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CLASS-10TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

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ECONOMICS

DEVELOPMENT

Question 1.

Why does Kerala have a better Human Development Index ranking in comparison to Punjab? Explain with three reasons.

Answer:

Kerala has a better Human Development Index ranking in comparison to Punjab even though Punjab has a higher per capita income in comparison to Kerala because of the following reasons.

- **Education:** Kerala has a higher level of literacy rate than Punjab. In fact, the literacy rate of Kerala is the highest in India. In Kerala, the literacy rate is ninety-one per cent which is almost as high as that of China. This is mainly because education has been made available to everyone in Kerala whether they are upper caste or the lower caste. There is no bias in the field of education, which is one of the major reasons why Kerala has a better HDI than Punjab.
- **Health care:** The health care facilities in Kerala are far better than those in Punjab. Kerala has over 2700 government medical hospitals, with 330 beds per 1,00,000 population which is the highest in India, making it achieve a higher ranking in the HDI.
- **Politics:** The political parties in Kerala have taken steps for genuine welfare of the people and have invested intelligently and methodologically in the field of health and education. The government of Kerala has even worked for the land reforms in the State to support the people.

Question 2.

What is the main norm used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor countries? What are the restrictions of such norms?

Answer:

Average income or per capita income is the main domain used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor countries. According to the World Bank, income is one of the most important attributes. Countries with average income of USD 12616 per annum and above are called rich countries. Countries with average income of USD 1530 or less are called middle-income countries and countries with average income of USD 1035 or less are called poor countries.

This is based on the conception that the higher the total income of the country, the developed it is.

However, there are certain restrictions to this norm because income, although an important measure for calculating growth and development, is not the only attribute. Over the past few decades, health and education have made an important mark in the development of a country. So, even if the country has high per capita income and literacy rate but does not have good medical facilities, it cannot be considered developed.

Question 3.

Besides income, what are the six other things people may look for growth and development?

Answer:

The following are the six things that people may look for growth and development, besides income.

1. Freedom.
2. security
3. Respect.
4. quality of life
5. Health.
6. education

MR ANANT KUMAR