

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: Z4DBEW **Questions: 53** **Maximum Marks: 151** **Generated: 2026-06-26 09:43**

SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	1 Development
Level of understanding	Thorough understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~5 questions per section + 8 synthesis)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 1 straightforward · 32 medium · 20 deep | Types: 35 Short · 8 Long · 6 MCQ · 4 Very short

Q1. medium thorough-understanding § Notes for the Teacher **[1]**

[mcq] Which of the following best explains why per capita income is considered an inadequate measure of development?

- ((A)) It does not account for the distribution of income among citizens
- ((B)) It measures only the income of the richest 10% of the population
- ((C)) It is calculated differently by every country, making comparison impossible
- ((D)) It ignores the total GDP of a country

A It is difficult to calculate for large populations.

B It does not reflect how income is distributed or account for quality-of-life factors like health and education.

C It only measures the income of urban residents and ignores rural areas.

D It changes every year, making comparisons unreliable.

◆ **Development**

Q2. deep thorough-understanding § Notes for the Teacher **[3]**

A student argues: 'If the government spends more money on schools and hospitals, the health and education levels of people will automatically improve.' Do you agree? Explain why or why not, using the relationship between public facilities and development outcomes.

◆ **Development**

Q3. medium thorough-understanding § Notes for the Teacher **[2]**

Explain why the concept of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is used when comparing per capita incomes of different countries, rather than simply converting each country's income into US dollars at the market exchange rate.

◆ **Development**

Q4. deep thorough-understanding § Notes for the Teacher **[5]**

[long_answer] The Human Development Report uses health, education, and per capita income together to rank countries, rather than income alone. Using your understanding of how these indicators work, explain what this combined approach reveals that a purely income-based ranking would miss. In your answer, discuss how two countries with similar incomes could still have very different levels of human development, and what that implies for policy-making.

◆ **Development**

Q5. medium thorough-understanding § Introduction [3]

Why is per capita income alone considered an inadequate measure of a nation's development? Illustrate your answer with at least two examples of goals that people may value beyond material prosperity.

◆ Development

Q6. deep thorough-understanding § Introduction [3]

Two groups of people can desire goals that directly conflict with each other, yet both can claim to be seeking 'development'. Using a specific example where one group's developmental goal harms or disrupts another group, explain why this conflict arises and what it reveals about the nature of development as a concept.

◆ Development

Q7. medium thorough-understanding § What Development Promises — Different People, Different Goals [3]

A prosperous dam contractor and a tribal family living along a river valley are asked whether building a large dam on the river counts as 'development'. They give opposite answers. Why might the same project be seen as development by one group and destruction by the other?

◆ Development

Q8. medium thorough-understanding § What Development Promises — Different People, Different Goals [3]

A student argues: 'Since money can buy almost everything, a person's income is sufficient to judge how well-off they are.' Do you agree? Give two specific examples of things that matter deeply to people's well-being but cannot be fully secured by individual income alone.

◆ Development

Q9. deep thorough-understanding § What Development Promises — Different People, Different Goals [5]

Development goals are shaped by a person's life situation and not merely by personal preferences. With reference to this idea, compare the developmental goals of a landless rural labourer and a girl from a wealthy urban family. Why might both desire 'freedom and equal treatment' yet mean very different things by it? What does this tell us about the nature of developmental goals in general? (5 marks)

◆ Development

Q10. medium thorough-understanding § Income and Other Goals [3]

A worker is offered two jobs. Job X pays ₹30,000 per month but requires 14-hour workdays, offers no job security, and leaves no time for family. Job Y pays ₹20,000 per month but offers permanent employment, flexible hours, and a good working environment. Using the idea that development involves a mix of goals, explain which job represents better development for the worker and why.

◆ Development

Q11. deep thorough-understanding § Income and Other Goals [3]

If women entering paid work increases their dignity in the household and society, does this mean paid work alone is sufficient to ensure women's equal status? Use the chapter's reasoning to support your answer.

◆ Development

Q12. medium thorough-understanding § Income and Other Goals [1]

Many important aspects of development — such as freedom, dignity, and security — are not measured in monetary terms. Does this make them less significant than income? Justify your answer.

