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Class 12th

SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY

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Ch: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Important Questions Chapter 4 Human Development

1 Mark Questions

Questions 1.

“Leading a long and healthy life is an important aspect of human development.” Give an argument to support this statement. (HOTS, Delhi 2015)

Answer:

Life is meaningful when people are healthy, able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals.

This kind of life is an important aspect of human development.

Questions 2.

Define the concept of human development? (All India 2015)

Answer:

Human development is defined as the type of development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives.

Questions 3.

Which country has proclaimed 'Gross National Happiness' as the measure of a country's progress? (All India 2014)

Answer:

The country to proclaim Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of a country's progress is Bhutan.

Questions 4.

Name the country which has the highest rank in the Human Development Index. (All India 2014)

Answer:

The country standing highest in the human development index is Norway.

Questions 5.

Which state of India has the highest rank in the Human Development Index (HDI) value? (All India 2014)

Answer:
Kerala state has the highest rank in HDI.

Questions 6.

Mention any two key areas of measuring human development? (Delhi 2013)

Answer:

The two key areas are:

- Health
- Education

Questions 7.

Which is the most significant aspect of human development? (Delhi 2012)

Answer:

Education, healthy life and resources are the most significant aspects of human development.

3 Marks Questions

Questions 8.

Explain any three human values which are required to empower socially and economically disadvantaged people. (HOTS, Delhi 2013)

OR

“Equity is one of the most important pillars of human development.” Explain any three human values that are required to give equal access to opportunities to everybody. (HOTS, All India 2013)

Answer:

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 give equal access to everybody are as follows:

- Providing equal opportunities without any discrimination of caste or race.
- Equal opportunities should be available irrespective of gender.
- Equal opportunities without any discrimination of income or class.

Questions 9.

“Development is a qualitative change, which is always value positive.” Support this statement with any three suitable arguments. (HOTS, Delhi 2012)

Answer:

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.

The given statement can be supported by the following three arguments:

1. The term ‘development’ refers to a qualitative shift that is always value positive. It occurs when there is a positive change in quality over a time frame. Although

development is always influenced by growth but only in the case of positive and qualitative growth, e.g. if a child grows by height but is not mentally able, then growth is not accompanied with development.

2. Countries with better economic conditions are more developed while poor nations are less developed. But in many cases, the benefit of economic growth does not reach the common man. Quality of life of the people of a country, the opportunities they have, freedom of living, etc are important aspects of development.

3. Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq described human development as development that enlarges people's choice and improves their lives. He believed that people are central to all development and the main aim of development is to create a situation and environment where people get meaningful lives. The meaningful life means a life that must be full of objectivity, that includes health, participation in the societal helm of affairs and focuses on people's goals.

Questions 10.

Explain the key areas of human development. (Delhi 2012)

OR

Explain the three main areas of measuring human development. (All India 2008)

Answer:

The key areas of human development are health, housing and access to resources.

They are explained as follows:

Health Indicator Indicator of health is measured through life expectancy at birth, that shows if people have longer and healthier lives.

Education Indicator Level of education is seen through gross enrollment ratio and an adult literacy rate that represents access to knowledge.

Access to Resources The indicator of access to resources is purchasing power in terms of US dollars. These are the key areas or the indicators through which human development is measured.

Questions 11.

Differentiate between 'growth and development' with an example. (All India 2012)

Answer:

Growth refers to quantitative changes. Its value can be neutral, positive or negative. Development refers to qualitative changes and its value is always positive. This is because development cannot take place unless there is an increase or a rise in existing conditions thus leading to positive changes. For e.g. the population of a city increases from 1 lakh to 2 lakh over a period of time. This is growing as the number has increased.

However, if the basic necessities like food, housing, education and sanitation facilities remain constant, then the growth is not accompanied by development.

Questions 12.

Explain any three features of welfare approach of human development, (AH Indio 2012)

OR

Explain any three characteristics of 'welfare approach' of human development in the world. (Delhi 2010)

Answer:

The characteristics of the welfare approach are as follows:

1. The welfare approach of human development is an approach which looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities.
2. According to this approach, the government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by increasing expenditure on welfare such as on education, health, housing, sanitation etc.
3. In this approach, people are passive recipients of the beneficiaries of human development, while the government is the provider of those beneficiaries.

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