

CLASS: X : ECONOMICS
TOPIC/CHAPTER: 1- DEVELOPMENT

Summery of the lesson:

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 can 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, Net Attendance Ratio, Life Expectancy and Human Development Index.

Questions to be answered in the class note book:

12, 15, 16, 19 & 20

Note: All question answers are used on NCERT Economics textbook 2015 edition.

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.	3
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. $PCI = \frac{\text{TOTAL INCOME OF A COUNTRY}}{\text{TOTAL POPULATION}}$	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? Ans: Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$), Life Expectancy at birth, Literacy Rate for 15+ yrs population.	3
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	<u>Define the following Terms</u> 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)	1 each
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
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	"Money cannot buy all the goods and sevicees one needs to live well". Support the statement with three suitable examples. (CCE-September 2015)	3
25	Mention any one limitation of Per Capita Income as the indicator of development. (CCE-September 2015)	1
26	What are the factors that are important for development other than income? (CCE-September 2015)	3



Report & Description by UNDP

Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean.

The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc. The HDRO offers the other composite indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender disparity and human poverty.

