

**Question Bank**  
**Class – X**  
**Economics**  
**Chapter 1 – Development**

**1. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Meaning of development is different for  
a. Different people      b. Alien people      c. Same people      d. None of these
2. Classical view of economic development includes  
a. Per capita income      b. National income      c. None of these      d. Both (a) and (b)
3. Per capita income of low income countries is  
a. 30,000 Rs or less      b. 37,000 Rs or less      c. 40,000 Rs or less      d. None of these
4. IMR stands for  
a. Infant morality ratio      b. Indian morality ratio      c. International morality ratio  
d. None of these
5. Development criteria include  
a. Income      b. Equal treatment      c. Freedom      d. All of these
6. Full form of SED is  
a. Sustainable economic development      b. Simple economic development  
c. Sound economic development      d. None of these
7. Per capita income hides  
a. Disparities      b. Average income      c. Total population      d. None of these
8. Per capita income of Kerala is higher than that of  
a. Bihar      b. Punjab      c. Gujarat      d. None of these
9. Development of a country is generally determined by  
a. Its per capita income      b. Its average literacy level      c. Health status of its people  
d. All the above
10. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India  
a. Bangladesh      b. Sri Lanka      c. Nepal      d. Pakistan

**Answers.**

**1. a    2. a    3. b    4. a    5. a    6. a    7. a    8. a    9. a    10. b**

**2. Very Short Questions**

**1. What can developmental goals be for prosperous farmers from Punjab**

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

**2. What are the common developmental goals of a person**

**Ans.** Common developmental goals are regular work, better wages and better standards of living.

**3. What is per capita income**

**Ans.** When the total income of the country is divided by its population, we get per capita income

**4. What is infant mortality rate**

**Ans.** It is the number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births in a particular area.

**5. What is literacy rate measure**

**Ans.** Literacy rate measures the proportions of literate population in the seven and above age group.

**6. What is net attendance ratio**

**Ans.** It is the total number of children of the age group 14 – 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same group

**7. Why Kerala has a low infant mortality rate**

**Ans.** It has adequate provisions of basic health and educational facilities

**8. What you understand by HDI**

**Ans.** HDI stands for human development index

**9. What is life expectancy at birth**

**Ans.** Life expectancy at birth denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth

**10. What is national income**

**Ans.** The sum of total of all goods and services produced within a country or nations gross domestic product plus net income received from overseas during a period of one year

**11. What are renewable resources**

**Ans.** Resources that are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. Ground water is perfect example

**12. What are non renewable resources**

**Ans.** These resources will get exhausted after some time and are not replenished by the nature

**13. What is HDI rank in india in the world as per Human Development report 2018**

**Ans.** 130

**14. How do ration shops under the public distribution system help people**

**Ans.** They maintain the nutritional status of the people and making food available at lower cost

### 3. Short Questions

#### 1. What is development? What are the two aspects of development?

**Ans.** Development is such a situation that can fulfill the aspirations or desires of people. It is the progress or improvement in the lifestyle of the people. Two aspects of development are:

- i. Different persons can have different developmental goals
- ii. What may be development for one, may not be development for the other

#### 2. Compare the aspirational goals of a boy from a rich urban family and a girl from a rich urban family

**Ans.** The aspirational goals of these urban boys and girls can be different or sometimes conflicting

- i. **A boy from a rich urban family** : He would like to go for a good education to a reputed institution, probably use a good branded mobile, a laptop, an ipad.
- ii. **A girl from a rich urban family** : She would be able to pursue her studies abroad, get as much freedom as her brother and should be able to decide what she wants to do. She would like to go for professional education and then pursue a job.

#### 3. "Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well." Is it true or not? Elucidate

**Ans.** Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. Normally, money cannot buy us a pollution free environment or ensure that we get unadulterated medicine. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases. Unless the whole of you community take preventive steps.

#### 4. What are the developmental goals of landless rural labourers, prosperous farmers and farmers who depend only on rains?

