

## Subject- Economics (Class-X)

### Chapter- Development

**Economic Development**: It applies to the all-round development of a country.

**Literacy Rate**: The proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

**Infant Mortality Rate**: The number of children that die before the age of 1 year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

**Net Attendance Ratio**: Total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

**Human Development Index**: It indicated all round development of the people of the society

**Economic Planning**: It deliberates action plan on the utilization of resources of the country for economic development and for providing social justice to all.

**Per Capita Income**: National income of a country divided by its total population.

**Life expectancy Rate**: Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

**Human Development**: Development of a person according to his full capacity.

**Question1**- What is the main criteria used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criteria?

**Answer1**-The World Bank considers only the per capita income as the indicator of the development. Its limitations are-

It does not tell us about how this average income is distributed among the people in the individual country.

Two countries with 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.

It ignores other criteria of human development like literacy, infant mortality rate, life expectancy rate etc.

**Question2**- In what respect is the criteria used by the UNDP for measuring development.

**Answer2**- The criteria used by the UNDP for measuring for measuring development is different from the one used by the world bank in the sense that it uses a combination of factors such as health, education and income as indicators of development. It does not only depend on per capital income, as the case with the World Bank.

**Question3**: Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

**Answer3:** Since countries have different populations, comparing total income does not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Hence, we compare the average income. We use averages because they are useful for comparing different quantities of the same categories. Limitations of use of averages are-

Although average are useful for comparisons but they hide disparities of income among the people. It does not shows the real picture of the population. For example. The infant mortality rate of a country does not differentiate between male and female infants born in that country. Such an average tell us nothing about whether the no. of children before the age of one hour mostly boys or girls.

**Question4:** Kerala, with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking then Punjab. Hence per capita income is not a useful criteria at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.

**Answer4:**

1-Kerala with low per capita income has a better human development ranking than Punjab. Punjab is ahead in per capita income than the Kerala but the proportion of children dyeing within one year of birth is 49 which is nearly five times more than Kerala.

2- Average income of Punjab is more than Kerala but in other development areas it lags behind.

3- Literacy rate of Kerala is much better than Punjab.

4- Kerala has low infant mortality rate because it has adequate provision of basic health.

**Question5:** Find out the present sources of energy that are used by the people in India. What could be other possibilities 50 years from now?

**Answer5:** The present sources of energy that are used by the people of India are electricity, coal, crude oil, cow dung and solar energy.

Other possibilities 50 years from now could include ethanol, bio diesel, nuclear energy and better utilization of wind energy.

**Question6:** Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

**Answer6:** Every generation wants to get the maximum benefits from the available resources but such a thing would be quite disastrous because the valuable resources shall be exhausted within a short time and future generations may suffer. The issue of sustainability is important because of the following reasons.

Development must be in relation with the future. If natural resources are not sustained, development will stagnate after a point of time. Unwise use of resources can be dangerous for the environment

**Question7:** “The earth has enough resources to meet the need of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person” are you agree with the statement?

**Answer7:** Yes I am agree with this this statement, this means that there are enough resources to meet the needs of all, If they are used judiciously and not over exploited by a few, and depriving the others who need them.

Resources that are replenished by the nature are known as renewable resources

For example Forest and ground water.

Resources that are not replenished i.e. those which will get exhausted after some time are not known as nonrenewable resources.

For example Crude oil.

Sustainable development can be achieved by mix use of both renewable and nonrenewable resources.

By better planning we can reduce the wastage of resources so that resources can be available for future generation.

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