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## Class –X ECONOMICS

### Development

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#### Answer

**Answer1:** (iv) all the above

**Answer2:** (ii) Sri Lanka

**Answer3:** (iv) Rs 6000

**Answer4:** Per Capita Income is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries. The limitation of this criterion are:

→ It doesn't show distribution of income.

→ It also ignores other factors such as infant mortality rate, literacy level, healthcare, etc.

**Answer5:** World bank only uses per capita income for measuring development while UNDP uses many other factors like infant mortality, healthcare facility education level which help in improving the quality of life and helps in making the citizens more productive.

**Answer6:** 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. This does not show distribution of thing between people. For an example, if a country has very high per capita income then we can't say that citizen living in that country are very rich because we are not knowing about the distribution of wealth in that country. Some people might be richer while other people are very poorer in that country.

**Answer7:** 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 cannot 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.

**Answer8:** 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 fifty years from now, could include ethanol, bio-diesel, nuclear energy and a better utilization of wind energy, especially with the imminent danger of oil resources running out.

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**Answer9:** The issue of sustainability is important for development because development must be in tandem with the future. If natural resources are not sustained, then development will stagnate after a point of time. Exploiting resources unethically will ultimately undo the development that a country may have achieved. This is because in the future, those resources will not be available for further progress.

**Answer10:** The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person". This statement is relevant to the discussion of development since both resources and development go hand in hand. For the sustainability of development, the maintenance of resources is also crucial. As the statement claims, the Earth has enough resources- renewable and non-renewable to satisfy everyone's needs; however, these need to be used with a view to keep the environment protected and clean so that a balance of production and use is maintained, and shortages are avoided.

**Answer11:** Few examples of environmental degradation:

- Deforestation
- Soil erosion
- Falling levels of ground water
- Depletion of the ozone layer and combustion from automobiles causing extreme air pollution
- Water Pollution

**Answer12:**

- (i) Per Capita Income in US\$: Top country - Sri Lanka; Bottom country - Myanmar
- (ii) Life Expectancy at birth: Top country - Sri Lanka; Bottom country - Myanmar
- (iii) Literacy Rate for 15+ yrs population: Top country - Sri Lanka; Bottom country - Bangladesh
- (iv) Gross Enrolment Ratio for three levels: Top country - Sri Lanka; Bottom country - Pakistan
- (v) HDI Rank in the world: Top country - Sri Lanka; Bottom country - Nepal

**Answer13:**

- (i) The nutritional level of people of Kerala is quite higher than the people – both males and females of Madhya Pradesh. Their ratio of the under-nourished is less than that of Madhya Pradesh.
  - (ii) There is enough food in the country, even then 40% of the people in the country are undernourished because:
    - A large number of people are so poor that they cannot afford nutritious food.
    - In most of the states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) does not function properly and the poor people cannot get cheap food items.
    - There is lack of educational and health facilities in many parts of the country. So many people remain backward and poor. As such, they are unable to get nutritious food.
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