

Humanities/Arts : Important Question & Answer - Human Development

Ques 1: Which is the most significance aspect of human development?

Ans: Enlarging the range of people's choice is the most significant aspect of human development.

Ques 2: What is key of human development?

Ans: Freedom from hunger, poverty, servitude bondage, ignorance, illiteracy and any other type of domination is the key to human development.

Ques 3: Which state has the lowest female literacy in India?

Ans: Bihar

Ques 4: Name the indicators of human development.

Ans: (I) Health

(ii) life expectancy

(iii) social

(iv) Economic

Ques 5: What is human development why is it necessary?

Ans: 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.

Ques 6: What is HDI? Which state is on the top in HDI list give one reason of it?

Ans: HDI is the measures the various dimensions of human development.

Kerala is on the top in HDI Reason: - high literacy rate (90.92%)

Ques 7: What relations do you find among population, environment and development.

Ans: Population, Environment and development – development in general and human development in particular is a complex concept used in social sciences. It is complex because for ages it was thought that development is a substantive concept and once it is achieved it will address all the socio – cultural and environmental ills of the society. Though development has brought in significant improved in the quality of life in more than one way but increasing regional disparities, social inequalities, displacement of people, abuse of human rights and undermining human values and environmental degradation have also increased.

Ques 8: What is the concept of development?

Ans: Development means a qualitative change which is always value positive.

Ques 9: 'Increasing freedom is also one of the most effective ways of bringing about development', who put this idea of development?

Ans: Nobel laureate Prof. Amartya Sen.

Ques 10: Explain the abbreviation P.P.P. and what does it really mean.

Ans: Purchasing Power Parity/ Access to resources.

Ques 11: In actual what does the human development index measures.

Ans: ATTAINMENTS in human development.

Ques 12: What is common achievement in the countries with higher human development?

Ans: A lot of investment in the social sector.

Q.13 On what behalf the medium Index Value countries have been rapidly improving their human development scores?

Ans. By adopting more people oriented policies and reducing social investment. Most of these countries have a much higher social diversity than the countries with higher human development scores.

Q.14 Give reasons for declining child sex ratio in India?

Ans. In India, the female sex ratio is declining. The child sex ratio between 0-6 age group is declining. The rate is below 800 female's children per 1000 male children. For this social attitude is responsible. For this scientific method of sex determination are also important males dominate Indian society therefore the health and education is ignored.

Q.15 Which factors have caused spatial variations in the levels of human development among major states in India?

Ans. India ranks 126 among 172 countries as regard H.D.I. on its value India is placed among the moderate group. In Kerala (0.63%) ranks first in India. In other states value of H.D.I. is as follows: - Punjab (0.527), Tamil Nadu (0.531), Maharashtra (0.523) etc.

Many social economic and political factors are responsible for these variations: -

1. The literacy rate is high in states with high value of HDI in states of central India like Bihar, M.P., Orissa, the HDI value is low due to low literacy rate.
2. In Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana value of HDI is high due to economic development. In Assam, Bihar etc. states, HDI value is low due to low economic development.

Q.16 What is human development? What are its indicators?

Ans. Human development is a process of widening people's choices as well as raising the level of wellbeing. Main indicators: - long and healthy life, education and decent standard of living additional indicators include political freedom, guaranteed human rights, self-reliance and self-esteem.

Q.17 Study the world map showing Human development Index (HDI) in the world countries and answer the question which follows.

World: Human Development Index

1. Name the two European and two Asian countries having high and medium Human Development Index respectively.
2. Mention the main causes of downward change in human development in the world countries.
3. Mention the main causes of upward change in human development in the world countries.

Ans. 1. High HDI– Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark etc.

Medium HDI – India, China, Korea, Brazil etc.

2. Down ward Change-

1. Decrease in life expectancy due to spread of diseases like AIDS/HIV.
2. Suffering from famine like conditions caused by prolong droughts.
3. Static economic growth
4. War and lawlessness

3. Upward Change:-

1. Health program & nutritious food supply.
2. Industrialization and service sector has increased income.
3. Peace, health and welfare program.

