

**Class 10**  
**Economics**  
**Chapter 1 Understanding Economic Development**  
**QUESTION AND ANSWERS**

**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

**Answer:**

- (iv) all the above

**Q2. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of**

**human development than India?**

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

**Answer:**

- (ii) Sri Lanka**

**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

**Answer:**

- (iii) 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 average income, i.e. per capita income is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries.

According to **World Development Report 2006**, published by the World Bank, countries with per capita income of \$10066 per annum and above in 2004 are called rich or developed countries. On the

other hand, countries with **per capita income of \$825 or less are called low-income**

**countries.**

**Limitations:** It does not tell us about how the average income is distributed among the people in the

individual countries. The countries with the same per capita income might be very different with

regard to income distribution. One might have equitable distribution of income, while the other might

have great disparities between the rich and the poor.

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

The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from the one used by the

World Bank in the following respects:

**The World Bank** – The World Bank uses per capita income as the sole criterion for measuring development.

**The UNDP** – It uses the Human Development Index (HDI) based on a combination of factors such

as health, education, and income as the criterion for measuring development.

Thus, the UNDP does not rely solely on per capita income, as the criterion for measuring

development, as in the case with the World Bank.

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

We use averages because they are useful for comparing differing quantities of the same category. For

example, to compute the per capita income of a country, averages have to be used because there are

differences in the incomes of diverse people. However, there are limitations to the use of averages.

Even though they are useful for comparison, they may also hide disparities. For example, the infant

mortality rate of a country does not differentiate between the male and female infants born in that

country. Such an average tells us nothing about whether the number of children dying before the age

of one are mostly boys or girls.

**Q7. 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.**

No, I do not agree with the statement that per capita income is not a useful criterion at all. Kerala,

with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Punjab because, human

development ranking is determined using a combination of factors such as health, education, and

income. So, this does not imply that per capita income is not useful. Rather, per capita income is one

of the development factors and can not be neglected. The World Bank uses per capita income as the

criterion for measuring development and comparing states. But this criterion has certain limitations

because of which determination of Human Development Index (HDI) is done using this criterion

along with some other development factors like health, education etc.

**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, wind and solar energy. Other possibilities fifty years from now, could include ethanol, bio-diesel, nuclear energy and a better utilisation of wind energy, especially with the imminent danger of oil resources running out.

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

Sustainability for development or sustainable development refers to the development which is done without damaging the environment and other resources. In other words, balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for future is known as sustainable development. The issue of sustainability is important for the development because development must happen in tandem with future. If natural resources are not sustained, it will cause a stagnation of development after a point of time. Exploiting resources unethically will ultimately undo the development that a country may have achieved. This is because in future, those resources will not be available for further progress.

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**Q10. “The Earth has enough resources to meet the need 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 nonrenewable 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.

**Q11. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.**

Environmental degradation manifests itself in different ways. Deforestation, falling levels of ground water, soil erosion, water pollution, burning of fossil fuels, the hole in the ozone layer and combustion from automobiles causing extreme air pollution especially in urban areas are some of the examples of environmental degradation.

**Q.1. Distinguish between developed and underdeveloped countries.**

**Q.2. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries ? What are the limitations of this criterion?**

**Or**

**Explain the meaning of the term 'Rich Countries' and 'Low Income Countries' according to the World Development Report of 2006. What is India's position in this respect ?**

**Ans.** The World Development Report, 2012, brought out by the World Bank has given the following criteria in classifying countries :

(I) Rich or High income countries : Countries with the per capita income of US \$12276 per annum

and above in 2010, are called rich countries.

(ii) Poor or Low income countries: The countries with the per capita income of US \$ 1005 or less, are called low income countries.

India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2010 was

just US \$ 1340.4 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other

small countries, are generally called the developed countries.

Limitations :

(i) It covers only the economic aspect ignoring peace, health, environment, education, longevity, etc.

(ii) The method does not provide us the distribution of income.

