



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: X</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Sub: ECONOMICS</b>
<b>Chapter-1</b> <b>Question Bank:1</b>	<b>Topic: DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>Year: 2022-2023</b>

1	<p><b>What is development? Explain different aspects or characteristics of development?</b></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"><li>• Different persons can have different developmental goals.</li><li>• What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.</li><li>• For development people may look at 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.</li></ul>
2	<p><b>What is 'Economic development'?</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A sustained increase in real per capita income that promotes economic welfare by reducing poverty, unemployment and inequalities in distribution of income</li></ul>
3	<p><b>Why do aspirations differ from individuals?</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Objectives or desires are set on the basis of educational background, income, social status, opportunities and the localities from a person come.</li><li>• Since these factors varies from people to people, aspirations also differ.</li></ul>
4	<p><b>Explain common, different and conflicting developmental goals by giving appropriate examples.</b></p> <p>Ans. Development goals may be common, different or conflicting.</p> <p><b>(i) Common goals:</b> There are some needs which are common to all like income, freedom, equality, security, respect, friendship, etc.</p> <p><b>(ii) Different goals:</b> 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><b>(iii) Conflicting goals:</b> What may be development for some, may become destruction for some others. For example, Industrialists may demand more dam construction to get regular supply of electricity. But this is conflicting and destructive for others because the construction of dam may cause biological and cultural loss to the local inhabitants, they may have to displace from that area.</p>
5	<p><b>What does national development refer to?</b></p> <p>Ans: National Development refers to the ability of a country to improve the social welfare of the people</p>

6	<p><b>What is the main criteria used for comparing countries and why it is used?</b></p> <p>Ans: Main criteria used for comparing countries is their income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income.</li> <li>• This assumes that more income means more of all things that human beings need.</li> <li>• Whatever people like and should have, they will be able to get with greater income</li> <li>• So, greater income itself is considered to be one of the most important attributes for comparing countries.</li> </ul>
7	<p><b>Point out the difference between Total Income and Per capita Income</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total income refers to income of all the residents of the country</li> <li>• Per capita income is the total income of the country divided by its total population.</li> <li>• Per capita income is also called as Average Income</li> </ul>
8	<p><b>Why Average Income is taken as the criteria for measuring development?</b></p> <p>Ans: For measuring development using National Income has certain limitations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different countries have different population, so a country with large population will have a higher national income, moreover the bigger size of a country results in higher national income</li> <li>• This makes it difficult to compare between different countries of different size and population</li> <li>• Therefore, Average income is used to know whether people of one country are better off according to individual earning capacity</li> </ul>
9	<p><b>Why is per capita income of different countries calculated in dollars and not in their own currencies by the World Bank?</b></p> <p>Ans: 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>
10	<p><b>Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 total income of the country divided by total population.</li> <li>• The defect of average as a measure is that it does not show the distribution (dispersion) of income between the rich and the poor.</li> <li>• 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. The disparity between rich and poor is an important feature that the average measure (per capita income) does not consider.</li> </ul> <p>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</p>

11	<p><b>In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?</b></p> <p>Ans: The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from the one used by the World Bank in following ways:</p> <p>a) 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.</p> <p>b) UNDP ranks the countries on the basis of development whereas World Bank classifies them into three categories: rich countries, middle income countries and poor countries.</p> <p>c) UNDP has a broader framework to measure development whereas World Bank has a narrow framework to measure the same.</p> <p>d) UNDP publishes Human Development Report whereas World Bank publishes World Development Report</p>
12	<p><b>Explain the following terms</b></p> <p><b>a) Infant Mortality Rate</b> <b>b) Literacy Rate</b> <b>c) Net Attendance Ratio</b></p> <p>Ans: (Refer Page no.10)</p>
13	<p><b>What does HDI stand for? Explain the main criteria of measuring HDI according to UNDP Report of 1990.</b></p> <p>Ans: HDI Stand for Human Development Index. Main criteria of measuring HDI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HDI published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.</li> <li>• HDI determines the rank of a country by its overall achievement in three areas, i.e., life expectancy, educational level and per capita income</li> </ul>
14	<p><b>“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.</b></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"> <li>• Money cannot buy a pollution free and clean environment with fresh air.</li> <li>• It cannot protect us from infectious diseases and guarantee good health for us.</li> <li>• Money cannot assure that medicines available in the market are not adulterated.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
15	<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>Ans: 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</p>

	<p>the essential things required for a good life. Pollution-free atmosphere to ensure good health, protection from infectious diseases, lowering of mortality rate, promotion of literacy, etc. are essential for a good standard of living. In order to achieve these, joint efforts have to be made by all members of a community, be it rich or poor.</p> <p>Kerala ranks higher compared to Haryana even with a lower per capita income because—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infant mortality rate is lower</li> <li>• literacy rate is higher and</li> <li>• total number of children attending school is higher.</li> </ul>
16	<p><b>Why are public facilities needed for the development of the country? Explain any four facilities.</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Public facilities are those facilities which are not possible for any individual to access at economic cost, so government provides such facilities to the public to ensure quality of life and for development of the country.</p> <p>Four major facilities given by government are as follows</p> <p>(i) Basic Education- Government provides school and allied educational facilities like playground, furniture of the school etc. which are enjoyed by all.</p> <p>(ii) Basic Health Facilities -Government provides hospitals, vaccine programmes to maintain basic quality of life.</p> <p>(iii) 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.</p> <p>(iv) 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 the community awareness and public cooperation.</p>
17	<p><b>What is BMI? Explain the steps involved in the calculation of BMI</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Refer page no:13 (Activity 3)</p>
18	<p><b>Explain the importance of sustainable development with reference to groundwater by giving example.</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustained development aims at economic development without damaging the environment and at the same time conserving for the future. Resources are to be used in such a way that they are not overexploited.</li> <li>• 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 for its conservation.</li> <li>• Efforts should be made not to overuse or degrade the quality of water. Recent evidences show that groundwater is under serious threat of disappearance. If suitable steps are not taken, it can pose serious consequences.</li> </ul>