**Ans.** Developmental goals and aspirations for these farmers are different.

**I. Landless rural labourers** : They would like to have more days of work and better wages local schools to provide quality education to their children there should not be any social discrimination so that they too can become leaders in the village.

**II. Prosperous farmers** : They should have assurance if high family income through higher support prices for their crops through hardworking and cheap labourers. They also want that they should be able to settle their children abroad.

**III. Farmers who depend only on rain** : These kinds of farmers main goals is to have irrigational facilities crop insurance on less premium and better facilities of life for them as well as for their children.

#### 5. How do infant mortality rates need to be checked by the government?

**Ans.** Government should spend a lions share for the grains in neo natal survival. Child mortality rates can be significantly reduced if community health workers visit new mothers regularly government should run awareness programs in urban as well as rural parts of the country so that women can access post natal programs to learn about nutrition vaccination schedules and breast feeding not only this government can keep a strict check on health workers responsibilities and functioning.

**6. How does UN on the basis of human development report compare countries.**

**Ans.** UNDP compares countries based on :

- I . The educational levels of the people
- II. Their health status
- III. Per capita income

**7. “Average income is an important criterion for development”. Justify.**

**Ans. I.** To check the criterion for the development of countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.

**II.** Countries with higher income are more developed than other with less income.

**III.** This is based on understanding the more income means more of all the things that humans beings need. Whatever people like and should have they will be able to get with greater income

**8. Explain any three examples of what factors other than income are important aspects of our lives.**

**Ans.** Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well

**I.** Money cannot buy us pollution free environment

**II.** Money cannot buy us a disease free life and might not be able to get protection from infectious disease.

**III.** Besides money people also like to have equal treatment in the society freedom dignity and honour in their lives which money cannot buy them

**9. What is the criterion used by the UNDP for classifying countries?**

**Ans.** United nation development programme has used the criterion of human development index to measure the development of countries. HDI is calculated on the basis of :

**I. Per capita income :** When the total national income of the country is divided by its population we get the per capita income.

**II. Life expectancy :** It measures the average age of a person in country. It helps us to know the health of a country

**III. Literacy rate :** Education is also one of the most important criteria for the development of a country.

**IV. Gross enrolment ratio :** It measures the education gained at three levels at the primary secondary and higher education level

**10. Explain the meaning of HDI mention three components of measuring HDI.**

**Ans.** HDI stands for human development index it may be defined as the process of widening peoples choice as well as raising the level of well being. The concept of HDI goes beyond income and growth to cover all human choices. It puts the people at the centre stage and covers all aspects of human development with the object of improving the condition of people from all angles. It is a broader approach to development.

**I. Life expectancy :** It is the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth

**II. Per capita income :** Mean income of the people is an economic unit it is calculated by dividing the total national income of a country by population it is calculated in dollars for all the countries so that it can be compared.

**III. Gross enrolment ratio for three levels :** It means enrolment ratio of primary schools secondary schools and higher education beyond secondary level.

**11. Why do different persons have a different notions of development. Explain.**

**Ans. I.** It is because the life situation of persons are different

**II.** People seek things that are most important for them or that which can fulfill their aspirations or desires.

**For examples :** The developmental goals of a boy from a rich urban family would be to get admission in reputed college, whereas the developmental goals of a girl from a rich urban family would be to get as much freedom as her brother.

**12. “Conflicting goals can be developmental goals”. Elaborate with examples.**

**Ans. I.** At times, two persons or group of persons may seek things which are conflicting

**II.** A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother and that he also shares in the household work her brother may not like this.

**III.** Similarly to get more electricity industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people, who are displaced such as the tribals.

**13. “Girls in India in the rural sector are sometimes not be able to get secondary level education”. Give three reasons for the statement.**

**Ans. I. Gender discrimination :** India is a male dominating country. Particularly in rural areas, girl child is discriminated against male child and not sent for education.

**II. Poverty :** Due to wide spread poverty in rural areas people want girls to help in the household work look after their siblings and do all household chores.

**III. Distance :** Secondary schools are not found in all the villages of India therefore they don't prefer their girls to go to distance like nearby village merely for education.

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