**Q.3. Distinguish between human and economic development.**

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## **PRACTISE QUESTION - ANSWERS**

**Q.1. (i) What is development ? Mention any two features of development.**

**(ii) What is national income ?**

**(iii) What is per capita income?**

**Or**

**Define the term, 'average income.'**

**Ans.** (i) Development is a comprehensive term which include increase in real per capita income,

improvement in living standard of people, reduction in poverty, illiteracy, crime rate, etc.

Features

(a) Different persons have different developmental goals.

(b) Income is a major component of development.

(ii) National income is defined as the total value of all the goods and services produced within a

country plus net income coming from abroad.

(iii) When the total national income is divided by the total population, it is called the per capita

income.

**Per Capita Income = National Income / Population**

**Q.2. (f) State the criteria used to compare the different countries by the Human Development Report published by the United National Development**

**Programme**

**(UNDP).**

- (ii) Which is the new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together ?**
- (iii) What is meant by Human Development ?**
- (iv) What is Sustainable Development ?**
- (v) Which organisation measures HDR ? Mention any three major indicators of HDR.**

**Ans.** (i) Per capita income, life expectancy at birth, literacy rate and other basic necessities like clean drinking water, sanitation etc.

(ii) Sustainability of development.

(iii) It is the process of enlarging people's choices as well as raising the level of well-being so that they can lead a purposeful and a creative life. Though the national income and the per capita income are the indicators of human development, but it includes many other elements like consumption, health, environment, education, freedom, security, non-violent atmosphere, etc.

(iv) Sustainable Development is that process of economic development which aims at maintaining the quality of life of both the present and the future generations without harming the natural resources and environment.

(v) UNDP :

(a) Educational level

(b) Health status

(c) Per capita income

**Q.3. (i) Mention any two important aspects of our lives other than income.**

**(ii) How can we achieve our hopes and possibilities in the present world ?**

**(iii) What is 'Public Distribution System' (PDS) ?**

**Sept. 2010]**

**(iv) Mention two developmental goals of landless rural labourers.**

**(iv) Why has Kerala a higher Human Development Index than Punjab in spite of low per capita income ?**

**Ans.** (i) Health and Education.

(ii) Through Democratic political process.

(iii) It is a system through which the Government distributes ration to the poor at a reasonable rate through the ration shops.

(iu) (a) More days of work and better wages.

(b) Quality education for the children.

(v) (a) Because it has low infant mortality rate, (b) It has higher literacy rate.

**Q.4. Mention any four characteristics of development.**

**Ans.** (i) Different people have different developmental goals.

(ii) What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may be destructive for the other.

(iii) Income is the most important component of development, but along with income, people also seek equal treatment, good health, peace, literacy, etc.

(iv) For development, people look at mixed goals.

**Q.5. Describe any three features of developed country.**

**Ans.** (i) As per the World Bank Report 2012 any country with per capita income of US\$ 12,276 per

annum and above is termed as rich or developed country. ‘

(ii) Such countries have high literacy rate.

(iii) Most of the people of these countries are engaged in service sector.

**Q.6. What is PCI ? Where it is used ?**

**Ans.** PCI is Per Capita Income. It is calculated by dividing the National Income of the country by population.

Uses :

(i) It is used to compare different countries.

(ii) The World Bank has divided the countries into rich or low income countries on the basis of per

Capita income.

**Q.7. What are the development goals of the following :**

**(i) Labourer (ii) Rich farmer (iii) Trader**

**Q.8. ‘What may be development for one may not be development for the other.’**

**Explain**

**by giving examples.**

**Or**

**With the help of an example show two groups who may have different notions of**

**development.**

**Ans.** It is true that development for one may not be development for the other.

(i) More wages means development for a worker, but it can go against the entrepreneur.

(ii) A rich farmer or trader wants to sell foodgrains at a higher price but a poor worker wants to

purchase it for low prices.

(iii) Construction of a dam means more and cheap power, but people, who will lose their habitat will

demonstrate.

(iv) To get more electricity, the industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the

agricultural land, and disrupt the lives of the people.

**Q.9. What is national development? What are the aspects covered under the national**

**development ?**

**Ans.** National development is a comprehensive term which includes improvement in living standard

of the people, increase in per capita income, providing social amenities like education, medical care,

social services, etc. to the citizens of the country.