◆ Development

Q13. medium thorough-understanding § National Development [3]

Two students are debating national development. One says, 'A country should prioritise building more industries to raise incomes.' The other says, 'A country should first ensure equal rights and security for all citizens.' Why is it difficult to declare either student completely right, and what does this reveal about the nature of national development goals?

◆ Development

Q14. deep thorough-understanding § National Development [3]

A multinational company proposes to set up a large dam in a forested tribal region, promising to generate electricity that will power factories and raise the country's per capita income. Using the idea of national development, explain why this proposal cannot be judged simply by whether it increases the country's average income.

◆ Development

Q15. medium thorough-understanding § National Development [1]

Why is it insufficient for a nation to simply adopt the development goal preferred by the majority of its citizens? What additional consideration must a democratic society apply when choosing a path of national development?

◆ Development

Q16. medium thorough-understanding § How to Compare Different Countries or States? [3]

Total income is sometimes used to compare the wealth of countries, yet economists prefer a different measure when assessing development. Identify that measure and explain, with a suitable example, why it is considered more meaningful than total income for comparing nations.

◆ Development

Q17. medium thorough-understanding § How to Compare Different Countries or States? [3]

Two countries have the same per capita income. Country P has monthly citizen incomes of ₹9,500, ₹10,500, ₹9,800, ₹10,000, and ₹10,200. Country Q has monthly citizen incomes of ₹500, ₹500, ₹500, ₹500, and ₹48,000. Which country would most people prefer to live in, and why does average income alone fail to capture this preference?

◆ Development

Q18. medium thorough-understanding § How to Compare Different Countries or States? [3]

A student argues: 'If the average per capita income of a state has risen over the past decade, every section of society must be better off.' Is this argument correct? Explain with a suitable example.

◆ Development

Q19. medium thorough-understanding § How to Compare Different Countries or States? [3]

State X has a per capita income significantly higher than State Y. However, State Y records a lower infant mortality rate, higher literacy rate, and better net attendance ratio in schools. What does this data suggest about using per capita income as a development indicator? What alternative or complementary measures should be considered, and why?

◆ Development

Q20. medium thorough-understanding § How to Compare Different Countries or States?

[1]

Which of the following best explains why money in your pocket alone cannot guarantee a good quality of life?

- (A) Prices of goods keep changing, making money unreliable.
- (B) Many essential goods and services — like a clean environment or infectious disease control — can only be effectively provided collectively, not purchased individually.
- (C) Rich people always misuse money, so it does not lead to development.
- (D) Government taxes reduce the real value of income significantly.

A Prices of goods keep changing, making money unreliable.

B Many essential goods and services — like a clean environment or infectious disease control — can only be effectively provided collectively, not purchased individually.

C Rich people always misuse money, so it does not lead to development.

D Government taxes reduce the real value of income significantly.

◆ Development

Q21. medium thorough-understanding § How to Compare Different Countries or States?

[3]

Infant Mortality Rate is used as a development indicator even in states where healthcare infrastructure appears adequate. Explain what IMR captures and why a consistently low IMR is considered a reflection of a state's broader social and economic development — not just the quality of its hospitals.

◆ Development

Q22. deep thorough-understanding § How to Compare Different Countries or States?

[5]

Haryana has a higher per capita income than Kerala, yet parents in Haryana are nearly three times more likely to lose a child in infancy than parents in Kerala. Analyse the possible reasons for this paradox, drawing on the role of public facilities and income distribution.

◆ Development

Q23. medium thorough-understanding § Income and Other Criteria

[3]

Haryana has a higher per capita income than Kerala, yet Kerala has a far lower infant mortality rate and higher literacy rate. What does this reveal about the relationship between income and human well-being?

◆ Development

Q24. medium thorough-understanding § Income and Other Criteria

[1]

[short_answer] A state government doubles its spending on hospitals and schools, yet most citizens still cannot access quality healthcare or education. Does increased government spending alone guarantee better development outcomes? Explain with reference to how public facilities and their equitable delivery shape human well-being.

A Per capita income growth

B Effective functioning of public facilities and distribution systems

C Rise in net attendance ratio

D Increase in infant mortality rate

◆ Development

Q25. medium thorough-understanding § Income and Other Criteria

[3]

Why is collective provision of certain goods and services — such as disease prevention or basic education — often more effective than each household trying to obtain them individually? Give one example to support your answer.

