

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: HLSWYX**Questions: 32****Maximum Marks: 69****Generated: 2026-06-26 09:41****SELECTIONS USED**

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	1 Development
Level of understanding	Exam-ready
Question selection	CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 10 straightforward · 18 medium · 4 deep | Types: 11 MCQ · 7 Short · 5 Very short · 4 Assertion–reason · 3 Long · 2 Case-based | Sections: A 15Q/15m · B 5Q/10m · C 7Q/21m · D 3Q/15m · E 2Q/8m

Q1. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Which of the following is the most common method used to measure the development of a country?

Options:

- (A) Literacy rate
- (B) Per capita income
- (C) Infant Mortality Rate
- (D) Life expectancy

- A Literacy rate
- B Per capita income
- C Infant Mortality Rate
- D Life expectancy

◆ Development

Q2. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

As per the World Bank classification, a country with a per capita income of US\$ 63,400 or above per annum (2023) is categorised as:

Options:

- (A) Low-income country
- (B) Middle-income country
- (C) High-income or rich country
- (D) Developing country

- A Low-income country
- B Middle-income country
- C High-income or rich country
- D Developing country

◆ Development

Q3. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) measures:

Options:

- (A) Number of children who die before reaching the age of five per 1000 live births
- (B) Number of children who die before completing one year of age per 1000 live births
- (C) Total number of infant deaths in a country in a year
- (D) Proportion of mothers who die during childbirth per 1000 deliveries

- A Number of children who die before reaching the age of five per 1000 live births
- B Number of children who die before completing one year of age per 1000 live births
- C Total number of infant deaths in a country in a year
- D Proportion of mothers who die during childbirth per 1000 deliveries

◆ Development

Q4. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Per capita income of a country is calculated as:

Options:

- (A) Total national income divided by total area of the country
- (B) Total income of the government divided by total population
- (C) Total income of all residents divided by total population
- (D) GDP of the country minus taxes

- A Total national income divided by total area of the country
- B Total income of the government divided by total population
- C Total income of all residents divided by total population
- D GDP of the country minus taxes

◆ Development

Q5. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Among Haryana, Kerala and Bihar, which state has the lowest Infant Mortality Rate (2020)?

Options:

- (A) Haryana
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Bihar
- (D) All three have the same IMR

- A Haryana
- B Kerala
- C Bihar
- D All three have the same IMR

◆ Development

Q6. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Net Attendance Ratio (secondary stage) refers to:

Options:

- (A) The total number of schools providing secondary education per district
- (B) The number of teachers attending secondary schools per 100 students
- (C) Total children of age group 15–17 years attending school as a percentage of all children in that age group
- (D) Percentage of students who pass secondary board examinations

- A The total number of schools providing secondary education per district
- B The number of teachers attending secondary schools per 100 students
- C Total children of age group 15–17 years attending school as a percentage of all children in that age group
- D Percentage of students who pass secondary board examinations

◆ Development

Q7. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Two countries have identical average per capita incomes. Which additional information would be MOST useful to determine which country offers a better quality of life to most of its citizens?

Options:

- (A) The total area of each country
- (B) The distribution of income among the citizens
- (C) The currency exchange rate of each country
- (D) The military strength of each country

- A The total area of each country
- B The distribution of income among the citizens
- C The currency exchange rate of each country
- D The military strength of each country

◆ Development

Q8. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Kerala's per capita income is lower than Haryana's, yet Kerala performs better on health and education indicators. The BEST explanation for this is:

Options:

- (A) Kerala has a smaller population than Haryana
- (B) Kerala relies entirely on foreign aid for healthcare
- (C) Kerala has better public provision of health and educational facilities
- (D) Haryana spends more on defence than education

- A Kerala has a smaller population than Haryana
- B Kerala relies entirely on foreign aid for healthcare
- C Kerala has better public provision of health and educational facilities
- D Haryana spends more on defence than education

◆ Development

Q9. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Groundwater is classified as a renewable resource, yet its overuse is a serious problem in India. Which of the following BEST explains why?

Options:

- (A) Groundwater is saline and cannot be replenished
 - (B) If extraction exceeds the rate of natural replenishment through rainfall, the resource gets depleted
 - (C) Groundwater is only renewable in coastal areas
 - (D) Government policies prevent the collection of rainwater
- A Groundwater is saline and cannot be replenished
B If extraction exceeds the rate of natural replenishment through rainfall, the resource gets depleted
C Groundwater is only renewable in coastal areas
D Government policies prevent the collection of rainwater

◆ Development

Q10. medium exam-ready**[1]**

When per capita income of a country is compared across nations, the incomes are measured in US dollars using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). The main reason for doing so is:

Options:

- (A) The US dollar is the strongest currency in the world
 - (B) So that every dollar can buy the same amount of goods and services in any country, making comparisons meaningful
 - (C) PPP removes the effect of population differences between countries
 - (D) The World Bank operates in US dollars only
- A The US dollar is the strongest currency in the world
B So that every dollar can buy the same amount of goods and services in any country, making comparisons meaningful
C PPP removes the effect of population differences between countries
D The World Bank operates in US dollars only

◆ Development

Q11. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Which of the following pairs of developmental goals are MOST LIKELY to be conflicting?

