called low-income countries (2022-23).

- A. 995
- B. 1085
- C. 955
- D. 855

Q. Which category does India come under?

- A. High-income countries
- B. Low middle-income countries
- C. Low-income countries
- D. High middle-income countries

Q. The developmental goal for a girl from a rich family is:

- (a) to get more days of work
- (b) to get as much freedom as her brother gets
- (c) to get electricity
- (d) to get better wages

Q. What can money not buy you?

- A. Medicines
- B. Water
- C. Pollution-free environment
- D. Organic food



Q. Which one of the following is a developmental goal for industrialists?

- (a) To get more days of work
- (b) To get better wages
- (c) To get more electricity
- (d) All the above

Q. Groundwater is an example ofresources?

- A. Renewable
- B. Non-renewable
- C. Protected
- D. Reserve

Q. Human Development Index compares countries based on which of the following levels of the people?

- (a) Educational level
- (b) Health status
- (c) Per capita Income
- (d) All the above

Q. Cause of high infant mortality rate is :

- (a) inadequate facilities of health
- (b) lack of infrastructural facilities
- (c) lack of awareness
- (d) both (a) and (b)

Q. Per Capita Income is calculated in for all countries?

- A. Pounds
- B. Euros
- C. Dollars
- D. Rupees

Q. Why does Kerala have a low Infant Mortality Rate?

- A. adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities
- B. Suitable climate
- C. Pollution Free environment
- D. Good water

Q. Over the past decade or so,indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development?

- A. Health and nutrition
- B. health and education
- C. Child development
- D. Human development

Q. Which one of the following criteria is the basis to measure the development of a country according to UNDP?

- (a) Per capita income
- (b) Educational levels of the people
- (c) Health status of the people
- (d) All the above

Q. Kerala has low Infant Mortality Rate because:

- (a) it has good climatic condition
- (b) it has adequate infrastructure
- (c) it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities
- (d) it has poor net attendance ratio



Q. Which one of the following states has the highest Human Development Index (HDI)?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) West Bengal

Q. Proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group is called as

- (a) Knowledge rate
- (b) Literacy rate
- (c) Attendance rate
- (d) Excellence Rate

Q. Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. A fair and just path for all should be achieved. Interpret the concept being discussed here.

- (a) Social development
- (b) Cultural development
- (c) National development
- (d) Economic development

Q. Read the given data and find out which country has the most equitable distribution of income.

Countries	Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2018					
	Citizen I	Citizen II	Citizen III	Citizen IV	Citizen V	Average
Country A	10500	11200	10800	11000	10700	10,840
Country B	600	5000	600	600	600	1,480
Country C	550	10500	400	7500	2000	4,190
Country D	800	4800	700	5000	750	2,410

- a. Country A
- b. Country B
- c. Country C
- d. Country D

Q. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of _____ as a proportion of 100 live children born in that particular year.

- a) four years
- b) one year
- c) two years
- d) three years

Q. Proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group is termed as

- (a) Education index
- (b) Mortality ratio
- (c) Literacy rate
- (d) Gross enrolment ratio

Q. Since countries have different _____, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.

- a) economic policies
- b) reserves
- c) resources
- d) populations

Q. Which of the following statements about money are true?

- a) Money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment.
- b) Money cannot ensure that you get unadulterated medicines.
- c) Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases.
- d) All of the above.

Q. In the data for the Per capita income of Haryana, Kerala, Bihar-which state has the lowest per capita income?

- A. Haryana
- B. Kerala
- C. Bihar
- D. All equal

Q. How can we find out if we are properly nourished?

- A. Through good weight and scale
- B. Body Mass Index
- C. Nutrient table
- D. Height and weight table

Q. Per capita income is:

- (a) income per person
- (b) income per family
- (c) income per earning person
- (d) income per month



Q. Literacy rate measures the proportion of the literate population in the _____ age group.

- a) 10 and above
- b) 21 and above
- c) 7 and above
- d) 18 and above

Q. Countries with higher income are than others with less income.

- (a) Less developed
- (b) More developed
- (c) Less stronger
- (d) More organized

Q. Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of the age group _____ attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.

- a) 17 and 18 years
- b) 9 and 10 years
- c) 12 and 13 years
- d) 14 and 15 years

Q. If BMI is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered

- (a) overweight
- (b) long height
- (c) under nourished
- (d) short height

Q. If the Body Mass Index (BMI) is _____, then the adult person would be considered overweight.

- a) more than 18
- b) more than 30
- c) more than 45
- d) more than 25

Q. HDI Rank of India in the world out of 191 countries in 2022 was

- (a) 132
- (b) 126
- (c) 130
- (d) 125

Q. If the Body Mass Index (BMI) is _____, then the adult person would be considered undernourished.

- a) less than 18.5
- b) less than 10.5
- c) less than 25.5
- d) less than 28.5

Q. Number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year is known as

- (a) Death rate
- (b) Survival rate
- (c) Infant mortality rate
- (d) Life death rate



Q. What is BMI ? Write its formula and Chart.

Body mass index (BMI) is a measure of body fat based on height and weight that applies to adult men and women. The BMI is defined as the body mass divided by the square of the body height, and is expressed in units of kg/m².

$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{(\text{Height})^2}$$



Short & Long
Q&As

Q. “Development goals can be Conflicting goals.” Explain with examples.

Conflicting goals means some times two people or groups of people may seek things as their development, that are conflicting. Ex,

- ✓ A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother and he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this.
- ✓ Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams but this may submerge the land and disturb the lives of people who are displaced, such as tribals.

Q. “Average income is an important criterion for development.” Explain.

In understanding the development of countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.