◆ Development

Q26. deep thorough-understanding § Income and Other Criteria [3]

Look at the data below for two fictional states:

State	Per Capita Income (₹)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000)	Literacy Rate (%)
State X	3,10,000	32	79
State Y	2,20,000	8	95

If you had to recommend which state is more developed, which would you choose and why? What does your reasoning suggest about using per capita income as the sole indicator of development?

◆ Development

Q27. medium thorough-understanding § Income and Other Criteria [2]

[short_answer] What does the Infant Mortality Rate measure, and why is a low IMR considered a reliable sign of better development even in a state that does not rank highest in per capita income? Explain with a suitable example.

◆ Development

Q28. deep thorough-understanding § Income and Other Criteria [5]

A country's per capita income rises steadily for a decade, but over the same period its public distribution system weakens, rural school attendance drops, and more children die before their first birthday. Is it accurate to call this country 'more developed' at the end of the decade? Justify your answer by examining what development should actually measure, and connect this to how organisations like the UNDP approach the question differently from a purely income-based measure.

◆ Development

Q29. medium thorough-understanding § Public Facilities [3]

Kerala has a lower per capita income than Haryana, yet its infant mortality rate is significantly better. What does this tell us about the relationship between income and access to essential services?

◆ Development

Q30. medium thorough-understanding § Public Facilities [3]

Why is collective provision of services like healthcare and sanitation often more effective than individuals trying to purchase these services privately?

◆ Development

Q31. deep thorough-understanding § Public Facilities [3]

A newly built housing colony has high average household incomes but no public school or government hospital nearby. Using the idea of public facilities, explain why residents of this colony may still lack adequate development outcomes.

◆ Development

Q32. medium thorough-understanding § Public Facilities [1]

Which of the following best explains why two states with different per capita incomes can have vastly different infant mortality rates?

- ((A)) A state with higher per capita income always has better health infrastructure.
 ((B)) Infant mortality depends solely on the total population of a state.
 ((C)) Effective public spending on healthcare and sanitation matters more than average income alone.
 ((D)) Per capita income and infant mortality rate always move in the same direction.

A Kerala's citizens individually earn enough to afford private hospitals for every birth.

B Kerala has better collective provision of basic health and educational facilities through the state.

C Kerala receives more foreign aid for its health sector than Haryana does.

D Haryana has a larger population, so more infant deaths are recorded in absolute numbers.

◆ Development

Q33. medium thorough-understanding § Public Facilities [2]

How does an effectively functioning Public Distribution System (PDS) contribute to the health and nutritional status of a state's population? Illustrate with a suitable example.

◆ Development

Q34. medium thorough-understanding § Public Facilities [2]

In a village, only one family can afford to build a boundary wall and hire a private security guard. The rest of the villagers remain unprotected. How does this example illustrate the argument for collective provision of services over individual provision?

◆ Development

Q35. deep thorough-understanding § Public Facilities [3]

A student argues: 'If the government spends more money on hospitals and schools, health and education outcomes will automatically improve.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

◆ Development

Q36. medium thorough-understanding § Human Development Report [3]

The UNDP uses the Human Development Index (HDI) rather than per capita income alone to compare countries. Why is a composite index considered a more meaningful measure of development than income alone? Support your answer with any two dimensions that HDI captures beyond income.

◆ Development

Q37. deep thorough-understanding § Human Development Report [3]

Look at the data below for two neighbouring countries:

Country	GNI per capita (PPP \$)	Life Expectancy	HDI World Rank
Bangladesh	6,511	73.7 years	129
India	6,951	67.7 years	134

Despite India having a higher per capita income than Bangladesh, Bangladesh has a better HDI rank. What does this suggest about the relationship between income and human development? Give one possible reason for this outcome.

◆ Development

Q38. medium thorough-understanding § Human Development Report [1]

Per capita income in the HDI is calculated in US dollars using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). Why is it necessary to use PPP rather than simply converting each country's income into dollars at the standard exchange rate?

◆ Development

Q39. deep thorough-understanding § Human Development Report [5]

Development is no longer viewed merely as growth in national income, but as an expansion of human well-being and capabilities. Explain this shift in thinking. In your answer, highlight at least two limitations of using per capita income as the sole indicator of a country's development and suggest what a more comprehensive assessment should include.

