

1. Answer the following questions in detail :

(1) How is human development index calculated ?

- Till 2009, three dimensions of Human Development Index were used collectively.
- (1) Life Expectancy Index (Average age)
- (2) Education Index
- (3) Income Index
- Following three indicators are shown in new method from 2010.
- (1) Life Expectancy Index (Average age) : To determine health and longevity the average age of the infant at the time of birth is considered.
- (2) Education Index : It has two sub directions.
- (i) Mean years of schooling : It is the years spent in the school by an adult till the age of 25, for which highest 13.3 years and lowest zero years has been decided.
- (ii) Expected years of schooling : Approximate years that a child of 5 years will spend in school. For that highest 18 years and lowest zero years has been decided.
- (3) Income Index : For determining subsistence, Gross Domestic Product, per capita GDP is replaced by Gross National Income, per capita GNI.
- To determine Human Development Index, highest and lowest value of every criterion is decided.
- Every index is calculated according to formula.
- Its rate is between 0 to 1 for any country.
- If value comes near to 1 then that country is considered developed and if that value comes near 0 then it is less developed that can be known.
- On this basis it can be known that country is developing in which direction and becomes useful to do comparison between countries.

(2) Describe the challenges of human development.

- Challenges which come in the way of progress of Human Development according to Human Development Index are shown below :
- (1) Health
- (2) Sex Ratio
- (3) Women Empowerment

➤ (1) Health :

- Health is an important and valuable asset. In order to make an individual's family and social life great, it is very essential that a person should be healthy.
- In the developing countries like India, attention has been focused on population growth, common diseases, malnutrition, handicapped, contagious diseases like Aids, Mental disorder and matter related to it.
- Expenditure on health is not only for improving quality of life but is also an investment in human resource development.
- India has made lot of progress in the field of health.

➤ (2) Sex Ratio :

- There is inequality in opportunities and taking decisions in the fields of economy, politics, society, culture and religion mostly in India and in the world.
- Due to biological differences and differences in upbringing and expectations from social and cultural perspective, path of development of both are different.
- Even today, in many families women are engaged in household chores, cooking or bringing up the children. They do not have any power to take decisions in family. They do not have any contribution in economic earnings of family or country.
- They became victim of child marriage, parda system, dowry system and many other social evils due to low literacy rate among them.
- They are forced to become victim of child infanticide, low respect, desire to have a son social traditions and sexual discrimination.
- Discrimination is seen in clothes of a son—daughter, sports, chances of education, food, going out, behaviour and separate advice for a daughter in practical life.

➤ (3) Women Empowerment :

- Women are the centre of whole development process. If a woman is educated she would educate a family, a society and ultimately the entire nation. So, women empowerment is necessary.
- In the country, giving chances to women in the fields of economics, administration, politics, society culture and religion and training and education make them strong and capable. This way women empowerment can be done.

- From time to time women have served at the post of Prime Minister, President and as Chief Minister of different states.
- Women are engaged in jobs like taxi driver to pilot, active in the field of social worker, literature, journalist, sports person, educator and actor on TV and news channels.
- Since, 1980 many plans and programmes related to Women Development in India have been implemented.
- National Commission for Women was set up in 1992.
- "In United nations had declared 1975 as "Women's year". It also had declared the 1975—1985 decade as "Women's Decade". 2002 was celebrated as "Women Empowerment Year".
- To increase literacy in Gujarat 'Vidhyalaxmi Bonds' are issued under 'Saraswati Sadhna Yojna' every year one lakh 50 thousand girls are given cycles free of cost. Girls who go outside the village for studying are provided free travel pass in ST bus.
- The Gujarat Government has made provision of 33 % reservation for women in Government. In Local Self Government Institutions, women reservation percentage has been increased from 33 % to 50 %.
- For abolition of gender discrimination 'Save Girl Child, Beti Badhao, Beti Padhao programmes have given important contribution in women empowerment.
- Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe pregnant women are provided medicines, laboratory test, operation facility free of cost under 'Chiranjivi Yojna'

(3) In what ways are the women discriminated in India ?

