



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS: X: ECONOMICS
CHAPTER: 1: DEVELOPMENT

WORKSHEET: No. 04

Summary:

Development has many aspects. The people have different perspectives on development and there are several ways by which we can arrive at common indicators for development. The countries or states be compared using some selected development indicators. Economic development can be measured and income is the most common method for measuring development. However, the income method, though useful, has several weaknesses. There are certain terms used such as— Per Capita Income, Literacy Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Attendance Ratio, Life Expectancy, Gross Enrolment Ratio, and Human Development Index.

1	What does development mean for a landless rural labourer? Ans: More days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for children; there is health facilities, and there is no social discrimination.	1
2	Do all people of a country have the same notion of development? Ans: No. Different persons can have different goals. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.	1
3	What are the development goals of people other than income? Ans: Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect for others.	1
4	Which is the most important criterion for comparing development of countries/states? Ans: Income/ Per capita Income.	1
5	What is meant by total income of a country? Ans: Total value of all goods and services produced within a country and the income coming from abroad in a given period of time.	1
6	What is 'Average Income' Or 'Per capita Income'? Ans: Per capita Income is obtained by dividing the national income by the population of the country. $\text{PCI} = \frac{\text{TOTAL INCOME OF A COUNTRY}}{\text{TOTAL POPULATION}}$	3

7	What is the main criterion used by World Bank in classifying different countries? Ans: 1. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. 2. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12616 per annum and above in 2012, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 1035 or less are called low-income countries. 3. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2012 was just US\$ 1530 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries	3
8	Why children in many parts of India are not able to achieve Secondary education? Ans: Children are not able to achieve secondary education because; government/ society have not provided adequate facilities.	3
9	Why does Kerala have low infant mortality rate? Ans: Kerala has low infant mortality rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.	1
10	What are the criterions used by the Human Development Report published by UNDP to compare countries? Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$), Life Expectancy at birth, Literacy Rate for 15+ yrs population.	1
11	What is 'sustainable development'? Ans: A development that meets the needs of the present without damaging the environment, and without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.	3
12	Define the following Terms 1. Literacy rate 2. Infant Mortality Ratio 3. Public Distribution System 4. Life expectancy at birth. (1x5=5) (For answer refer to TB: Pg: 10, 12 & 13)	5
13	What is Public Distribution System? (CBSE-2009)	1
14	Mention two main components of 'Human Development Index'. (CBSE-Chennai-2009)	1
15	Name the neighbouring country of India which had higher Human Development Index for 2004 than India. (CBSE-2009)	1
16	Why has Kerala a higher Human Development Index than Maharashtra, inspite of low per capita income? (CBSE-March,2009)	1
Please refer to this new data as per NCERT ECONOMICS TEXT BOOK 2015-2016		

	<p><u>State Per Capita Income for 2012–13 (in Rs)</u></p> <p>Maharashtra- 1,07,670</p> <p>Kerala- 88,527</p> <p>Bihar - 28,774</p> <p>Bihar is at the bottom. This means that, on an average, a person in Maharashtra earned Rs 1, 07,670 in one year whereas, on an average, a person in Bihar would earn only around Rs 28,774. So, if per capita income were to be used as the measure of development, Maharashtra will be considered the most developed and Bihar the least developed state of the three. Now, let us look at certain other data pertaining to these states given in Table 1.4.</p> <p>Source : Economic Survey 2013–14</p>	
17	What are renewable sources? (CBSE- March,2009)	1
18	What are Non-Renewable sources? (CBSE-March,2009)	1
19	Give the meaning of 'net attendance ratio' with reference to school –going children. (CBSE- March,2009)	1
20	Why is it said that income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use? Give one example. (CBSE- August, 2009)	1
21	Give two examples of renewable resources. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$) (CBSE- August, 2009)	1
22	Amongst Kerala, Bihar and Maharastra which one has the highest per capita income? (CBSE- August-2009)	1
23	What does life expectancy at birth denote? (CBSE-August,2009)	1
24	What does gross enrolment ratio for three levels mean? (CBSE-August,2009)	1
25	Explain the meaning of HDI. Mention three component of measuring HDI according to UNDP report. (CCE- September 2016)	3