Humanities/Arts : Short Questions with Answers - Human Development

Q. 1. Why is health the key area of human development?

Ans. Health is the key area of human development and healthy people are capable of using all the resources and create wealth out of them.

Q. 2. Which country has proclaimed 'Gross National Happiness' as the measure of a country's progress?

Ans. Bhutan.

Q. 3. Which is the most significant aspect of human development?

Ans. Leading a long and healthy life, being able to gain knowledge and having enough means to be able to live a decent life are the most important aspects of human development.

Q. 4. Who introduced the concept of human development?

Ans. The concept of human development was introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq.

Q. 5. Mention any two-key areas of measuring 'human development'.

Ans. (i) Health
(ii) Education

Q. 6. Differentiate between growth and development.

Ans. Growth is quantitative, whereas development is qualitative / Growth is value neutral, whereas development is value positive / Growth may be positive or negative, whereas development will always be positive.

Q. 7. Name the two South-Asian economists , who have worked together on 'Human Development Report'.

Ans. Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq and Amartya Sen.

Q. 8. What is the difference between the growth and development?

Ans. Growth is a narrower concept than development. The difference is that growth is quantitative and value neutral. It may have a positive or a negative sign. This means that the change may be either positive (showing an increase) or negative (indicating a decrease).

Development means a qualitative change which is always value positive. This means that development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to the existing conditions. Development occurs when positive growth takes place.

On the other hand, growth can be measured by an increase in a country's GDP. Growth is necessary but not sufficient condition for development.

Q. 9. Explain the key areas of human development.

OR

What are the three basic areas of human development?

Ans. The key areas are :

- (i) Access to resources
- (ii) Health
- (iii) Education

Detailed Answer :

(i) Access to resources : Equal access to all resources available helps in human development. Individuals should be able to use them, and benefit from all the specific available resources be it material, financial.

(ii) Health : Individuals should have easy and timely access to health services at all times.

(iii) Education : Free and fair education to all without any disparity. Education makes people aware of their rights and duties and plays an important role in human development.

Q. 10. "A meaningful life is just not a long one, it must be purposeful". Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.

Ans. "A meaningful life is just not a long one, it must be purposeful". This refers to the fact that people should be happy, healthy, be able to develop some talent, be productive towards the society and free to achieve their goals. The concept of human development was introduced by Dr. Mahbub -ulHaq. Dr. Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices, improves their lives and widens their level of well-being.

For example, an uneducated child cannot make the choice to be a doctor because his/her choice has got limited by lack of education. Similarly, very often poor people cannot choose to take medical treatment for disease because their choice is very limited by their lack of resources. In India, a large number of women and people belonging to socially and economically backward groups drop out of school. This shows how the choices of these groups get limited by not having access to knowledge. Therefore, access to resources, health and education are the key areas in human development.

Q. 11. Define the term "Empowerment".

Ans. Empowerment means to have the power to make choices and such power comes from increasing freedom and capability.

Q. 12. Why is it essential to have sustainability?

Ans. Sustainability is essential to have sustainable human development for each generation in respect of continuity and availability of opportunities.

Q. 13. Mention any two pillars of human development.

Ans. Equity, Sustainability, Productivity and Empowerment.

Q. 14. Explain the basic needs approach and capability approach to human development.

Ans. Basic Needs Approach : This approach was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Six basic needs i.e., health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing were identified. The question of human choices is ignored and the emphasis is on the provision of basic needs of defined sections.

Capability Approach :

This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key to increasing human development.

Q. 15. Explain any three features of 'Welfare Approach' to Human Development.

Ans. Three features of welfare approach are :

(i) This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities.

(ii) The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social security and amenities.

(iii) People are not participants in development but only passive recipients.

(iv) The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximizing the expenditure on welfare.

Q. 16. Explain the concept of productivity and empowerment as the pillars of human development.

Ans. The idea of human development is supported by the concepts of equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment. **Productivity** here stands for human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people. This is because it is people who are the real wealth of nations. Therefore efforts to increase their knowledge, provide better health facilities, balanced diet and high literacy rates ultimately leads to better work efficiency.

