

**CBSE CLASS-X Social Science
Important Questions
Economics Chapter-1
The Story of Development**

1 marks Questions

1. The total income of the country divided by its total population is Called:

- (a) National income**
- (b) Per capital income**
- (c) Total income**
- (d) None of these**

Ans. (b) Per capital income

2. Which organization publishes the Human Development Report:

- (a) WHO**
- (b) UNDP**
- (c) WTO**
- (d) IMF**

Ans. b) UNDP

3. Development of a country generally be determined by:

- (a) its per capita income**
- (b) its literacy level**
- (b) health status of its people**
- (d) all above**

Ans. d) all above

4. As per Human Development Report 2006 which neighboring country has the highest income following –

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

Ans. (a) Sri Lanka

5. What will happen if the government fails to provide 100 days employment under NREGA?

Ans. Unemployment allowance will be given.

6. What is the main motive of Private sector enterprises?

Ans. Profit making

7. Sahara Airlines and B.S.E.S. are examples of:

Ans. Private Sector

8. In which year the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was implemented?

Ans. 2005

9. Name the neighboring country that has better performance in terms of human development than India.

Ans. Sri Lanka

10. Which age group of children is included for calculating Net Attendance Ratio?

Ans. 6 to 10 years

11. For calculating Body mass Index, weight of person is divided by what?

Ans. Square of the height

12. What is development goal of a girl from a rich urban family?

Ans. She gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.

13. What are the development goals of prosperous farmers from Punjab?

Ans. Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad.

14. Name the country where 500 tones of liquid tones of liquid toxic wastes into open air dumps.

Ans. Abidjan in Ivory Coast, a country in Africa.

15. What was the per capita income of Bihar in 2002-03?

Ans. Rs 5700

16. What was the Infant mortality rate of Punjab in 2003?

Ans. 49

17. What are the development goals of prosperous farmers from Punjab?

Ans. Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad.

18. Name the country where 500 tones of liquid tones of liquid toxic wastes into open air dumps.

Ans. Abidjan in Ivory Coast, a country in Africa.

19. What was the per capita income of Bihar in 2002-03?

Ans. Rs.5700

20. What was the Infant mortality rate of Punjab in 2003?

Ans. 49

21. What is Infant Mortality Rate?

Ans. Infant Mortality Rate 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.

22. What is Literacy rate?

Ans. Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

23. Define Net Attendance Ratio?

Ans. Net attendance ratio is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

24. In how many districts of India have reported a water level decline over 4 meters during the past 20 years?

Ans. 300 districts of India

25. Name the areas where the groundwater overuse is particularly found.

Ans. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India.

26. For how much number of years the reserves of world will be last?

Ans. 43 years

27. What is meant by HDI rank?

Ans. The HDI rank of a country indicates the place of the country in relation to other countries in field of human development.

28. What is environment degradation?

Ans. Environment degradation refers to the degradation of natural resources and pollution.

29. Why do different people have different goals for development?

Ans. Different people have different goals for development because:

Different people have different aspiration and desire. Some may like to have more income and better quality of education for their children, while others may require no social discrimination and high support price for their crops. So according to the living conditions and the environment in which the person stays, he or she pursue for the goals. People seek things that are most important for them i.e., that which can fulfill their aspiration or desires.

30. Why average income is taken into consideration instead of total income while making comparison between countries?

Ans. The total income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. For comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since countries have different population, comparing total income will not tell us what an average people is likely to earn. Hence we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. So, $\text{Average income} = \frac{\text{Total income}}{\text{Total population}}$ The average income is also called per capita income.

3 marks Questions

1. Write a paragraph on your nation that what should India do, to become a developed country?

Ans. (i) Control the rate of increasing population.

(ii) Use of latest technology, irrigation facility, chemical fertilizers, and all information should be provided to farmers.

(iii) New economic policy, international trade, liberalization and globalization should be adopted sincerely and effectively.

(iv) Adequate facilities related with infrastructure, education, health, electricity, water, transport etc should be provided to all people of all regions and areas.

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

Ans. Per capita income is the main criteria used by World Bank.

Limitations of per capita income:

- It enables to show how income is distributed among the people of the country.
 - Cost of pollution is not considered in this average.
 - Some other important aspects like infant mortality rate, literacy rate, net attendance ratio etc are not considered while calculating per capita income.
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3. Do all persons have the same notion of development? Explain.

