

Book Exercises – Grade 10 Economics

1. Development of a country can generally be determined by

- i. its per capita income
- ii. its average literacy level
- iii. health status of its people
- iv. All the above ✓

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

- i. Bangladesh
- ii. Sri Lanka ✓
- iii. Nepal
- iv. All the above

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?

- i. Rs.7500
- ii. Rs.3000
- iii. Rs.2000
- iv. Rs.6000 ✓

4. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries?

Per capita income (also called average income) is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries. The limitations of this criterion are as follows:

- i. Per capita income ignores the distribution of income.
- ii. Per capita income ignores other important criteria like life expectancy, literacy rate, infant mortality rate, etc.

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

UNDP used education levels, health status and, per capita income of the people for measuring development of a country. While World Bank used only per capita income criterion for measuring development of a country.

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

We use average because averages help in comparison of the level of development of different regions within the country or different nations of the world. Yes there are certain limitations to their use.

Let us consider an illustration, within two countries A and B.

Country	Monthly Income of Families (in Rupees)					Average Income
	A	B	C	D	E	
A	12,800	12,000	11,700	12,500	11,000	12,000

B	3,000	2,000	3,000	22,000	30,000	12,000
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Based on the given data, it is clear that both countries have equal average incomes. But, are both equally developed? The answer is No. Because even though both countries have identical average income, country A is preferred because it has more equitable distribution than in country B. In this country people are neither very rich nor extremely poor. On the other hand, some people in country B are poor and some persons are extremely rich. Hence, while average income is useful for comparison it does not tell us how this income is distributed among people and this is a major limitation of per capita income as an indicator of development.

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

No, we do not agree with this statement that per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. For comparing the states, we have to compare their per capita income along with other criteria like literacy rate, life expectancy, gross enrolment ratio. Per capita income is not a useful indicator of development, since, it ignores the effect of distribution of income and quality of life.

8. Find out present sources of energy used by people in India. What could be possibilities fifty years from now?

The present sources energy used by people in India are hydroelectricity, thermal electricity, coal, wind energy, crude oil, natural gas, etc. Out of these hydroelectricity and wind energy are renewable sources which get replenished over a period of time. On the other hand, coal, crude oil, natural gas, thermal energy are non-renewable sources of energy. Fifty years from now the non-renewable source would get exhausted.

The possibilities fifty years from now could be to depend more on renewable sources of energy like solar energy, nuclear energy, wind energy, hydroelectricity etc. and to develop new sources of energy.

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

The issue of sustainable development is important for maintaining quality of life for both present and future generations. It refers to the process of development which can be sustained over a long period of time. We should make judicious use of natural resources and should not unnecessarily pollute the environment. So that future generations can lead good quality life. The prosperity of present generation should not be at the cost of future generation. So the issue of sustainable development is important for meeting the needs of present generation without reducing the ability of future generation to meet their needs.

10. "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person." How is the statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.

This statement implies that natural resources should be used in judicious manner to achieve sustainable development. We should reduce our dependence on non-renewable sources by inventing alternative sources so that we can save some resources for future generations. We should not have greed to use all resources at the cost of future generation. If natural resources are used in a rational manner rather than in a wasteful manner, then the earth can serve the needs of present as well as future generation.

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

The environmental degradation is due to:

- i. Pollution
- ii. Overuse of natural resources
- iii. Cutting down of forests
- iv. Exhaustion of non-renewable resources
- v. Making huge concrete structures, thus reducing the seepage of rainwater.

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.

- i. In per capita income, Sri Lanka is at the top and Myanmar is at the bottom.
- ii. The life expectancy at birth is higher in Sri Lanka and lower in Myanmar.
- iii. In literacy rate, Sri Lanka is at the top and Bangladesh is at the bottom.
- iv. Gross enrolment ratio is high in Sri Lanka and low in Pakistan.
- v. According to HDI rank, Sri Lanka is at the top and Nepal is at the bottom.

13. The following table shows that proportion of undernourished adults in India. It is based on a survey of various states for the year 2001. Look at the table and answer the following questions.

State	Male (%)	Female (%)
Kerala	22	19
Karnataka	36	38
Madhya Pradesh	43	42
All States	37	36

- i. Compare the nutritional level of people in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.
- ii. Can you guess why around 40 per cent 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.
 - i. There is less undernourished adults (both males and females) in Kerala as compared to Madhya Pradesh. Nutritional level of males in Kerala is high as compared to that in Madhya Pradesh. On the other hand, the nutritional level of females is also high in Kerala as compared to Madhya Pradesh.
 - ii. When there is enough food in the country, 40 per cent of people are undernourished. It may be due to the reason that the food available in the country

is not provided to the different sections of the society properly or in other words, there may be unequal distribution of the food in the society. In most of the states public distribution system does not function smoothly and poor people cannot get food grains at subsidized rates.