◆ Development

Q40. straightforward thorough-understanding § Sustainability of Development [1]

[very_short_answer] Distinguish between a renewable resource and a non-renewable resource, giving one example of each. Why is the distinction important for development planning?

◆ Development

Q41. medium thorough-understanding § Sustainability of Development [3]

Even though groundwater is classified as a renewable resource, its overuse is a serious concern in India. Explain why overuse of a renewable resource can still threaten development.

◆ Development

Q42. deep thorough-understanding § Sustainability of Development [3]

A country discovers a large, previously unknown reserve of crude oil beneath its territory. A leader argues, 'Our energy future is now completely secure.' Critically evaluate this claim using your understanding of non-renewable resources.

◆ Development

Q43. medium thorough-understanding § Sustainability of Development [1]

[mcq] Which of the following best explains why environmental degradation is described as a global concern rather than just a local or national one?

- (A) Only industrialised nations produce pollution, so they alone bear the responsibility for its effects.
- (B) The consequences of environmental degradation — such as climate change and ozone depletion — cross national boundaries, linking the futures of all countries.
- (C) Developing countries lack the technology to address environmental problems on their own.
- (D) Environmental damage only affects countries that directly consume non-renewable resources.

A Only rich countries cause environmental damage, so poor countries must demand compensation.

B The consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national boundaries, linking the futures of all countries together.

C International organisations like the World Bank have made rules that force countries to cooperate.

D Developing countries have more non-renewable resources and must share them with others.

◆ Development

Q44. deep thorough-understanding § Sustainability of Development [5]

The statement 'We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children' captures the core idea behind sustainable development. Explain what this means and analyse how the current pattern of using crude oil either supports or contradicts this idea.

◆ Development

Q45. deep thorough-understanding § Sustainability of Development [3]

[short answer] Per capita income is widely used as a measure of development. How does the concept of sustainable development reveal the limitations of using rising income as the sole indicator of a nation's progress? Justify your answer with a suitable example.

◆ Development

Q46. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

A country reports a rising per capita income over a decade, yet its infant mortality rate remains high and a large share of children are out of school. Does this mean the country is developing? What does this tell us about using a single indicator to measure development?

◆ Development

Q47. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Haryana has a higher per capita income than Kerala, yet Kerala performs far better on infant mortality rate and literacy. What explains this gap, and what broader lesson does it teach about the relationship between individual income and quality of life?

◆ Development

Q48. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [1]

Which of the following best explains why two countries with identical average per capita incomes can still differ significantly in their level of development?

- ((A)) Per capita income is calculated differently in each country
- ((B)) Income distribution, public expenditure on health and education, and social outcomes vary between countries
- ((C)) One country may have a larger population than the other
- ((D)) The currency exchange rates differ between the two countries

A One country may have a larger total population than the other.

B Average income hides how income is distributed and says nothing about health or education outcomes.

C One country may export more goods than the other.

D The currency exchange rates between the two countries differ.

◆ Development

Q49. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

From wanting 'more income' at the individual level to using HDI at the national level, the chapter traces a journey of expanding what 'development' means. Trace this progression, explaining at each stage why the previous measure proved insufficient.

◆ Development

Q50. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

An adivasi family displaced by a large dam project loses its land and livelihood. A city industrialist gains cheap electricity from the same dam. Using the idea that developmental goals can be conflicting, explain how this situation also connects to the question of sustainability of development.

◆ Development

Q51. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Despite having a lower per capita income than India, Bangladesh ranks higher on the Human Development Index. Similarly, Kerala has a lower per capita income than Haryana yet outperforms it significantly on health and education indicators. What common insight do both these comparisons offer about using per capita income alone to measure the development of a country or region?

◆ Development

Q52. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

Groundwater overuse and the impending exhaustion of crude oil reserves are both examples of resource depletion. How do they together challenge the idea that rising incomes automatically represent genuine development? In your answer, distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources.

◆ Development

Q53. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

A landless labourer seeks secure employment, a girl from a wealthy urban family seeks freedom from social discrimination, and a farmer seeks a fair price for her produce. These goals reflect both material and non-material dimensions of development. Why is recognising this distinction important when a government designs policies for national development?

◆ Development

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