Ans. 1. No, all persons have not same notion of development.

2. All the persons have their own different development notions.

3. It differs from person to person.

4. The notion of development of one person may not be development notion of other person.

5. The development notion of a student may not be the development notion of a teacher.

4. Explain the important aspects of our lives that are important than income.

Ans. 1. Besides higher income, people also want to seek other important non-material things.

2. For instance people want to have equal treatment, freedom, security, respect in the society, tension-free life, affectionate behavior and they dislike discrimination.

3. All these are important non material goals.

5. Explain the goals of different persons may sometime be conflicting.

Ans. 1. It is possible that two different categories of people may seek things which are conflicting to each other.

2. For instance a new generation girl would like to have as much freedom as her brother and expects that her brother should also share in the households.

3. Similarly workers in a factory are interested in higher wages and more facilities.

6. Explain any three limitations of per capita income?

Ans. 1. Since per capita income is an average measure, it is possible that with the increase in income the rich may become richer and poor poorer.

2. It is thus possible that with the increase in per capita income greater inequality in the distribution of income may crop up.

3. Average income is undoubtedly useful comparison but it does not tell us how income is distributed among people in a country, it may hide disparities.

7. What is the main concern with regard to sustainable development?

Ans. 1. The main concern of the sustainable development is to save the resources from its depletion.

2. Development should take place but not at the cost of environment.

3. Resources should be reserved for future generations.

8. What is environment degradation? Give a few examples?

Ans. 1. Environment degradation refers to the degradation of natural resources and pollution.

2. Global warming is the result of environment degradation.

3. Depletion of resources is also an example of environment degradation.

4. Extinction of flora and fauna is also an example of environment degradation.

5. Degradation of land resources.

9. Mention in brief the factors which are important goals in our life.

Ans. 1. People desire regular work, good salary structure and decent prices for crops or other products that they produce. We can say that the desired for more income.

2. People also want equal treatment in the society.

3. People want freedom, security and respect for others.

4. They don't expect discrimination.

10. Which recent report is the basis for the classification of countries as developed and low income countries?

Ans. 1. The average income called per capita income criterion is used in classifying countries.

2. In the World development report 2006, brought out by the World Bank, This criterion is used in classifying countries as developed countries and low income countries.

11. Explain the terms average income and national income.

Ans. 1. Average income: Average income is the total income of the country divided by its total population. It is also known as per capita income.

2. National Income: It is the sum total of value of all the final goods and services produced within the country and income from foreign factors.

12. How are countries classified by World Development Report?

Ans. 1. World Development Report 2006, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries.

2. Countries with per capita income of Rs 453000 per annum are called rich or developed countries.

3. Those with per capita income of Rs 37000 or less are called low income countries.

13. How do we calculate the total income of a country and what is meant by Per capita income?

Ans. 1. The total income of a country is the income of all the residents of that country.

2. This gives us the total income of the country.

3. The average income called per capita income is calculated as the total income of the country that is national income, divided by its total population.

14. Which non material factors a person consider before accepting a job to a far off place?

Ans. 1. Facilities for him and his family.

2. Good working atmosphere.

3. More opportunities of learning.

4. Chances of growth.

5. Job security and Social security.

15. 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?

Ans. Total income of four families = $5000 \times 4 = \text{Rs } 20000$

Total income of three families = $4000 + 7000 + 3000 = \text{Rs } 14000$

Total income of the fourth family is = $20000 - 14000 = \text{Rs } 6000$

16. Study the data given in the table and answer the following questions.

Some Comparative Data on Punjab, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality rate per 1000 (2003)	Literacy rate (%) 2001	Net Attendance ratio for class I-V (1995-96)
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	41	41

1. Compare the infant mortality rate of Punjab with that of Kerala?

2. Compare the literacy rate of Bihar with that of Kerala?

Compare Net Attendance ratio with Punjab.

Ans. 1. Punjab has a high infant mortality rate that is 49, as comparison to Kerala. Kerala has only 11.

2. Bihar has only 47% literacy rate that is very less as comparison to Kerala. Kerala has 91% literacy rate.

3. Bihar has a very low net attendance ratio in comparison to Punjab. Bihar has 41 and Punjab as 81 net attendance ratios.

17. If the national income of a country is Rs 5, 678, 880, 00 and the per capita income is Rs 2000. Find the population of the country.