(i) Under national development, a country uses its resources in a fair and just way.

(ii) Under this only those programmes and policies are implemented which would benefit a large

number of people.

(iii) Under national development, countries focus more on social infrastructure which includes

education, health and other social services.

**Q.10. What contributes to the human development ?**

**Ans.** There are many economic as well as non economic factors which contribute to the human development.

- (i) Living a long and a healthy life.
- (ii) To have education, information and knowledge.
- (iii) Enjoying a decent standard of living.
- (iv) Enjoying basic fundamental rights like freedom, security, education, etc.
- (v) To have equality and enjoyment of human rights.

**Q-11. What is the significance of Human Development Index ?**

**Ans.** (i) HDI is used to measure level of development of a country.  
(ii) It has been published by UNDP and according to it countries has been ranked.  
(iii) It is a comprehensive approach which cover all the major aspects of life.  
(iv) Apart from income, education, health status, life expectancy, etc., are considered for measuring economic development of a nation.

**Q.12. 'Human development is the essence of social development.' Explain.**

**Ans.** (i) Human development focuses on the people.  
(ii) It is concerned with the well-being of the people, their needs, choices and aspirations. All these help in building a right kind of society.  
(iii) It is all about the enlarging or widening the choices for the people. It is the building of human capabilities, such as to lead a long and a healthy life, to have education, information and knowledge, to have opportunities of livelihood, etc.  
(iv) Human development focuses on the expansion of basic choices.

**Q.13. 'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well.' Explain.**

**Ans.** (i) Money or material things that one can buy with it is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends upon non-material things like equal treatment, freedom, security, respect of others, etc.

(ii) Money cannot buy us a pollution free environment, unadulterated medicines, peace, etc.

(iii) There are many facilities like schools, colleges, parks, hospitals which an individual cannot afford.

All these are to be provided by the government/society.

(iv) Money possessed by an individual even can not provide us a type of government which take

decisions for the welfare of the common people.

**Q14. What are the limitations of the percapita income criteria of development?**

**Or**

**What is Per Capita Income ? Can it be regarded as the sole indicator of economic development of a country ? Give four valid arguments to support your answer.**

**Ans.** (i) Per capita income is the average income of a country.

(ii) Per capita income criteria takes into account only the economic aspect of life and ignores the social, aspect of life.

(iii) Per capita income criteria ignores education, health, life expectancy, sanitation etc.

(iv) Per capita income criteria also ignores non material things like peace, pollution free environment, democracy, etc.

(v) Though 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.

**Q.15. "Average income is an important criterion for development." Explain.**

**Ans.** (i) Average income gives us an idea what an average person is likely to get out of the total national income.

(ii) Average income is used to classify the countries into rich, poor or developing nations.

(iii) Average income is used to make economic policies.

**Q.16. Besides income, what can be the other attributes to compare economic development?**

**Ans.** (1) Of course, for comparing economic development of countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. That is why, the World Bank uses Per Capita Income to compare economic development.

(2) Apart from income, educational levels of the people and their health status are considered as measures to compare economic development of a nation.

(i) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) : This indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1,000 live children born in that particular year. ‘

(ii) Literacy Rate : This measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group.

(iii) Net Attendance Ratio : This 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.

(iv) Life Expectancy at birth : It denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

**Q.17. What is infant mortality rate ? Suggest two measures to keep the infant mortality rate low.**

**Or**

**What is the meaning of 'Infant Mortality Rate ' (IMR) ? Give two main reasons for low IMR in Kerala.**



**Ans.** (1) The number of children that die before the age of one year per 1,000 children born alive in a particular year is called Infant Mortality Rate.

(2) Measures to keep Infant Mortality Rate low :

(i) Provision of basic health.

(ii) Provision of proper educational facility.

(iii) Proper functioning of Public Distribution System.

**Q.18. Define the following terms :**

**(i) IMR (ii) Literacy Rate (iii) NAR**

**Ans.** (i) 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.

(ii) Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group.

(iii) Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 6-10 years attending school as a

percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.