- ✓ Countries with higher incomes are more developed than others with less income.
- ✓ This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all the things that human beings need.

Q. Write a short note on Human Development Report.

- ✓ The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- ✓ The first HDR was launched in 1990 by the Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq and Indian Nobel laureate Amartya Sen.
- ✓ Its goal was to place people at the center of the development.
- ✓ Human Development Index (HDI) was started from year 2010.
- ✓ The HDR focuses on multiple aspects of development, such as income, health, education and life expectancy to capture the general well-being of people.



Q. Explain how the development goals and aspirations of landless rural laborers, prosperous farmers, and poor farmers who depend only on rain are different.

Explained in Class.

Refer Class notes

Q. Why do different people have different notions of development? Explain.

- ✓ Different people have different goals, because their life situation differs from each other, people come from diverse background and see things that are most important for them.
- ✓ Different people have different dreams and aspirations.
- ✓ The economic, social and cultural needs of every person change accordingly.
- ✓ People set their goals according to the changing circumstances and the prevailing situation.
- ✓ For example, the development goal of a boy from a rich urban family would be to get admission to a reputed college whereas the development goal of a girl from a rich urban family would be to get as much freedom as her brother.

Q. What is Sustainable Development ?

- ✓ Sustainable development refers to meeting the needs of today without compromising the needs of tomorrow. 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.
- ✓ When we overuse a resource it would not be available to the future generations. So sustainability ensures that the resource is not overused and helps the future generation to get their part.

Q. What is development? What are two aspects of development?

Development is a situation that can fulfill the aspiration or desires of people. It is the progress or improvement in the lifestyle of the people.

- ✓ Two aspects of development are:
- ✓ Different people can have different development goals.
- ✓ What may be development for one may not be development for others.



Q. “National development of a country depends on the availability of public facilities.” Explain.

- ✓ *Public facilities are those provided by the government instead of individuals or private sources.*
- ✓ *For this reason, they may be either highly subsidized or totally free of cost.*
- ✓ *They are important because many persons do not have enough income to be able to avail the facilities provided by the private sector resulting in difficulties faced like inadequate healthcare, poor nutrition, lack of education, etc.*

Out of many the two important public facilities available in India are:

- ✓ *The public distribution system (PDS) provides fair average quality food grains and other essential items to the weaker section of the population at subsidized prices.*
- ✓ *Health care in government hospitals and dispensaries is provided to all at a subsidized rate. This helps poor to avail healthcare benefits. Thus in countries like India public facilities plays an important role in achieving National Development goals.*

Q. What are the criteria used by the UNDP for classifying countries?

Or,

Q. Explain the meaning of HDI. Mention three components of measuring HDI.

The human development index is a composite index of the achievements of a nation in terms of important variables such as longevity of life, Literacy, standard of living and quality of life.

HDI is calculated on the basis of:

- ✓ *Per capita income: It is calculated by dividing the total national income of a country by the total population.*
- ✓ *Life expectancy: It is the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth in a country.*
- ✓ *Gross enrolment ratio for three levels: It means the enrolment ratio for primary schools, secondary schools, and higher education beyond the secondary level.*

Q. “Money in your pocket may not buy all goods and services you need to live well.” Is it true or false? Explain.

- ✓ *Money cannot buy us a pollution-free environment.*
- ✓ *Money cannot buy us a disease-free life and might not be able to get protection from infectious diseases.*
- ✓ *Besides money, people also like to have equal treatment in society, freedom, dignity, and honor in their lives, which money cannot buy them.*



Q. What is average Income? What are its uses.

- ✓ Average income is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income (PCI).
- ✓ It is generally used to compare the income levels of different countries or regions. It also gives a basic idea about the level of economic development in that country.
- ✓ Hence, Average income is useful for comparison but it does not tell us how this income is distributed among people.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Average Income} \\ \text{Or} \\ \text{PCI} = \frac{\text{Total income of the country}}{\text{Total Population}} \end{array}$$

GDP of a Country*



Q. What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

- ✓ GDP is the sum total of the monetary value of all final goods & services produced in any specific area (like country or state) in a given time period (like yearly or quarterly etc).
- ✓ It is one of the measure to understand the economic growth of a country as a whole.
- ✓ It gives very less idea about the development of a country or region.

Q. Define Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).

Purchasing power parity is a comparison of the prices of specific goods & services in different countries and is used to compare the absolute purchasing power of the countries' currencies in its own domestic market.

Q. Define IMR, Literacy Rate, Net attendance Ratio.

- ✓ Infant Mortality Rate (or 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.
- ✓ Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.
- ✓ Net Attendance Ratio 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.



Q. Write short note on Human Development Report (HDR).

- ✓ The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report published by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). It compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
- ✓ The first HDR was launched in 1990 by the Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq and Indian Nobel laureate Amartya Sen. Its goal was to place people at the center of the development.
- ✓ Human Development Index (HDI) was started from 2010.

HDI is a index (list) that ranks countries on average achievement in human development taking into account three indicators:

• Life expectancy at birth **Health**

• Expected years of schooling
• Mean years of schooling **Education**

• Gross national income (GNI) **Income**

Q. Find out the present sources of energy that are used by the people in India. What could be the other possibilities fifty years from now?

- ✓ The present sources of energy that are used by the people of India are electricity, coal, crude oil, cow dung and solar energy.
- ✓ Other possibilities fifty years from now, could include Solar power, ethanol, bio-diesel, nuclear energy and better utilization of wind energy, especially with the imminent danger of oil resources running out.

Q. State the goals of development other than income.

The goals of development other than income are:

- ✓ Health & Education
- ✓ Happiness
- ✓ Freedom.
- ✓ Security.
- ✓ Respect.
- ✓ Equal Treatment. Etc.





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