- Indian constitution guarantees equality and justice to all the citizens.
- Inequality is seen in India in chances and taking decisions in economic, political, social, cultural and religious fields.
- Due to biological differences and differences in upbringing and expectations from social, cultural perspective, path of development of both is different.
- Even today in many families women are engaged in household chores, cooking or bringing up children.
- They do not have any contribution in economic earnings of family or country. They do not have any power to take decisions in the family.
- They suffer from inadequate health care, they are deprived from economical and educational rights.

- They experience discrimination in their clothes, games, opportunities of education, food, hangout, ethics and behaviour.
- They become victims of child marriage, parda system, dowry system and many other social evil and due to low literacy rate among them.
- They are forced to become victim of child infanticide, low respect, desire to have a son, traditions and sexual discrimination. Inequality is seen in economic, political, social, cultural and religious field.
- Generally all the states in India have male dominance at high posts, high income, more profit, more salary in industries as well as jobs.
- Less proportion of female is there in Parliament, Vidhansabha, senior officers, Managers, Directors of companies, commercial and technical fields.
- Thus, discrimination in other field is clearly evident.

(4) Describe the work done in the field of health improvement.

- Health is an important and valuable asset. In order to make an individual's family and social life great, it is very essential that a person should be healthy.
- In the developing countries like India, attention has been focused on population growth, common diseases, malnutrition, handicapped, contagious diseases like Aids, mental disorder and matter related to it.
- India has made lot of progress in the field of health.
- We have been able to make a lot of improvement in the child health and child death rate by child vaccination programme by providing them vaccination O.P.V. (Polio), B.C.G. (Tuberculosis), Hepatitis B, D.P.T. (Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus], Measels, MMR and Typhoid. A campaign has been started against deficiency of iodine, vitamin and iron.
- Diseases like measles, chicken pox, malaria, dengue, hepatitis, cancer, diabetes, heart diseases etc. have been controlled substantially.
- As a result life expectancy has increased.
- Decline in birth rate, mortality rate, child mortality rate has been recorded.

(5) Which schemes have been started by Gujarat, to give equality to women ? Explain.

- The Gujarat Government has focused on the progress of women of poor, common families and rural areas under women empowerment.
- For this the Gujarat Government has emphasized on woman empowerment by stressing on 3 aspects of development of women viz. educational empowerment, women health, women's safety, various schemes have been implemented.
- The Gujarat Government has set women and child development department in 2001 for social, economical and educational progress of women.
- With the intention of encouraging girl's education, school entrance ceremony and girl education chariot festival have been started in Gujarat. As a result 100 % admission and increase in women literacy has been found.
- In Gujarat, girl child in the villages having less than 35 % women literacy rate of families living below poverty line in urban areas are given 'Vidyalaxmi Bond' at the time of admission in primary or secondary school.
- Under Saraswati Sadhna Yojna, one lakh fifty thousand girls have been given cycles free of cost. Girls going out of village to study are given facility to travel free in ST Bus.
- 'Sabra Yojna' has been started to provide nutritional food to adolescent girls and to develop their skill.
- The Gujarat Government has made provision of 33 % reservation for women in Gujarat. In local self Government institutions, women reservation percentage has been increased from 33 % to 50 %.
- 'Rastriya Swavlamban Yojna' is implemented to provide pension to the proletarians and destitute old people in the later half of their life. Other than this, destitute widow are given economic help so that they are not forced to lead poor life.
- For women health, E-mamta programme has been started in which pregnant women are registered through mobile technology and are issued mamta card. 80 death at the time of maternity may be controlled.
- For abolition of gender discrimination save girl child has been started and 'Beti Badhao and Beti Padhao' programme has been given important contribution in women empowerment. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe pregnant women are provided medicines, laboratory test, operation facility free of cost under "Chiranjivi Yojna".

2. Answer the following questions points wise :

(1) Human development is related with which things of human life ?

- The concept of Human Development Index was propounded by Nobel prize winner, economist of Indian origin Amartya Sen.
- The first human development report was published in 1990, with their help.
- The idea of Human Development Index was presented in first report of Human Development published by United Nations Development Programme, in which three dimensions of Human Development Index were used collectively. (1) Average Age (Health)(2) Knowledge and (3) Living Standard (per capital income).
- New technique was used in 2010 in which three indicators were used. They are shown below.
- (1) Life Expectancy (Average Age) : This determines health and longevity, at the time of birth of an infant. Predicting for that how many years will the infant survive.
- (2) Education Index (EI) : In which (i) Mean years of schooling (ii) Expected years of schooling are taken into consideration.
- (3) Income Index : For this Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income are also taken into consideration.
- (4) To determine Human Development Index three indicators are shown in new dimension after 2010.
- (5) Life Expectancy Index is also called average age.
- (6) To determine health and longevity of life expectancy at the time of birth of an infant.
- (7) To determine health and longevity at the time of birth average age of an infant is considered.
- (8) The highest value of life expectancy is 83.6 years and the lowest is 20 years.
- (9) As per human development report life expectancy in 2015 was 68 years.