## **VSAQ**

**Q.1. What is development ?**

**Ans.** It is a comprehensive term which includes increase in real per capita income, improvement in living standard of people, reduction in poverty etc.

**Q.2. Mention any two developmental goals of a landless rural labourer.**

**Ans.** (i) More days of work and better wages.

(ii) Quality education for his children.

**Q.3. Mention any two developmental goals of a girl.**

**Ans.** (i) Gender equality

(ii) Girls empowerment

**Q.4. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may**

**even be destructive for other. Give one example.**

**Ans.** Construction of a dam may be good for an industrialist as he will get more electricity but

construction of dam submerge' the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced.

**Q.5. Mention any two developmental goals of people other than income.**

**Ans.** (i) Equal treatment (ii) Respect of others

**Q.6. Mention any two developmental goals of a rural women.**

**Ans.** (i) Dignity in the household.

(ii) A safe and secure environment.

**Q.7. What is national development ? [CBSE 2014]**

**Ans.** National development is a comprehensive term which includes improvement in living standard .

of the people, increase in per capita income, providing social amenities like education, medical care,

social services, etc. to the citizens of the country.

**Q.8. Mention any two national development goals of India.**

**Ans.** (i) Corruption free society.

(ii) High per capita income.

**Q.9. Which is the most important attribute for national development?**

**Ans.** National income or per capita income of the nation.

**Q.10. 'For comparing countries, total income or national income is not a useful measure. Give reason.**

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

**Q.11. What is average income or per capita income ?**

**Ans.** When the total national income is divided by the total population, it is called the per capita income.

Per Capita Income = National Income / Population

**Q.12. What is the most important component for comparing different countries?**

**Ans.** Per capita income.

**Q.13. Which criteria is used by the World Bank to classify different countries?**

**Ans.** Per capita income.

**Q.14. Which countries have been categorised as rich countries according to the World**

**Development Report ?**

**Ans.** Countries with per capita income of US \$ 12276 per annum and above in 2010 are called rich countries.

**Q.15. Which countries have been categorised as low income countries according to**

**World Development Report ?**

**Ans.** Countries with per capita income of US \$ 1005 or less are called low income countries.

**Q.16. Under which category India has been placed by the World Bank**

**Development**

**Report ?**

**Ans.** Low middle income countries as India's per capita income is less than US \$

1005. or less.

**Q.17. What are developed countries according to World Development Report ?**

**Ans.** All the countries excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries which

have per capita income of US \$ 12276 per annum or above have been termed as developed countries.

**Q.18. What is Infant Mortality Rate ?**

**Ans.** It 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.

**Q.19. What is Literacy Rate ?**

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

**Q.20. What is Net Attendance ratio ?**

**Ans.** It is the total number of children of the age group 6-10, attending school as a percentage of total

number of children in the same age group.

**Q.21. What is Gross Enrolment Ratio ?**

**Ans.** It is the enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and higher education.

**Q.22. Which Indian state has the lowest Infant Mortality Rate ?**

**Ans.** Kerala.

**Q.23. Why Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate ?**

**Ans.** Kerala has low IMR because :

(i) It has very high literacy rate and literate people take care of their children better as compared to illiterate.

(ii) Literate people also have high earning capacity so they can afford basic necessities for their children.

**Q.24. Mention any two things which money cannot buy.**

**Ans.** (i) Peace (ii) Freedom

**Q.25. What is Public Distribution System ?**

**Ans.** It is a food security programme under which government provide foodgrains and other essential items to the poor at an affordable price.

**Q.26. What is Human Development Index ?**

**Ans.** It is an index prepared by the World Bank Under which all the nations of the world are indexed

or ranked according to their performance in various parameters like per '—'capita income, life expectancy, literacy rate etc.