Ans. We know that, Per Capita income

= $\frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$

Per Capita Income = Rs 2000

National Income= Rs 5, 678, 880, 00

Population=?

Suppose population =x

$2000 = \frac{5,678,880,00}{x}$

$2000 \times x = 5, 678, 880, 00$

$x = \frac{5,678,880,00}{2000}$

POPULATION = 283944

18. 'Human development is the essence of social development.' Explain

Ans. 1. Human development focuses on the people.

2. It is concerned with the well being of the people, their needs, choices and desires.

3. It is also about the enlarging or widening the choices for the people. It is building of human capabilities, such as to lead a long and a healthy life, to have education, information and knowledge.

4. Human development focuses on the expansion of basic choices.

19. What India should do to become a developed country?

Ans. 1. India should take a effective steps to control its population.

2. Modern technology should be used in industrial as well as in agricultural sectors.

3. Effective education system should be implemented.

4. More and more person should be engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors.

20. Which sources of energy are used by us today? What could be possibilities fifty years from now?

Ans. 1. We use different types of sources of energy.

2. These include sources such as coal, natural gas, water, petroleum.

3. But by fifty years from now we may use sources such as solar, tidal and wind energy.

4. The conventional sources of energy are drying up.

21. Study the data given in the table and answer the following questions.

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Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	41	41

1. Which state has the lowest infant mortality rate?

2. Why does this state have the lowest infant mortality rate in comparison to other state?

3. What Net Attendance ratio?

Ans. 1. Kerala has the lowest infant mortality rate.

2. Kerala has the lowest mortality rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.

3. Total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a proportion of 1000 live children born in the same age group.

22. Comparison of Two countries:

Country Monthly income of citizens in 2008 (in Rs)	I	II	III	IV	v
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000

1. Calculate the average income of country A and B.

2. Are both countries equally developed? If not why?

3. Which country is better and why?

Ans . 1. Country A- Average income- 10000

Country B- Average income-10000

2. No, Both countries are not equally developed because in country a, income distribution is equitably done while in country B, most citizens are poor except one who is extremely rich.

3. The condition of country A is better because in Country A, income distribution is equal.

23. Compare India and Sri Lanka on the basis of any three indicators of Human Development Index for 2004.

Ans. 1. The Life Expectancy: The life expectancy at birth is much higher in Sri Lanka than India. The Life expectancy in Sri Lanka is 74 while in India it is 64.

2. Literacy rate: The Literacy rate in Sri Lanka is high as comparison to India. It was 91% in Sri Lanka and 64% in India in 2004.

3. Gross Enrolment ratio: Gross enrolment ratio of India was 60 and it was 69 in Sri Lanka it was 69 in 2004.

24. What developmental goals encourage women to work outside their home?

Ans. 1. The dignity if women in household and society increases if women do paid work.

2. When there is respect for women the members of the household are willing to share housework.

3. A person accepts that women working for outside their homes earn a livelihood.

4. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

25. Explain the consequences the world face if non renewable resources get exhausted inthe world?

Ans. 1. Speed of development will be slowed sown.

2. People will face a lot of problems.

3. The situation of life will become very difficult.

4. People will try to find out the alternative resources of the renewable resources.

5. It will also cause a threat to the world peace.

26. Mention the characteristics of development.

Ans. 1. Different people have different development goals.

2. What may be development goal for one person may not be development goal for the other. It may be destructive.

3. Income of the most important component of development, but along with income, people also seek equal treatment, good health, peace and literacy.

4. For development people look at mix goal.

27. Study the data given in the table and answer the following questions.

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1. Which state has the highest infant mortality rate?

2. Why this state has has the highest infant mortality rate?

3. Define literacy rate?

Ans. 1. Bihar has the highest infant mortality rate.

2. Bihar has the highest mortality rate highest infant mortality rate because it is the least developed state, out of these three. It lacks basic health facilities. People of this state fail to get proper educational facilities.

3. It measures the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group.

28. What do you mean by public facilities? Why are they important? Give Example.

Ans. 1. Public facilities are the essential facilities for the community at large and are provided by the government.

2. They are important because there are many services like health, transportation, communication, education etc., which have become cheap and affordable for ordinary people if provided effectively.

3. Rail transportation, government school, colleges and public transport system are the examples of public facilities.

29. Why is literacy essential for the economic development of a country? Explain.

Ans. 1. Literate people are the good human resource and they are the assets of a country.

