



SOCIAL STUDIES

Class 10th

(ECONOMICS)

Chapter 1: : Development



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EXERCISES

Que 1: 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

Ans: (iv) all the above

Que 2: 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

Ans: (ii) Sri Lanka

Que 3: Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹5000. If the income of three families is ₹4000, 7000 and 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

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

Ans: (iv) ₹6000

Average per capita income = ₹5000

Total income of all families = ₹5000 × 4 = ₹20000

Sum of income of three families = ₹4000 + ₹7000 + ₹3000 = ₹14000

Income of the fourth family = Total income of all families - Sum of income of three families
= ₹20000 - ₹14000 = ₹6000

Que 4: What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?

Ans: The main criterion is Per Capita Income used by the World Bank in classifying different countries. The limitations of this criterion are following:

1. Per capita income can be a useful tool for comparison but it is not accurate enough to show the distribution of income. See the table below

TABLE 1.2 COMPARISON OF TWO COUNTRIES

Country	Monthly incomes of citizens (in Rupees)					Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000	

2. It also doesn't account for various other factors such as infant mortality rate, literacy level, healthcare, etc.
3. Since the population is large, per capita income does not reveal true numbers as the population.

Que 5: In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

Ans: The World Bank's criteria are based only on per capita income. There are many limitations to this criterion. Whereas the three criteria were adopted for UNDP development. Which are following:

1. Infant mortality and healthcare facility
2. Educational level
3. Per Capita Income

UNDP's criteria for measuring development are accurate.

Que 6: Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

Ans: Average is a useful tool for making comparisons of different quantities of the same category. To know the development of a country, per capita income is the most important component. for which we use average.

Limitations:

1. The distribution of income cannot be accurately estimated from the average.
2. It hides economic inequalities.
3. The average is not accurate for a large population.

For example when we compare the income of two countries. It hides economic inequalities. See in the following table.

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	I	II	III	IV	V	
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	
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Here the average income of both the countries is 10000 while there is inequality in the distribution of income.

Que 7: Kerala, with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Punjab. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.

Ans:- Per capita income can be a useful criterion for comparison but it is not accurate to show the distribution of income. It does not include many other factors like infant mortality rate, literacy level, health care etc. Hence it should not be used for comparison of states. Despite the high per capita income in Punjab, Kerala's human development number is higher than Punjab due to high literacy rate and net attendance ratio and low infant mortality rate.

Que 8: 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?

Ans: The following sources of energy are used by the people of India:

1. **Coal:** Coal is used as a fuel in industries. Most of the coal is used to generate electricity.
2. **Petroleum:** Petroleum is used in vehicles. Diesel, kerosene, petrol etc. are obtained by refining mineral oil.
3. **Natural Gas:** Natural gas is being used in homes and industries. The gas is transported to distant places with the help of pipes.
4. **Hydroelectricity:** The electricity generated by water is called hydroelectricity. It is used extensively in homes, offices and industrial units.
5. **Other sources of energy:** There are also some new sources of energy which are being used as energy. For example, wind energy, solar energy, biogas, geothermal energy etc.

After 50 years from now, the use of energy sources like coal, petroleum and natural gas in India is likely to decrease because they have limited reserves. In the coming 50 years, the potential is more visible in solar energy, geothermal energy etc.

Que 9: Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

Ans: Sustainability means sustainable and continuous development. The development is not limited to the present generation but continues from generation to generation, is called sustainability. It is very important for development because it saves the national budget, fulfills the needs of the people, conserves natural resources, helps in the coordination between the natural resources and people and conserves natural resources for future generations.

Que 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.

Ans: This was said by Mahatma Gandhi. This means that there are so many resources on earth that if used properly, the needs of all people can be met. But if even a single greedy person will exploit the resources, then there are not enough resources to satisfy his greed. This point becomes relevant to discussion of development because we need to follow the principle of sustainability for development. This means that we should use the resources in such a way that they never run out.

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

Ans:- There are many examples of environmental degradation, some of which are as follows:

1. Industrial wastes are being dumped in rivers, lakes and seas in the name of development. Which pollutes the water.
2. Oil leakage from ships polluting the sea water.
3. Smoke from factories and motor vehicles is polluting the air.
4. Environmental problems arise due to dumping of garbage etc. by houses or other sources.
5. The use of more fertilizers in agricultural areas ends the fertile power of the land and these fertilizers pollute the land.

Que 12: For each of the items given in Table 1.6, find out which country is at the top and which is at the bottom.

Ans:

TABLE 1.6 SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2017:

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth (2017)	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above (2017)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	11,325	75.5	10.9	76
India	6,353	68.8	6.4	130
Myanmar	5,567	66.7	4.9	148
Pakistan	5,331	66.6	5.2	150
Nepal	2,471	70.6	4.9	149
Bangladesh	3,677	72.8	5.8	136

Source: Human Development Report, 2018, UNDP, New York

Per capita income: Top country- Sri Lanka, Bottom country- Myanmar

Life Expectancy at birth: Top country- Sri Lanka, Bottom country- Myanmar

Literacy rate for 15+ years population: Top Countries Sri Lanka, Bottom countries- Bangladesh.

Gross Enrolment Ratio for three levels: Top country- Sri Lanka, Bottom country- Pakistan

HDI Rank in the world: Top country- Sri Lanka, Bottom Country - Nepal.

Que 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 2015-16. 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

(i) Compare the nutritional level of people in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) Can you guess why around 20 percent of people in the country are undernourished even though it is argued country? Describe in your own words.

Ans:

(i) The nutritional level of people of Kerala is quite higher than the people of both males and females of Madhya Pradesh. Their ratio of the under-nourished is less than that of Madhya Pradesh i.e. more percent of males and females are undernourished in Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) There is enough food in the country, even then most of the people in the country are undernourished because:

- A large number of people are so poor that they cannot afford nutritious food.
- In most of the states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) does not function properly and the poor people cannot get food items at cheaper rates.