Empowerment means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability. Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people. The empowerment of socially and economically disadvantaged groups is of special importance. Enhancement of human development should result in creation of capabilities through improved health, knowledge and skill. 3 Commonly Made Error I The students tend to think that the components of human development and the pillars of human development are two different concepts. Answering Tip I The student should keep in mind that whenever such a question is asked all the four pillars of human development need to be answered.

Q. 17. Explain three characteristics of welfare approach of human development.

Ans. (i) Welfare approach considers human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all developmental activities.

(ii) The Government must spend more money on providing education and health facilities for all. These activities are the primary responsibilities of the government.

(iii) People are not participants in development but only passive recipients.

Q. 18. Explain any three human values which are required to empower socially and economically disadvantaged people.

Ans. Building people's capabilities in the

(i) areas of health,

(ii) education and

(iii) access to resources is helpful in enlarging their choices.

Q. 19. "Development occurs only when there is a positive change in the quality." Explain the statement with examples.

Ans. Development is a process of social change, not merely a set of policies and programs instituted for some specific results.

(i) The basic mechanism driving social change is increasing awareness leading to better organization. When society senses new and better opportunities for progress it develops new forms of organization to exploit these new openings successfully.

(ii) Development also requires resources such as capital, technology and supporting infrastructure.

(iii) Development is the result of society's capacity to organize resources to meet challenges and opportunities. Society passes through well-defined stages in the course of its development.

Q. 20. Name the country having the lowest rank in Human Development Index in 2003.

Ans. Lowest rank in HDI in 2018-19 – Niger(0.377) 189th rank

Q. 21. How does HDI rank the countries?

Ans. The human development index (HDI) ranks the countries based on their performance in the key areas of health, education and access to resources.

Q. 22. What is the indicator of access to knowledge?

Ans. The adult literacy rate and the gross enrolment ratio represent access to knowledge. The number of adults who are able to read and write and the number of children enrolled in schools show how easy or difficult it is to access knowledge in a particular country.

Q. 23. How are countries with higher human development identified?

Ans. Countries with higher human development are those where a lot of investment in the social sector has taken place.

Q. 24. How is human poverty index related to human development?

Ans. The human poverty index is related to the human development index. This index measures the shortfall in human development.

Q. 25. What is the role of Human Development Index?

Ans. The human development index measures attainments in human development. It reflects what has been achieved in the key areas of human development.

Q. 26. Name the indexes used by the UNDP to measure human development.

Ans. The Human Development index and the Human Poverty index are two important indices to measure human development used by the UNDP.

Q. 27. Which country has the highest human development index?

Ans. Norway.

Q. 28. Which areas are important for enhancing people's choices according to Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq? Explain with examples.

Ans. (i) Dr. Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. People are central to all development under this concept. According to him, access to resources, health and education are the important areas for enhancing people's choices.

(ii) For example, an uneducated child can not make the choice to be a doctor because his/her choices has get limited by her lack of education.

(iii) Similarly, poor people cannot choose to take medical treatment for disease because their choice is limited by their lack of resources.

Q. 29. Name four countries having high human development. Discuss three reasons for high human development index.

Ans. Four countries having high human development index are :

(i) Norway (ii) Australia (iii) Netherlands (iv) USA

Reasons for high HDI are:

(i) Investment is more in social sector (education, health care)

(ii) Good governance

(iii) Free from political turmoil and instability.

Q. 30. Name any four countries having low human development index. Discuss three reasons for low human development index.

Ans. Four countries having low human development index are :

(i) Democratic Republic of Congo (ii) Nigeria (iii) Burundi (iv) Mozambique

Reasons for low HDI are :

(i) Political turmoil (ii) Social instability (iii) Famine (iv) High incidence of diseases

Q. 31. Discuss in detail about the alternative view of development given by Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq and Prof. Amartya Sen.

Ans. For many decades a country's level of development was measured only in terms of its economic growth.

The ideas that the quality of life people enjoy in a country, the opportunities they have and freedoms they enjoy are important aspects of development now and the works of Mahbub-ul-Haq and Amartya Sen are important in this regard.

(i) According to Haq, development is people's choice in order to lead long and healthy lives with dignity. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.

(ii) Prof. Amartya Sen saw an increase in freedom or decrease in freedom as the main objective of development.