(2) Explain women welfare schemes of Indian government chronologically.

- Since 1980, many plans and programmes related to women development in India have been implemented.
- National Commission for Women was set up in 1992.

- National Policy for Empowerment of women-2001 setup by Department of women and child development. They have undertaken programmes like strength building, employment, income generation, welfare and supportive services and gender sanitation.
- United Nations had declared 1975 as 'Women's year'. It also had declared the 1975-1985 decade as women's decade.
- 2002 was celebrated as "Women Empowerment Year".
- An Act has been amended to give them equal right in family property.
- (3) What is "Abhayam Yojna" ? Explain.
- For women security, 181 Abhayam Women Helpline has been started in Gujarat for helping women suffering from various types of violence. They may also even get guidance for their progress just by making a call.
- Women court have been set up so that poor women get justice easily and women welfare centres have been set up to solve social, legal and employment related problems of women.
- Government has become vigilant to provide protection to women against physical, mental and sexual exploitation.
- By passing a law in the Parliament working women have been given protection against sexual harrasment in Government office, private, business or as maid.

(4) Human Development Index is affected by which things around us ?

- Human development is a process of extending human aspirations and essential subsistence services — UNDP.
- There are four important pillars of human development : Equality, Stability, Production and Empowerment.
- Ability of human being to lead successful and creative life as per their own interest, abilities and wisdom.
- Creation of human capabilities, securing equality and getting an opportunity to select in various fields.
- Man can live healthy, fine, fit and long life.
- Acquiring knowledge through information and education.
- Getting opportunity for monetary benefit.
- Natural resources should be available all to improve living standard.

- Achieving qualitative life style.
- Removal of squalor and improvement of health related conditions.
- Obtaining personal and social security.
- Utilizing human right.
- Obtaining individual and social security.
- Human rights are inherent to all human beings so use it.
- Thus, human development is related with creation and expansion of many such opportunities.

3. Answer the following questions briefly :

(1) What is human development ?

- Human development is a process of extending human aspirations and essential subsistence services - UNDP. Objective of human development is to create same conditions for everybody's life, so that people may lead significant and creative life according to their talent.

(2) Which new techniques are used to measure human development index ?

- Three techniques are used to measure Human Development Index :
- (A) Life Expectancy Index
- (B) Education Index
- (C) Income Index

(3) According to human development report, 2015 , what is human development index of India? India

stands at which position in the world ?

- According to human development report 2015, Human Development Index of India is 0.609
- and India is at 130 place in the World.

(4) Which neighbouring countries are ahead of India in human development index ?

- Sri Lanka, China and Maldives are ahead of India in human development index.

(5) Which vaccinations are given to children under child vaccination programme ?

- In child vaccination programme children are given vaccines like O.P.V. (Polio), B.C.G. (Tuberculosis), Hepatitis-B, D.P.T. (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus), Measle, M.M.R and Typhoid.

4. Answer the following questions by choosing correct alternative :

(1) Which international organization is working for human development ?

- (A) UNESCO (B) UNICEF (C) FAO (D) UNDP

(2) Which of the following countries has highest human development index ?

- (A) India (B) Niger (C) Norway (D) Brazil

(3) Among the countries given below, which pair is correct in decreasing order of Human Development Index ?

- (A) India, Srilanka, Nepal, Bhutan (B) Srilanka, Bhutan, India, Nepal
(C) Srilanka, India, Bhutan, Nepal (D) Srilanka, India, Nepal, Bhutan

(4) Which year was celebrated as women empowerment year in India ?

- (A) 1975 (B) 2002 (C) 1985 (D) 1999

(5) Which economist of Indian origin got Noble prize ?

- (A) Mhboob-ul-Huk (B) Amartya Sen (C) Rabindranath Tagore (D) CV. Raman