

**CBSE Test Paper 03**  
**Ch-4 Human Development**

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1. What is the place of India in the HDI of the world?
2. Name four countries having high human development index. Discuss three reasons for high human development index.
3. Which three areas are important for enlarging people's choices according to Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq?
4. Who introduced the concept of Human development?
5. Do you think Bhutan is right in understanding development with reference to happiness? Explain.
6. What is the basic goal of human development? Explain with examples four pillars of human development.
7. Explain the basic needs approach to human development in the world.
8. Explain the key areas of human development.
9. What is Human Development Index and explain the three indicators used to measure the level of Human Development in a region?
10. What is human development? Analyse the four pillars of human development.

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**Answer**

1. India was 126th in Human Development Index as per Human Development Report, 2006.
2. Four countries with high human development index are:
  - i. Norway.
  - ii. Iceland.
  - iii. Australia.
  - iv. Luxembourg.

The reasons for high human development index are:

- i. Investment more in the Social Sector (education, health care)
  - ii. Good governance
  - iii. Free from political turmoil and instability
3. The three areas which are important for enlarging people's choices according to Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq are as under:
  - i. Leading a long and healthy life.
  - ii. Being able to gain knowledge.
  - iii. Having enough means to be able to live a decent life.
4. Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq introduced the concept of Human development.
5. In my opinion, Bhutan is absolutely correct. The concept of development should be understood with reference to happiness of the people of a country. At the end of the day, the ultimate goal of all human beings is happiness. High level of education, good health, freedom, political stability, access to resources all are means to attain one goal which is happiness. Therefore, Gross National Happiness is a good index to measure and understand development in present times. But happiness is a non quantifiable concept. Therefore, we need to be judgmental and as far as possible objective. Bhutan

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claims that Gross National Happiness is the only possible measure of human development. Material progress and technological development are approached more cautiously taking into consideration the possible harm they might bring to the environment or the other aspects of cultural and spiritual life of the Bhutanese. GNH forces us to think about spiritual, non-material and qualitative aspects of life.

6. The basic goal of human development is a qualitative change, which is always value positive. The four pillars of human development are as under:
  - i. **Equality:** It refers to making equal opportunities available to everyone irrespective of their gender, race, income, and caste.
  - ii. **Sustainability:** It refers to continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development each generation must have the same opportunities. For example, if a community does not stress the importance of sending girl children to school many opportunities will be lost to these young women when they grow up.
  - iii. **Productivity:** It means human labour productivity or productivity in term of human work.
  - iv. **Empowerment:** It means to have the power to make choices.
7. The basic needs approach to human development in the world was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). In this approach, the question of human choices is ignored as the main emphasis is laid on the provision of basic needs. These basic needs are the necessity that enables a person to survive and fulfil the essential requirements.

There are six basic needs identified in this approach. They are as follows:

  - i. **Health:** Proper health required to maintain a healthy weight.
  - ii. **Education:** Provision of schools and colleges.
  - iii. **Food:** Nutritious food to fulfil daily requirements.
  - iv. **Water Supply:** Provision of clean drinking water.
  - v. **Sanitation:** Proper sanitation facility to maintain hygiene.
  - vi. **Housing:** Proper dwelling place with basic facilities.

8. The key areas of human development are:

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- i. **Health:** Individuals should have easy and timely access to health services at all times.
  - ii. **Education:** Free and fair education at all without any disparity. Education makes people aware of their rights and duties and plays an important role in human development.
  - iii. **Access to Resources:** Availability of equal access to all resources helps in the human development. Individuals should be able to use them and able to take benefits from all the specific available resources whether it be material or financial.
9. Human Development Index is a key of measuring the quality of life and human well-being. It is developed by United Nation Development Programme. It is a composite index of the following indicators:
- i. **Access to health:** The indicator chosen to measure health is the life-expectancy at birth. A higher life-expectancy means that people have a greater chance of living longer and healthier lives.
  - ii. **Access to education:** The indicator chosen to measure education is the adult literacy rate and the gross enrolment ratio. These two show how easy or difficult it is to access knowledge in a particular country.
  - iii. **Access to resources:** Access to resources is measured in terms of purchasing power (in U.S. dollars). If the people of any region has high purchasing power it means they have enough means to be able to live a decent life.

The Human Development Index measures attainments in human development. It reflects what has been achieved in the few areas of human development. Since 1990, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been publishing human development report every year. This report provides a rankwise list of member countries according to the level of human development. This rank can be anywhere between 0 and 1 where 0 reflects lowest score and 1 reflects the highest.

According to Human Development Report 2005. There are 57 countries which have high human development index value (above 0.8); 88 countries have medium HDI value (0.5 to 0.799) and 32 countries have low HDI value (0 to 0.499).

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10. Human development is defined as the type of development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. The four pillars of human development are:
- i. **Equity:** It means the availability of equal opportunities to an individual. The available opportunities have equal access without any discrimination on the ground of gender, race, income and caste. A quality life is possible if access to resources is provided on the basis of being a human.
  - ii. **Sustainability:** It refers to continuity in the availability of opportunities. Human development is possible when opportunities are available to the present and future of a country. It must be ensured that equal access to the resource should be available to the next generation.
  - iii. **Productivity:** Human labour productivity or productivity in the context of human work refers to productivity regarding human development. A nation should invest in its productive labour by providing them better healthcare facilities, education and training. Healthy and educated people can contribute more than unhealthy and illiterate people in development.
  - iv. **Empowerment:** It refers to having the power of making choices. Freedom and capabilities can enhance the power and capacity to make a choice. The government can enhance empowerment by good governance and people-oriented policies.