

Maxprap. Chapter wise Series Class 10th – Social Science

Class : 10th

Topic : Development (ECO)

Max. Marks : 50

Duration : 2 Hrs

Sections: A (MCQs), B (Short Answer-I), C (Short Answer-II), D (Long Answer), E (Case-Based).

General Instructions:

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains 23 questions divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E. (iii). Section A comprises of 10 MCQs of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 5 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 2 question of 5 marks each and Section E comprises of 2 Case Study Based Questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.

Section A

Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each

1. 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?
a) Rs 3000 b) Rs 6000 c) Rs 7500 d) Rs 2000
2. Which of the following neighboring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?
a) Pakistan b) Nepal c) Bangladesh d) Sri Lanka
3. Which of the following countries has the highest **Life Expectancy** at the birth?
a) Bangladesh b) Nepal c) India d) Pakistan
4. Money can buy us:
a) Relations b) Friends c) Non material things d) Material things
5. Which one of the following definitions is most suitable for the **Literacy Rate**?
a) The total number of children attending school in a region
b) The proportion of literate population in the seven years and above
c) The literate population at the global level
d) The average number of schools in a region
6. Classification of countries on the basis of their income is done by calculating:
a) Literacy rate b) Infant mortality rate c) BMI d) Per capita income
7. Which of the given resource is a renewable resource?
a) Coal b) Petroleum c) Natural gas d) Groundwater

a) Taking care of young and old generation b) Taking care of working generation
c) taking care of past d) Taking care of present and future

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

Reason (R): Kerala lacks the provision of basic health and educational facilities.

Reason (R): Developed countries want to secure oil through military or economic power.

Questions 11 to 15 carry 2 marks each

12. Do the two terms - economic growth and economic development, mean the same things? Discuss.

14. Why are public facilities needed for the development of the country? Mention any two of them.

15. Suggest any three ways to improve education in India.

Questions 16 to 19 carry 3 marks each

17. How are final goods and services calculated? Explain through one example.

19. 'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well'. Explain.

SECTION – D

Questions 20 to 21 carry 5 marks each

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

21. Distinguish between Human Development and Economic Development.

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 22 & 23 carry 4 marks each

22. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The idea of development or progress has always been with us. We have aspirations or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live. Development or progress is likely to mean different to different persons. A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this. Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced – such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

- a) Explain the negative effect of having more dams on the locals. (1)
- b) What could be the developmental goal for a girl from a rich urban family? (1)
- c) Based on the given source, draw two conclusions. (2)

23. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in the crucial areas. The reason is - money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.

Actually for many of the important things in life the best way, also the cheapest way, is to provide these goods and services collectively. Even now, in many areas, children, particularly girls, are not able to go to high school because the government/ society has not provided adequate facilities. Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has an adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, PDS functions well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.

- a) Why in some areas children are unable to go to high school? (1)
 - b) State the effect of adequate public facilities. (1)
 - c) Substantiate the statement with two instances:
Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services. (1)
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Development (ECO) Paper Details – Analysis		
Objective Questions		
MCQ	1 marks x 8 question = 8	
Assertion Reason	1 marks x 2 question = 2	
Subjective		
Short type I	2 marks x 5 question = 10	
Short type II	3 marks x 4 question = 12	
Long Type	5 marks x 2 question = 10	
Case Studies Based		
Case 1	4 marks	
Case 2	4 marks	

Total = 50 marks Your Score =