

CBSE Test Paper 04
Ch-13 India Human Development

1. Which age group of children has the fundamental right to education as per the Indian constitution?
2. Which five states of India have the lowest rank in HDI?
3. There has been improvement in India in health indicators. Substantiate.
4. Name five countries with the highest HDI ranking.
5. What is special in Human Development Report, 1993?
6. Mention the important measures of a healthy and long life.
7. Define the term 'poverty.'
8. What is considered the key to human development?
9. Why human development is necessary? Explain.
10. Discuss the spatial patterns of female literacy in India in 2001 and bring out the reasons responsible for it.

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Answer

1. 6 - 14 years age group of children has the fundamental right to education as per the Indian constitution.
2. In India, Orissa, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand have lowest human development index . The main reason behind this low human development index in those states are due to many major problems such as finance, education, gender inequality and health . These have caused many detrimental and concerning effects on India's society. These include the infamous slums of India that are living under poor conditions.
3. According to the Union ministry of health and family welfare life expectancy in India has gone up by five years, from 62.3 years for males and 63.9 years for females in 2001-2005 to 67.3 years and 69.6 years respectively in 2011-2015. According to experts this changes are mainly due to better immunization and nutrition, coupled with prevention and treatment of infectious diseases. The overall health indicators have also shown significant improvement across the country in the past 10 years. Infant mortality ratio has come down to 42 in 2012 from 58 per 1,000 live births in the 2005. Maternal mortality ratio has declined from 301 per 100,000 live births in 2000-01 to 212 in 2007-09
4. According to 2013 Human Development Report, Norway, Australia, USA, Netherlands and Germany have the highest HDI ranking. The main reason behind this are the life expectancy at birth is longer, the education period is longer, and the income per capita is higher in these countries.
5. According to the Human Development Report 1993, "progressive democratisation and increasing empowerment of people are seen as the minimum conditions for human development". Moreover, it also mentions that "development must be woven around people, not the people around development". The Report examines how and to what extent people participate in the events and processes that shape their lives. It looks at

three major means of peoples' participation: people-friendly markets, decentralised governance and community organisations, especially non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and suggests concrete policy measures to address the growing problems of increasing unemployment.

6.
 - i. Availability of pre and post-natal health care facilities in order to reduce infant mortality and post delivery deaths among mothers.
 - ii. Supply of clean drinking water and better control of non-communicable diseases
 - iii. Availability of quality health services and medical technology
 - iv. Maternal and child health care services need to be strengthened to achieve 100% institutional births and universal immunisation coverage
 - v. Providing adequate nutrition
 - vi. Providing old age health care
7. Poverty is a situation in which a person is unable to get even the basic minimum needs of life. It is a state of deprivation. It is the state of being hungry and not getting food, being sick and not getting treatment, and hence not getting opportunities for growth of all kinds. Poverty is a multifaceted concept, which may include social, economic, and political elements. Absolute poverty extreme poverty, or destitution refers to the complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs such as food, clothing and shelter.
8. Quality healthcare and education are among the most important keys for human development. When people live healthy lives and are able to acquire knowledge both in skills and life, they are better equipped to contribute to society. People's choices may involve a host of other issues, but, living a long and healthy life, to be educated and have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living including political freedom, guaranteed human rights and personal self-respect, etc. are considered key to human development.
9. Human development is needed for the following reasons:
 - i. The ultimate purpose of the entire exercise of development is to improve the human conditions and to enlarge people's choices.
 - ii. Human development is a means to higher productivity. A well-nourished, healthy,

educated, skilled, alert labour force is the most productive asset. Therefore, investment in these sectors is justifiable.

- iii. It helps in reducing family size by slowing human reproduction.
- iv. Human development is friendly to the physical environment also. Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion decline when poverty declines.
- v. Improved human conditions and reduced poverty contribute to a healthy civil society, increased democracy and greater social stability.
- vi. Human development can help in reducing civil disturbances in society and in increasing political stability. The concept of human development embraces the humans entirely and not just the economy.

10. Literacy rates in India reveal some interesting features:

- Overall literacy in India is approximately 74.04% (2011), while female literacy is 65.46%.
- Total literacy, as well as female literacy, is higher than the national average in most states from South India.
- There are wide regional disparities in literacy rates across the states of India. There is a state like Bihar which has very low (53.33%) female literacy and there are states like Kerala and Mizoram which have female literacy rates of 91.98% and 89.40% respectively.

Such a spatial pattern could be due to:

- The traditional mindset among families of North India, which prefer educating sons over daughters since they are considered the breadwinners of the family.
- Educating girls in such societies is considered a luxury since they are anyway going to get married and never work.