2. If Japan is developed country, the whole credit goes to the good human resources of that country.

3. Through literacy we can remove the shortage of skilled labour.

30. Is it correct to say that environmental degradation is not just a national issue? Explain the statement suitable arguments.

Ans. Yes, it is correct to say that environmental degradation is not just a national issue. It is serious issue of public concern. Public also has to take an individual responsibility to save environment from its depletion. Awareness should be spread all over the world. Earth is not the property of the governments of the world and of the different nations of the world. It is property of all the living beings those who are living here. So it is the duty of public and all individuals to save it from further depletion. Sustainable development emphasizes the development that will allow all future generations to have a potential average quality of life that is at least as high as that which being enjoyed by the current generation.

31. Look at the following table for crude oil. Try to find out that, what type of estimates and indications are given by this table.

CRUDE OIL RESERVES OF

Region/ Country	Reserves (Billion tones)	Number of years	Reserves will last
Middle East	89		93
United States of America	4		10
World	137		43

Ans. 1. The table gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil.

2. More important, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate.

3. The reserves would last only 43 years more.

32. What is meant by sustainable economic development? Give its main feature.

Ans. 1. Sustainable Economic Development: It means that development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.

2. This concept stresses the role of the environment as capital that, if exhausted, cannot be replaced.

3. It requires preservation of human capital, physical capital and natural capital.

33. What is meant by sustainable economic development? Give its main features.

Ans. Sustainable development may be defined as development that meets the need of the present generation without compromising the need of ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. Environment and economy are inter-dependent and complementary to each other. Hence the process of development should not ignore environmental issues.

The main features of sustainable development are as follow:

- (i) It stresses meeting the needs of the present generation and future generation.
 - (ii) There should be restraints on wasteful luxurious consumption pattern.
 - (iii) Efforts should be made to invent environment friendly technology.
 - (iv) Fast growing population should be effectively checked.
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34. What is human development index? Who has prepared it? Write about basic components of human development measurement.

Ans. Human development index is the cumulative measurement of the overall development of the people of a country. It was prepared by United Nation Development Organization and it is published by UNDP. The basic components of human development index are as follow:

a. Life expectancy at birth- It denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth. It is measured in terms of life expectancy in years.

b. Literacy- It is measured by gross enrolment ratio for three levels means enrolment ratio for primary school, secondary school and higher education beyond secondary school. Per capita income- It is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.

5 marks Questions

1. What is meant by development? Tell us about the two indicators of development.

Ans. 1. National Income: The level of national income indicates the level of development of a country. National income is the value of all the final goods and services produced in a country during a year and the income coming from abroad.
2. Per Capita income: Per capita income is the indicator of the income of all the citizens of a country: When national income is divided by total population of the country, we get Per Capita income.

2. What are the importance of Human development index?

Ans. 1. It indicates the development of a country.
2. It indicates to a country how far it has to yet travel to achieve a higher rank and how far it has travelled.
3. It indicates the country that in which areas it is poor and in which areas it has improved.

4. Though it, one comes to know the important elements of economic welfare like life expectancy, level of education attainment and real per capita income.
 5. It measures material and non material components of development.
 6. Human Development Index is helpful for a country to plan its future agendas.
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3. 'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well.' Explain.

- Ans.**
1. Money or material things that one can buy with it are one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of life also depends upon non-material things like equal treatment, security, freedom, security.
 2. Money cannot buy pollution free environment, unadulterated medicines, peace.
 3. There are many facilities like schools, colleges, parks, hospitals which people cannot afford.
 4. Money cannot buy love affection respect for us and for others.
 5. Money possessed by an individual even cannot provide us a type of government which takes decisions for the welfare of common people.
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4. Distinguish between Human Development and Economic Development.

Ans.

Human Development	Economic Development
1. Human development is related to the development of human beings in all aspects.	1. Economic development is related with development of only economic aspects.
2. It is a broader aspect of development as it includes monetary as well as the non monetary aspects.	2. It is a narrow concept as it includes only the monetary aspect.
3. It concerned with qualitative and quantitative growth.	3. It is concerned with only quantitative aspects of growth.
4. Human development is the final goal of all the development.	4. It is a mean to achieve human development.
5. Human Development includes development in the form of money, education, health. Security, dignity etc.	5. Economic development includes development in the form of money only.