**Q.27. What are the three components of human Development Index ?**

**Ans.** (i) Per Capita Income

(ii) Life Expectancy

(iii) Literacy Rate

**Q.28. What is India's rank according to 2013 HDI ?**

**Ans.** 136

**Q.29. Mention any two parameters where Sri Lanka has scored over India in HDI.**

**Ans.** (i) Per capita income

(ii) Literacy rate

**Q.30. Define life expectancy. [CBSE 2013]**

**Ans.** Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

**Q.31. What is life expectancy in India ?**

**Ans.** 65.8 years

**Q.32. What is Sustainable Development ?**

**Ans.** Sustainable development is that process of economic development which aims at maintaining the quality of life of both the present and the future generations without harming the natural resources and environment.

**Q.33. What are non-renewable resources ? Give one example.**

**Ans.** "Non-renewable resources are the natural resources that cannot be replaced at all or within a reasonable time." Fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal are examples of non-renewable resources.

These resources accumulated over millions of years.

**Q.34. Name the region of world which has large crude oil reserves.**

**Ans.** Middle East.

## Higher Order Thinking Skills

**Q.1. Study the given data carefully, and answer the following questions : Some Comparative Data on Kerala, Punjab and Bihar :**

1. Which state has the highest per capita income ?
2. Which state has the lowest per capita income ?
3. Which state has the highest literacy rate ?
4. Which state has the highest infant mortality rate ? Give one reason. [CBSE Sept.

**Ans.** 1. Punjab : ? 60,746

2. Bihar : ? 16715

3. Kerala : 91%

4. Bihar : Because the state lacks health facilities.

**Q.2. Study the given table carefully, and fill in the blanks in the following paragraphs.**

For this, you may need to make calculations based on the table.

(a) The literacy rate for all age groups, including young and old, is 1 for rural males and 2 for rural females. However, it is not just that these many adults could not attend school, but that there are 3 who are currently not in school.

(b) It is clear from the table that 4 of the rural girls and 5 of the rural boys are not attending school. Therefore, illiteracy among children in the age group 10-14 is as high as 6 for rural females, and 7 for the rural males.

(c) This high level of illiteracy among 8 age group, even after more than 60 years of our independence, is most disturbing. In many other states also, we are nowhere near realisation of the constitutional goal of free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, which was expected to be achieved by the year 1960.

**Ans.** (a) 1 – 52% ; 2 – 19% ; 3 – 35.5%

(b) 4 – 69% ; 5 – 36% ; 6 – 61% ; 7-32 %

(c) 8-10-14

**Q.3. Compare India and Sri Lanka on the basis of any three indicators of the Human**

**Development Index for 2004. [CBSE 2009 (O), Sept. 2012]**

**Ans.** (1) Per capita income : The per capita income of Sri Lanka is higher than that of India. The per

capita income of India is about \$ 3285, whereas it is around \$ 5170 for Sri Lanka.

(2) Life expectancy at birth : Life expectancy at birth in Sri Lanka is also higher as compared to India.

In Sri Lanka, the life expectancy is around 75.1 whereas in India it is about 65.8.

(3) Literacy rate : Literacy rate in Sri Lanka is also higher than India. It is 90.6 in Sri Lanka whereas it is 62.8 in India.

**Q.4. Why are the countries of the Middle East not called 'developed' inspite of high per capita income ? [CBSE Sept. 2010]**

**Ans.** (i) These are small countries.

(ii) The gap between rich and poor is very high,

(iii) Though per capita income in Middle East countries is very high but there is unequal distribution of wealth.

(iv) These countries have high per capita income due to oil production. So they have only one major source of income.

(v) The World Development Report brought out by the World Bank has excluded these countries from the list of developed countries.

**Q.5. Highlight any three advantages of public facilities.**

**Ans.** (i) Public facilities is the cheapest way to provide basic services collectively.

(ii) Most of the poor people survive only because of public facilities.

(iii) There are many services like police, education, transportation, etc., which become affordable only if they are part of public facilities.

**Q.6. Why are public facilities needed for the development of the country ? Explain four public facilities.**

**Ans.** Public facilities play very important role in the development of a country as these include education, health, transportation, banking which are the base for any kind of development.

(i) Education : Education is the most important public facility which is required both by the rich as well as the poor.

(ii) Public Distribution System (PDS) : Public distribution system is another important facility which plays an important role in providing food security to the people.

