

CBSE Test Paper 04
Ch-4 Human Development

1. What do you mean by growth?
2. What are the three parameters of Human Development Index?
3. "Equity is one of the most important pillars of human development". Give any three human values that are required to give equal success to the opportunity to everybody.
4. In your opinion, what is the main objective of development? Do you agree with Dr. Haq and Dr. Amartya Sen?
5. What is Human Poverty Index? Mention the four indicators used to measure this index.
6. Explain any three human values which are required to empower socially and economically disadvantaged people.
7. In estimation of Human Development Index what is the role of size of an economy?
8. Explain the concept of 'Equity' and 'Sustainability' as the pillars of human development.
9. Define human development? Describe the various approaches to Human development.
10. Explain the main areas of measuring human development.

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Answer

1. An increase, as in size, number, value, or strength; extension or expansion: population growth. 4. Something that grows or has grown: a new growth of grass. 5. An abnormal mass of tissue, such as a tumor, growing in or on a living organism. Growth is quantitative and value neutral. It may be positive or negative. It shows change with reference to time.
2. The three parameters of the Human Development Index were:
 - i. Health
 - ii. Education
 - iii. Access to resources
3. Equity is one of the most important pillars of human development. Following values are required to give equal success to the opportunity to everybody:
 - i. Equality.
 - ii. Sustainability.
 - iii. Empowerment.
4. In my opinion, the ultimate goal of development is happiness. But happiness is a vague and non-quantifiable concept. Therefore, to measure development objectively I agree with Dr. Haq and Dr. Amartya Sen.
5. Human Poverty Index is prepared by UNDP which is used to measure the shortfall in human development. It is a non-income measure. The four indicators used to measure it are:
 - i. The probability of not surviving till the age of 40.
 - ii. The adult illiteracy rate.
 - iii. The number of people who do not have access to clean water.
 - iv. The number of small children who are underweight.
6. Equity means the availability of equal opportunities to everyone. If everybody has equal access to available opportunities, then a quality life is possible. The three human values required to empower socially and economically disadvantaged people are as follows:

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- i. Providing equal opportunities without any discrimination of caste or race.
 - ii. Equal opportunities should be available irrespective of gender.
 - iii. Equal opportunities without any discrimination of income or class.
7. Size of the tertiary and per capita income is not directly related to human development. Often smaller countries have done better than larger ones in human development. Similarly, relatively poorer countries have been given higher ranking than their richer neighbours in terms of human development. For example, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago have a higher rank than India in the Human Development Index despite of the fact that these are much smaller than India. Similarly, within India, Kerala performs much better than Punjab and Gujarat despite having lower per capita income.
8. Just as any building is supported by pillars, the idea of human development is supported by the concepts of equity and sustainability. Both are explained below:
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. **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.
9. Human development is a process of enlarging the range of people's choices, increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income and empowerment and covering the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, social and political freedom.

Approaches to Human Development are:

- i. **Income Approach:** The level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys. Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development.
- ii. **Welfare Approach:** This approach argues for higher government expenditure on education health, social secondary and amenities. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximizing expenditure on welfare.
- iii. **Basic Needs Approach:** The emphasis is on the provision of the basic needs of defined sections. Six basic needs were identified- health. education. food. water

supply, sanitation, and housing.

- iv. **Capability Approach:** Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education, and access to resources is the key to increasing human development.

10. The economic structure of a country is the most important indicator of human development. The advanced countries have a higher level of economic prosperity while the less developed and backward countries are at a lower level of economic growth. Following are the main areas of measuring human development:

- i. **Per Capita Income:** Advanced countries have a higher level of per capita income and the poor countries have a lower level of per capita income. In advanced countries the working force gets higher wages, has a high level of consumption and possesses greater purchasing power. The developing countries are deprived of such facilities.
- ii. **Productivity:** The people of developed countries are more engaged in secondary and tertiary economic activities, which have high productivity. The productivity per worker is much higher due to industrial specialisation and a higher level of mechanisation. The per capita added value of goods in the developed countries is about 30 times more as compared to that of the developing countries.
- iii. **Access to Raw Material:** The economy of the developed countries largely depends upon the industries for which access to raw material is of primary importance. The countries having sufficient quantities of raw material experience a faster rate of industrial growth. Industries can also be grown with the help of imported raw material as in the case of Japan and Great Britain.
- iv. **Commercial Goods:** Normally advanced countries produce more commercial goods as they have a ready market due to the greater purchasing power of their population. In contrast, only a few people in the developed and developing countries can afford such luxuries.