5. Define Per Capita income? What are the limitations of the per capita income criteria of development?

- Ans.**
1. Per capita income is income of per person. When national income is divided with the population of the country, we get per capita income.
 2. Per capita income criteria take into account only the economic aspect of life and ignore the social aspect of life.
 3. Per Capita income criteria ignore education, health, life expectancy, sanitation etc.

4. Per capita income criteria also ignore non material things like peace, pollution free environment, democracy etc.
 5. Punjab has higher per capita income as compared to Kerala but it has been ranked lower on Human Development Index because it is far behind than Kerala in literacy rate and has higher infant mortality rate than Kerala.
-

6. What are the development goals of the Following:

- i. A maid-servant working in a household.
- ii. An untrained worker of a factory
- iii. Trader
- iv. A girl from a rich urban family
- v. A poor person from a tribal village

- Ans.** i. A maid-servant working in a household: Higher salary, less work and equal treatment in the household, educational arrangement for her children.
- ii. An untrained worker of a factory: Higher income through increased wage rate, benefits of social security measures, smaller working hours and good working conditions, good and honorable treatment by the factory owners.
- iii. Trader: Available of cheap laborers, no labour strikes, assured supply of raw materials and electricity on reasonable rates, higher profits.
- iv. A girl from a rich urban family: Equal treatment and freedom as her brother, luxurious life pattern, aspires to go abroad.
- v. A poor person from a tribal village: Should be able to get forest produce without interference, regular job opportunity and income, freedom from exploitation by traders.
-

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8. What are the efforts and achievements made by the government of India after independence in the field of health?

- Ans.** 1. Efforts have been made to overcome the nutritional problems and considerable progress has been achieved.

2. In the plan –period, the mortality rate declined to nearly 9 per thousand and infant mortality has come down to 70 per thousand live births.
3. Small pox has been completely eradicated and other disease malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis etc have been controlled.
4. A number of hospitals have been set up by Government and free ambulance service is given to people.
5. Special attention is being given to the extension of health facilities in the village. Free medical facilities are given to poor people.

9. Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries.

Ans.

Developed countries	Developing Countries
1. Countries with more per capita income and high average income.	1. Countries with low average income and less per capita income.
2. The standard of living of the people is very high.	2. The standard of living of the people is not very high.
3. Good health facilities.	3. Lack of basic health facilities
4. The rate of saving, investment, capital information is also very high.	4. The rate of saving, investment, capital information is also very low.
5. Life expectancy is more.	5. Life expectancy is very low.
6. Example: Scandinavian Countries, USA.	6. Example: India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

10. The following table shows the proportion of undernourished adults in India. It is based on a survey of various states in the country for year 2001. Read the table and answer the following questions:

States	Male %	Female %
Kerala	22	19
Karnataka	36	38
Madhya Pradesh	43	42
All States	37	36

1. Compare the nutritional value of people of Kerala and Madhya Pradesh?
2. Can you guess why around 40 percent 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?
3. In which state females are among the most undernourished?
4. What is Undernourishment?

Ans. 1. The condition of nutrition value of people of Kerala is in better position as comparison to Madhya Pradesh.
 2. The main reason is that, assess upon the country's resources is more of rich people as comparison to the poor. The riches 5% of Indian society consumes 25% resources than poorest. The lack of education facilities and less awareness is also a main cause of undernourishment.

3. Madhya Pradesh.

4. If a person is not taking a balanced diet and he is taking fewer calories as per the requirement, it leads to serious health problems and weakness. This is undernourishment.

11. Study the given table carefully and answer the following questions:

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX OF INDIA AND ITS NEIBOURS-2013

Country	Per Capita income in US\$	Life Expectancy	Literacy rate for 15+ year population	HDI rank in the world
Sri Lanka	5270	75.1	90.6	92
India	3285	65.7	62.8	136
Myanmar	1817	65.7	92.0	149
Pakistan	2566	65.7	55.5	146
Nepal	1137	69.1	59.1	157
Bangladesh	1785	69.2	55.9	146

- 1. What are the components of human development?**
- 2. Why is Sri Lanka's rank higher than India**
- 3. What is the per capita income of India?**
- 4. Which country has the highest per capita income?**
- 5. What is the HDI rank of India in the world?**

Ans. 1. Per capita income, longevity and education.

2. Because Sri Lanka leads in all components like the per capita income, education and longevity.

3. About 3285. 5170

5. 136