(iii) Transportation : Many transport facilities like railway, airways, waterways, banking become affordable only if they are provided collectively.

**Q.7. Explain common, different and conflicting goals by giving appropriate examples.**

**Ans.** Development goals may be common, different or conflicting.

(i) Common goals : There are some needs which are common to all like income, freedom, equality, security, respect, friendship, etc.

(ii) Different goals : 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.

(ii) Conflicting goals : What may be development for some, may become destruction for some others.

For example, industrialists may want dams for electricity but such dams would displace the natives of the region.

**Q.8. Mention any four aspects of comparison notions of development between different countries.**

Or

**Explain three attributes for comparing nations development between different countries.**

**Or**

**What are the two basic criteria used for comparing an underdeveloped country with developed one ?**

**Or**

**Give examples to prove that there are other important developmental goals than income.**

**Ans.** Development of a country can generally be determined by: per capita income; average literacy level; and health status of its people.

(i) Per Capita Income means average income generated by each person in a given group of people. Its limitation is that it does not show the disparities among the people of the group. ‘

(ii) Amount of literacy achieved is also a measure of development. Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group. The more the people are educated, the more developed the group is.

(iii) Health indicators are Infant Mortality Rate, Birth Rate, etc. Lower the amount of Infant Mortality Rate, higher is the rate of people being healthy. ,

(iv) Net Attendance Ratio is also the indicator of economic development of a nation. It 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,

(v) Life Expectancy at birth denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

Higher the life expectancy at birth, higher is considered the development of a nation.

**Q.9. How is BMI used to determine the undernourishment of a person ? Explain.**

**Ans.** (i) One way to find out if adults are undernourished is to calculate what nutrition scientists call Body Mass Index or BMI.

(ii) In order to calculate, first of all the weight of the person in kg is taken. Then, the height in metres is measured. The weight is divided by the square of the height.

**(ii) If this figure is less than 18.5, then the person would be considered undernourished. However, if this BMI is more than 25, then a person is overweight.**

**Q.10. What is the criterion to determine if adults are undernourished ?**

**Ans.** (i) The criterion to determine if adults are undernourished is Body Mass Index, popularly known as BMI.

(ii) In order to calculate it, first the weight of the person in kg is taken. Then, we take height in meters.

The weight is divided by the square of the height.

(iii) If this figure is less than 18.5, then the person would be considered undernourished. However, if this BMI is more than 25, then a person is overweight.

**Q.11. What is meant by 'Overusing a Resource' ? Explain with examples.**

**Ans.** (i) 'Overusing a Resource' means more uses of the resource than it is replenished by the nature.

(ii) Let us consider groundwater. It is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature. However, even these resources may be overused. In the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.

(iii) This is what Indian states have done. For example, farmers of Punjab have overused the groundwater. This has led to lowering of the water table.

**Q.12. Explain the importance of sustainable development with reference to groundwater by giving example.**

**Or**

**What is meant by sustainable development ? Explain it by taking the case study of water.**

**Ans.** (i) Sustainable development is the development of a country or world not only at present, but

the development which is to be continued and maintained for future generations.

(ii) For example, groundwater is a natural resource which is replenished by nature. People of a

particular generation must use water in such a way that people of future generation may also be able

to use groundwater. People should not overuse and degrade the quality of water so that water is

exhausted or if it remains, it is contaminated to such an extent that it becomes unusable for people of future generations.

**Q.13. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement.**

**Ans.** (i) Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. This issue is no longer a regional or national issue.

(ii) Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is essential for all the mankind and it

is our common responsibility to save the environment.

(iii) These days it is a matter of discussion among different countries of the world.

(iv) Global warming, acid rain, etc., are not to be controlled by one nation. It is a global matter of thinking and finding the solutions.

**Q.14. Explain the term 'Development'. How is it linked with sustainability ? Explain with example.**

**Ans.** (i) Development is a process which has a notion of going further up and improving the quality of life.

(ii) It is linked to sustainability since it has to be maintained for future generations.

(iii) Resources need to be used wisely so that they can be replenished.

(iv) Overuse of resources exhaust them. For example, petroleum.

