

**CBSE Test Paper 03**  
**Ch-13 India Human Development**

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1. Name the state of India that have the highest poverty rate.
2. 'Development is freedom'. What does this statement signify?
3. What are the aspects of the euro-centric view of development in the present context?
4. "Poverty is a state of deprivation". Explain.
5. "It is not the availability of resources that is as important as their social distribution." Explain the meaning of this statement.
6. Mention the major issues which UNDP considered important in achieving Human development.
7. What are the facts which prove so-called economic attainments to be fallacious?
8. Study the table given below and answer the following questions on the basis of your understanding:

State	Human Development Index 2007-08	Rank 2007-08
Kerala	0.790	1
Delhi	0.750	2
Himachal Pradesh	0.652	3
Goa	0.617	4
Punjab	0.605	5
NE (excluding Assam)	0.573	6
Maharashtra	0.572	7
Tamil Nadu	0.570	8
Haryana	0.552	9
Jammu and Kashmir	0.529	10

Gujarat	0.527	11
Karnataka	0.519	12
West Bengal	0.492	13
Uttarakhand	0.490	14
Andhra Pradesh	0.473	15
Assam	0.444	16
Rajasthan	0.434	17
UttarPradesh	0.380	18
Jharkhand	0.376	19
Madhya Pradesh	0.375	20
Bihar	0.367	21
Odisha	0.362	22
Chhattisgarh	0.358	23

Source: Planning Commission of India, India's National Human development Report, 2011

- i. Name the state which has HDI more than 0.6.
- ii. Name the states which have HDI less than 0.4.
- iii. Name the states which have HDI between 0.5 to 0.6.

9. Distinguish between human resource development and human development.

10. Explain the main indicators used to measure Human Development Index.

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**Answer**

1. Orissa and Bihar have the highest poverty rate
2. 'Development is freedom'. It means freedom from hunger, poverty, servitude, bondage, ignorance, illiteracy and any other forms of domination is the key to human development. Freedom in real sense of the term is possible only with the empowerment and participation of the people in the exercise of their capabilities and choices in the society. Access to knowledge about the society and environment are fundamental to freedom. Literacy is the beginning of access to such a world of knowledge and freedom.
3. The aspects of the euro-centric view of development in the present context are as follows:
  - i. Computerisation
  - ii. Industrialization
  - iii. Efficient transport & communication Network
  - iv. Advanced education system
  - v. Advanced and modern medical facilities
  - vi. Safety and security of individuals
4. Poverty is a state of deprivation. In absolute terms, it reflects the inability of an individual to satisfy certain basic needs for a sustained, healthy and reasonably productive living. It is a state where a person is deprived of even the most basic needs of life. For example in India states like Orissa and Bihar which have recorded more than 40% of their population living below the poverty line. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland have more than 30% of their population below poverty line. Jobless growth and rampant unemployment are some of the important reasons for higher incidences of poverty in India.
5. It is not the availability of resources that is as important as their social distribution.

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- i. Resources everywhere are unevenly distributed. Even today if all the resources of the world are equally distributed no one will be below poverty line and all will have at least basic amenities.
  - ii. But rich countries have access to avail large resource baskets while the poor countries find their resources shrinking.
  - iii. Moreover, unending pursuit for the control of more and more resources by the powerful and use of the same for exhibiting one's prowess is the prime cause of conflicts as well as the apparent contradictions between population- resource and development.
  - iv. Poverty, hunger, homelessness, illiteracy, preventable disease, polluted air and water, and most of the other ills that beset humanity have the same root cause: the inequitable distribution of the planet's wealth and resources.
6. People's participation and their security were the major issues in the Human Development Report of 1993.
- i. People's participation : People participation in the events and processes 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.
  - ii. Human security : human security means “safety from chronic threats such as hunger, disease, and repression as well as protection from sudden and harmful disruptions in the patterns of daily life – whether in homes, jobs or communities”.
7. i. India economy has been one of the largest contributors to global growth over the last decade, accounting for about 10% of the world's increase in economic activity since 2005, while GDP per capita in PPP (purchasing power parity) terms is today three times as high as in 2000 but this period also witnessed a rise in inequality, which has been mainly driven by income gaps between India's states, and a growing urban-rural divide. India continues to have the largest number of poor in the world (approximately 300 million are in extreme poverty), and nearly half of the poor are concentrated in five states
- ii. With one of the largest and youngest populations in the world, India needs to create millions of good-quality jobs in the near future to ensure decent living

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conditions for the vast majority of its citizens.

- iii. Agriculture accounts today for only 16% of total value added (down from 44% in 1965), but still employs about half of the Indian population. Productivity in this sector did not increase significantly in the past decades, limiting improvements in living standards in rural areas.
- 8.
- i. Kerala. The main reason behind this are low levels of infant mortality and population growth, and high levels of literacy and life expectancy.
  - ii. Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. These states are more dependent on agriculture as well as these states are plagued with problems like poverty unemployment and illiteracy.
  - iii. Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamilnadu.
9. Both are very important concepts of management specifically related to the human resources of an organization. Human resource management and human resource development can be differentiated on the following grounds:
- i. The human resource management is mainly maintenance-oriented whereas human resource development is development-oriented.
  - ii. Organization structure in the case of human resources management is independent whereas human resource development creates a structure, which is inter-dependent and inter-related.
  - iii. Human resource management mainly aims to improve the efficiency of the employees whereas aims at the development of the employees as well as the organization as a whole.
  - iv. The responsibility of human resource development is given to the personnel/human resource management department and specifically to personnel manager whereas the responsibility of HRD is given to all managers at various levels of the organization.
  - v. HRM motivates the employees by giving them monetary incentives or rewards whereas human resource development stresses motivating people by satisfying higher-order needs.
10. The human development index, or HDI, measures the quality of life in different countries on a scale from zero to one. The United Nations Development Program created the HDI to determine how countries help their citizens develop as human

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beings. While previous measurements, such as gross national product, or GNP, measured a country's economic power, the HDI accounted for factors such as health and education along with economic development and personal income. The key indicators of human development index are-

- i. Life Expectancy Index-A key element in calculating the HDI is life expectancy at birth. The life expectancy factor helps to determine how long the average citizen lives, how healthy she can remain during her life and how much she can contribute in her working life. The HDI measures life expectancy from 20 to 85 years. Countries with longer life expectancies receive higher HDI scores than those in which people die at a younger age.
- ii. Education Index-The education index is another important component in the HDI calculation. The education index is found by dividing the number of years of schooling for adults age 25 and older by the expected years of schooling for children of school age. F
- iii. Gross National Income Per Capita-The gross national income per capita, or GNI, measures the annual income of the average citizen based on purchasing power parity, or PPP. The GNI index uses a minimum income of 100 dollars and a maximum of 75000 dollars . The index uses a logarithmic scale to show the decrease in purchasing power as income increases.