Options:

- (A) Building more dams for electricity vs. protecting tribal land from submersion
 - (B) Opening more schools vs. improving literacy rates
 - (C) Increasing wages vs. reducing poverty
 - (D) Improving healthcare vs. reducing infant mortality
- A Building more dams for electricity vs. protecting tribal land from submersion
B Opening more schools vs. improving literacy rates
C Increasing wages vs. reducing poverty
D Improving healthcare vs. reducing infant mortality

◆ Development

Q12. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Money alone cannot guarantee a high quality of life for all citizens.

Reason (R): Many essential goods and services, such as a pollution-free environment and protection from infectious diseases, are best and most cheaply provided collectively rather than purchased individually.

- 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.

◆ Development

Q13. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): An increase in average per capita income over time proves that all sections of society have become better off.

Reason (R): Average income hides the disparity in income distribution among different groups within the population.

- 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 false and R is true.
- D Both A and R are false.

◆ Development

Q14. deep exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Sustainable development is important because the consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national boundaries.

Reason (R): Non-renewable resources like crude oil exist in unlimited quantities and will never be exhausted.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B A is true but R is false.
- C A is false but R is true.
- D Both A and R are false.

◆ Development

Q15. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): A girl from a rich urban family may seek equal freedom and opportunities as her brother as her developmental goal.

Reason (R): Different individuals have different developmental goals because their life situations and aspirations are different.

- 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.

◆ Development

Q16. straightforward exam-ready

[2]

What is 'Life Expectancy at birth' and what does it tell us about the development of a country?

◆ Development

Q17. straightforward exam-ready

[2]

Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources, giving one example of each.

◆ Development

Q18. straightforward exam-ready [2]

Why is the total income of a country not considered a useful measure for comparing the development of different countries?

◆ Development

Q19. medium exam-ready [2]

Give two reasons why a person might prefer a lower-paying job with security over a higher-paying job with no job security.

◆ Development

Q20. medium exam-ready [2]

State two ways in which paid employment can improve the status of women in the household and society.

◆ Development

Q21. medium exam-ready [3]

Explain with an example why developmental goals of two different groups of people can be conflicting in nature.

◆ Development

Q22. medium exam-ready [3]

Compare the states of Haryana and Kerala on three development indicators. What conclusion can be drawn from this comparison about using per capita income as the sole measure of development?

◆ Development

Q23. medium exam-ready [3]

What is the significance of 'public facilities' in determining the quality of life of citizens? Explain with two examples.

◆ Development

Q24. medium exam-ready [3]

Literacy Rate is measured for people aged 7 years and above. The rural literacy rate for males in Uttar Pradesh is 76% while for females it is 54%. Analyse what this data suggests about educational equity and the challenges India faces.

◆ Development

Q25. medium exam-ready [3]

Explain why the issue of sustainability of development has become important in the modern world. Support your answer with evidence related to groundwater usage in India.

◆ Development

Q26. medium exam-ready [3]

Explain why income alone is not sufficient to ensure a good quality of life for individuals. Support your answer with two suitable examples.

◆ Development

Q27. deep exam-ready [3]

The crude oil reserves of the world are estimated to last approximately 47 years at the current rate of extraction. What challenges does this pose for developing nations like India, and how does it relate to the concept of sustainable development?

◆ Development

Q28. medium exam-ready

[5]

Income is considered an important criterion for measuring development, but it has several limitations. Discuss the importance of income as a measure of development and explain any three limitations of using it as the sole indicator. (2+3=5)

◆ Development

Q29. deep exam-ready

[5]

Development means different things to different people. Analyse the developmental goals and aspirations of any three different categories of people in India and explain why national development requires thinking beyond individual goals towards what is fair and just for all. (3+2=5)

◆ Development

Q30. deep exam-ready

[5]

What is sustainable development? Explain why the present pattern of development is considered unsustainable, using examples of both renewable and non-renewable resources. What is at stake for future generations if this pattern continues? (2+2+1=5)

◆ Development

Q31. medium exam-ready

[4]

Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

A study comparing two neighbouring countries — Country P and Country Q — reveals the following data:

Indicator	Country P	Country Q
Per Capita Income (US\$)	12,000	7,500
Life Expectancy (years)	62	74
Literacy Rate (%)	68	91
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000)	45	9

Country P has higher per capita income but allocates very little to public health and education. Country Q, despite lower income, has a well-functioning public distribution system and wide availability of government schools and hospitals.

- Which country appears more developed when only per capita income is considered? (1 mark)
- Which country is likely to have a higher Human Development Index (HDI) rank and why? (1 mark)
- What does the data on Country Q suggest about the role of public facilities in human development? (2 marks)

◆ Development

Q32. medium exam-ready**[4]**

Study the following data and answer the questions:

Monthly incomes of five citizens in two countries (in Rupees):

Country	Citizen 1	Citizen 2	Citizen 3	Citizen 4	Citizen 5
Country X	9,500	10,500	9,800	10,000	10,200
Country Y	500	500	500	500	48,000

- (i) Calculate the average monthly income of both Country X and Country Y. (1 mark)
(ii) Even though both countries have the same average income, why would most people prefer to live in Country X? (1 mark)
(iii) What important limitation of using 'average income' as a measure of development does this comparison reveal? Explain. (2 marks)

◆ **Development**

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