NCERT Solutions Class 10 SST Economics Chapter 1 Development

1. The development of a country can generally be determined by

1. **its per capita income**
2. **its average literacy level**
3. **health status of its people**
4. **all the above**

Answer: d. all the above

2. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

1. **Bangladesh**
2. **Sri Lanka**
3. **Nepal**
4. **Pakistan**

Answer: b. Sri Lanka

3. 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?

1. **Rs 7500**
2. **Rs 3000**
3. **Rs 2000**
4. **Rs 6000**

Answer: d. Rs 6000

Solution: (4000+7000+3000+x) ÷ 4 = 5000

14000+x = 5000 × 4

x = 20000-14000

x = 6000

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

Answer: The World Bank categorizes various nations based on their per capita income. By dividing the nation's total income by its population, the per capita income is determined. The following categories are used to classify countries according to the WDR 2006 as of 2004:

- Rich countries are those with per capita incomes of at least $4,53,000. per year
- Low-income nations are those with per capita incomes of $37,000 or less.

The criterion has the following drawbacks:

- It is not clear how this income is dispersed throughout the population. A nation might have a more balanced distribution. Both immensely wealthy and extremely impoverished people are possible.
- One person may be enormously wealthy while others may be quite poor in a different country with the same average income. Therefore, using the method of average income does not accurately represent a country.

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

Answer. The World Bank uses a different criterion than the UNDP does. The Human Development Index used by UNDP is superior since it is a broader statistic that takes into account not only per capita income but also health and education. Contrast this approach with that of the World Bank, which measures development solely through the calculation of per capita income.

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

Answer: The population varies significantly between nations. We use averages because they provide an average when comparing different quantities of the same category. This does not represent how items are distributed among individuals. Average calculations have limits since we are unable to distinguish between individual people's income levels and unequal income distribution throughout a nation or state. For instance, the distribution of income is not shown by per capita income. The percentage of the population who are poor is not displayed.

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

Answer: Kerala has a higher ranking for human development than Haryana despite having a lower per capita GDP. hence, I do not, agree with the claim that per capita income is not at all a valid criterion. Even if it is not the only factor and has limitations, per capita income is nonetheless beneficial in some cases. because characteristics like income, education level, and health status are combined to produce human development rankings. However, as it is one of the variables used to determine development, per capita income cannot be disregarded.

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?

Answer. In India, people currently use firewood, coal, petroleum, crude oil, and natural gas as their energy sources. Other possibilities in fifty years might be ethanol, biodiesel, nuclear power, and greater wind energy use, particularly This is due to the potential loss of these resources for upcoming generations due to current energy usage.

9. Why is the issue of sustainability is important for development?

Answer. Sustainable development satisfies existing requirements without sacrificing the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own needs. The tremendous industrialization of the world during the past century has given rise to the problem of sustainable development. It is believed that industrialization and economic progress have resulted in the heedless exploitation of natural resources. However, there are only so many natural resources available. Development depends on the question of sustainability because if natural resources are not exploited wisely, they might not be accessible to future generations. Resources that are being depleted in a nation may ultimately prevent that nation from developing.

10. "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.

Answer. The statement "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person" is entirely applicable when discussing the development of a nation because resources and development are linked. The availability of resources for a country's citizens to use is as important to development as the economic factors that influence it. The conservation of resources is essential for development to be sustainable. If not used carefully, all natural resources are non-renewable and will eventually run out. Therefore, it is the people's responsibility to only use them to fulfill their requirements, not satisfy their greed.

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

Answer: Here are a few examples of environmental degradation we can see all around us:

- As a result of industries and vehicles emitting more smoke, air pollution has increased.
- Water pollution is increasing day by day..

- Deforestation, as a result of soil erosion and an unsatisfactory environment
- Excessive usage of groundwater decrease in groundwater level
- The usage of loudspeakers at night and unnecessary horns blowing on the roadways by various cars are responsible for noise pollution.

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.

TABLE 1.6 SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS
NEIGHBOURS FOR 2017

Country	Gross National income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP US$)	Life Expectancy at birth (2017	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above (2017)	HDI rank in the World (2018)
Sri	11,326	75.5	10.9	76
Lanka	6,353	68.8	6.4	130
India	5,567	66.7	4.9	148
Myanma	5,331	66.6	5.2	150
r	2,471	70.6	4.9	149
Pakistan	3,677	72.8	5.8	136
Nepal				
Banglad				
esh				

Answer: Table 1.6 shows that I) Sri Lanka has the highest per capita income in the world, followed by Myanmar (ii) Myanmar has the lowest life expectancy at birth, while Sri Lanka has the highest (iii) Sri Lanka has the highest literacy rate for people aged 15 and older, while Bangladesh has the lowest rate (iv) Country with the highest gross enrollment ratio is Sri

Lanka; the lowest is Pakistan (v) Sri Lanka is ranked first in the world according to the HDI, whereas Nepal is last.

13. The following table shows the proportion of adults (aged 15-49 years) whose BMI is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2) 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

A.Compare the nutritional level of people in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.

Kerala's population has a greater nutritional level than Madhya Pradesh's population, both male and female.

B. Can you guess why around one-fifth 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.

Despite the fact that there is enough food available, 40% of the population is undernourished. The major reasons are

- A significant portion of the population is so underprivileged that they cannot purchase nourishing food.
- Poor individuals in most states cannot obtain affordable food because the Public
- The distribution System (PDS) does not operate as intended.

- People with low educational levels experience unemployment as a result, which prevents them from purchasing food, a basic necessity.