(v) If development is not sustainable, it will give rise to environmental degradation and become a global problem.

## VALUE BASED QUESTIONS

**Q.1. 'The development goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.' Explain. Mention any two goals of a student.**

Or '

**'For development people look at a mix of goals'. Support the statement with suitable examples.**

Or

**Apart from income, which other six things people look for ?**

**Though income is one of the most important**

**Ans.** components of development but there are other important things, such as :

- (i) People also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect.
- (ii) Women need safe and secure environment to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.
- (iii) People also need political rights.
- (iv) People seek a pollution-free environment.

Students goal :

- (i) Better Education.
- (ii) Pollution free environment.

**Q.2. What do you mean by public facilities ? Why are they important ? Name two public facilities available in India.**

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

Important :

They are important because there are many services like education, health, transportation etc., which have become cheap and affordable if provided, collectively.

Public facilities : Rail transport and – . government schools.

**Q.3. Why is literacy essential for the economic ' development ? Explain.**

- (i) Illiterate people are easily cheated and exploited by the traders, shopkeepers and employers.
- (ii) There is shortage of skilled workers in India, this shortage can be reduced only through literacy.
- (iii) Most of the illiterate people are engaged in primary and unorganised sector so their earning is very low.

**Q.4. 'Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that one need'.**

**With reference to the given statement mention any four things which money can not buy for an individual.**

- Ans.** (i) Peace  
(ii) Pollution free environment  
(iii) Good health (iu) Freedom



**Q.5. The annual Per Capita Incomes of three countries are given below. Based on the guidelines set by the World Bank Report (2012), classify these countries as high**

**income, low income or developing.**

- **Country A : US \$ 5,000**
- **Country B : US \$ 15,580**
- **Country C : US \$ 12,280**

**Ans.** (i) Country A with Per Capita Income of US \$ 5,000 comes under Low Income Countries.

(ii) Country B with Per Capita Income of US \$ 15,580 lies in the category of High Income Countries.

(iii) Country C with Per Capita Income of US \$ 12,280 falls in the category of Developing countries.

**Q.6. Think of any three developmental goals of a boy from a rich urban family. Describe them.**

**Ans.** (i) He may think to get quality education and pursue his studies abroad.

(ii) He may require the availability of vocational education and training.

(iii) He may require capital to start his own business.

**Q.7. Apart from salary, what other goals can you have in mind while taking up a new job ? Explain.**

**Ans.** (i) Security

(ii) Working Environment

(iii) Opportunity to learn

(iv) Pollution from environment.

**Q.8. How do the women engaged in paid jobs fulfill mix of goals ? Explain.**

**Ans.** (i) Economic independency : If a woman is working she will get economic independency.

(ii) Equality : As per the law working women need to be treated equally.

(iii) Respected : A working woman will get respect not only in the family but in the society also.

## **Notes**

◆ **Development** : It is a comprehensive term which includes increase in real per capita income, improvement in living standard of people, reduction in poverty, etc.

◆ **National development** : National development is a comprehensive term which includes improvement in living standard of the people, increase in per capita income, providing social amenities like education, medical care, social services, etc. to the citizens of the country.

◆ **Developed economies** : These are those economies which are characterised by high level of Per Capita Income of US \$ 12276 per annum or more and high standard of living. Examples : USA, Japan, Germany, UK, Singapore, etc.

◆ **Developing economies** : Those economies which are passing through the stages of growth and

development. In such economies, significance of agriculture tends to decline whereas the industrial sector grows sharply. Example : India, Indonesia, Malaysia, etc.

◆ **Economy** : It is a sum total of all the economic activities like production, consumption, distribution, exchange, etc.

◆ **National income** : It is the total value of all the goods and services produced within a country plus the net income from abroad during a year.

◆ **Production** : When an activity results in a valuable and useful thing, it is called as production.

◆ **Per capita income** : Per capita income is the average income of the people of a country in a definite period.

◆ **Underdeveloped economies** : Underdeveloped economies are the economies which are characterised by low level of per capita income and miserable standard of living. Such economies are not able to exploit their natural resources. Examples : Nepal, Burma, etc.

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