(iii) The world of these economists are path breaking and have succeeded in bringing people to the centre of any discussion on development.

Humanities/Arts : Long Questions with Answers - Human Development

Q. 1. Define the term "Human Development". Explain the four pillars of Human Development.

OR

Give the meaning of 'Human Development'. Explain the four pillars of Human Development.

OR

What is the meaning of 'development'? Explain how equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment are the four pillars of human development.

OR

Explain any five important measures necessary for leading a healthy and reasonably long life.

OR

Define human development. What is the basic goal of human development? Explain with examples the four pillars of human development.

Ans. Human development is a process that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.

The four pillars of Human Development :

(i) Equity (ii) Sustainability (iii) Productivity (iv) Empowerment

Detailed Answer :

(i) Equity : Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste. For example: In India, a large number of women and persons belonging to socially and economically backward groups drop out of school. This shows how the choices of these groups get limited by not having access to knowledge.

(ii) Sustainability : Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities. All environmental, financial and human resources must be used keeping in mind the future. A good example is about the importance of sending girls to school. If a community does not stress the importance of sending its girl child to school, many opportunities will be lost to these young women when they grow up.

(iii) Productivity : Productivity here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people. Ultimately, it is people who are the real wealth of nations.

(iv) Empowerment : Empowerment means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability. Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people. The empowerment of socially and economically disadvantaged groups is of special importance.

Q. 2. What is meant by human development? What are its different approaches? Explain.

Ans. Human development is a process of enlarging the range of people's choices, increasing their opportunities for education, healthcare, income and empowerment and covering the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, social and political freedom.

Approaches are: (i) Basic Needs Approach (ii) Income Approach (iii) Welfare Approach (iv) Capability Approach

Detailed Answer :

(i) Basic Needs Approach : This approach was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Six basic needs i.e.: health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing were identified.

(ii) Income Approach : This is one of the oldest approaches to human development. Human development is seen as being linked to income. The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys. Higher the level of income, higher is the level of human development.

(iii) Welfare Approach : This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities. The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social security and amenities. People are not participant in development but only passive recipients. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximising expenditure on welfare.

(iv) Capability Approach : This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key to increasing human development.

Q. 3. "Development is qualitative change, which is always value positive". Support this statement with suitable arguments.

Ans. Development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to the existing conditions. Development is possible only when some positive growth takes place. Yet, positive growth does not always lead to development. Development occurs when there is a positive change in quality.

Dr. Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. People are central to all development under this concept. These choices that Dr. Haq talks about are not fixed but in fact they keep changing. The basic aim of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.

A meaningful life does not mean a long one. It refers to life with some purpose. This means that people must be healthy, be able to use their talent, participate in the society and be free to accomplish their goals happily.

Q. 4. "The size of the territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development". Explain.

Ans. The size of the territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development: Often smaller countries have done better than larger ones in human development. Similarly, relatively poorer nations have been ranked higher than 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 having smaller economies. Similarly, within India, Kerala performs much better than Punjab and Gujarat in human development despite having lower per capita income.

Q. 5. What is 'Human Development'? Classify the countries on the basis on human development scores earned by them.

OR

What do you understand by the term human development.

Ans. Human Development : Development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives.

Classification : Countries can be classified into four groups on the basis of the human development scores earned by them :

(i) Very High (ii) High (iii) Medium (iv) Low Characteristics :

Level of development Score in Development Index

(i) Very High Above 0.800 (ii) High Between 0.701 to 0.796 (iii) Medium Between 0.550 to 0.699 (iv) Low Below 0.5

Detailed Answer :

(i) Countries with very high human development index are those which have a score of over 0.800. According to the Human Development Report of 2018, this group includes 59 countries.

(ii) Countries with high human development index are those which have a score between 0.701 and 0.799. This group includes 53 countries. Providing education and healthcare is an important government priority. Countries with higher human development are those where a lot of investment in the social sector has taken place.

(iii) Countries with medium levels of human development form the largest group. There are a total of 39 countries in this group. Most of these are countries which have emerged in the period after the Second World War. Many of these countries have been rapidly improving their human development score by adopting more people-oriented policies and reducing social discrimination.