

CBSE Test Paper 02
Ch-13 India Human Development

1. What is the objective of human development?
2. Which country has proclaimed 'Gross National Happiness' as the measure of a country's progress?
3. Kerala has the highest ranking in index value (0.638) among different states of India. Explain few factors responsible for it keeping this in mind.
4. Which state of India has the highest literacy rate?
5. On the basis of which facts you can say that Indian culture and civilisation have been the promoter of human development?
6. Explain the level of literacy in India.
7. What is India's rank in context of Human Development Report?
8. Why is the difference between population and resources widening?
9. Do you agree that "development must be woven around people, not the people around development"? Illustrate.
10. Examine the causes of comparatively low literacy rates in the country.

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Answer

1. Welfare of people is the main objective of human development.
2. Bhutan is the only country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as a measure of the country's progress. The GNH Index is used to measure the happiness and well-being of Bhutan's population. Bhutan is also being held up as an example of a developing country that has put environmental conservation and sustainability at the heart of its political agenda. In the last 20 years Bhutan has doubled life expectancy, enrolled almost 100% of its children in primary school and overhauled its infrastructure.
3. India is placed among the moderate groups of countries. India ranks 127 among 172 countries. Kerala has the highest HDI ranking (0.638) among different states of India. The factors which are responsible are:
 - i. Education Achievements
 - ii. Standard of Economic Development
 - iii. Social Environment
 - iv. Government Efforts
 - v. Pattern of plant development
4. Kerala has the highest literacy rate.
5. Indian culture and civilisation have been very sensitive to the issues of population, resource and development for a long time. It would not be incorrect to say that the ancient scriptures were essentially concerned about the balance and harmony among the elements of nature. Mahatma Gandhi in the recent times advocated the reinforcement of the harmony and balance between the two. He was quite apprehensive about the on-going development particularly the way industrialisation has institutionalised the loss of morality, spirituality, self-reliance, non violence and mutual co-operation and environment. In his opinion, austerities for individual, trusteeship of social wealth and non-violence are the key to attain higher goals in the life of an individual as well as that of a nation.
6. i. India's literacy rate is at 74.04%. Kerala achieved a literacy rate of 93.91%. Bihar is

the least literate state in India, with a literacy of 63.82%.

- ii. Several other social indicators of the two states are correlated with these rates, such as life expectancy at birth (71.61 for males and 75 for females in Kerala 65.66 for males and 64.79 for females in Bihar), infant mortality per 1,000 live births (10 in Kerala, 61 in Bihar), birth rate per 1,000 people (16.9 in Kerala, 30.9 in Bihar) and death rate per 1,000 people (6.4 in Kerala, 7.9 in Bihar).
 - iii. There is a wide gender disparity in the literacy rate in India: effective literacy rates (age 7 and above) in 2011 were 80.9% for men and 64.60% for women. The low female literacy rate has had a dramatically negative impact on family planning and population stabilization efforts in India
7. According to human development report 2015, India has been placed at 130th position with 0.609 score in the medium human development category. Country's rank was 135 with 0.586 score in the 2014 report India is ranked in the medium human development category. The country continued to rank low in the HDI, but has climbed five notches to the 130th rank in the latest UNDP report on account of rise in life expectancy and per capita income.
8. i. Resources are fixed and constant while population is rising continuously. Therefore, the gap between population and resources is continuously widening. The gap between the resources and population has widened after 18th century.
- ii. There have been, marginal expansion in the resources of the world in the last three hundred years but there has been phenomenal growth in the human population. Development has only contributed in increasing the multiple uses of the limited resources of the world while there has been enormous increase in the demand for these resources. Therefore, the prime task before any development activity is to maintain parity between population and resources.
- iii. Scarcity of resources as compared to the human population is also another important concern. It is not the availability of resources that is as important as their social distribution. Resources everywhere are unevenly distributed. Rich countries and people have access to large resource baskets while the poor find their resources shrinking.
9. Yes, I agree that "development must be woven around people, not the people around development". In the Human Development Report 1993 emphasised on progressive democratisation and increasing empowerment of people as minimum conditions for

humand evelopment. The report recognised greater constructive role of 'Civil Societies' in bringing about peace and human development. The Civil society should work for building up opinion for reduction in the military expenditure, de mobilisation of armed forces, transition from defence to production of basic goods and servicesa nd particularly disarmament and reduction in the nuclear warheads by the developed countries. In a nuclearised world, peace and well-being are major global concerns. For this we need following steps:

- i. Orientation towards sustainable development.
- ii. Empowerment of people.
- iii. Encouraging democratisation.
- iv. Efforts to remove regional imbalances.
- v. Maximisation of expenditure on welfare.
- vi. Building human capabilities in the field of health, education and access to resources.

10. The literacy rate in India was 18.33% in 1951. It increased by 65.38% in 2001. The reasons for the low literacy rate in the country are:

- i. **Slavery:** Upto 1946 India was ruled by Britishers who did not care for the education of the Indians.
- ii. **Poverty:** India is a poor country. Most of the Indians live in villages and work as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Their children help the elders in agricultural activities or as domestic help to the mother etc. Therefore, they don't send their children to school.
- iii. **Shortage of Teachers:** After independence, progress has been made in this direction but there is a great shortage of teachers. There are single teacher schools i.e., only one teacher runs the whole school and teaches all classes from I to V.
- iv. **School Location:** There are places in the hill, forested and desert areas where children have to walk 3 to 5 km to reach the school. The parents do not like to send their children, particularly girls to such long distant schools for fear of safety.
- v. **Lack of job opportunities:** Centres of high education are limited even those who are fortunate to get higher or technical education do not get jobs. This inversely affects the psychology of parents.