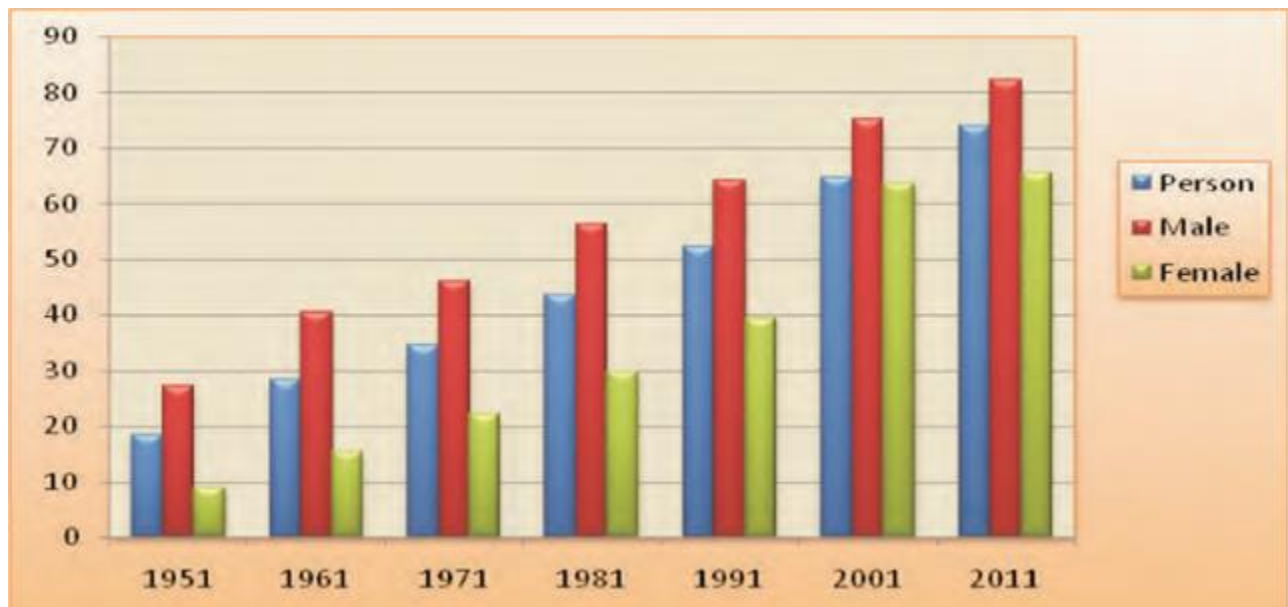


Chapter-2

People as Resource

2MARKS

Study the graph and answer the following questions:



Question 1: Has the literacy rates of the population increased since 1951?

Answer: Yes, the literacy rates of the population have increased since 1951 as shown below.

Question 3: Why literacy rate is high among the males of India?

Answer: India traditionally has a patriarchal male dominated society where more importance is given to males. Culturally due to division of labour the males go out of their homes and get better access to education. Poor families due to monetary constraints prefer to send only their sons to school and not their daughters.

Question 4: Why are women less educated than men?

Answer: Women are less educated than men because more preference is given to the boys or sons in the family for education as they are considered as future of the family. Traditionally, the girls were expected to stay at home and look after domestic chores. So, education among girls was not encouraged. Because, of the above reasons the women are less educated than men.

Question 5: How would you calculate literacy rate in India?

Answer: The literacy rate can be calculated on the basis of the formula i.e., the number of literate people divided by the population multiplied by 100.

Question 6: What is your projection about India's literacy rate in 2020?

Answer: The projection about India's literacy rate in year 2010 would be between 75% to 85%

7MARKS

1. What do you understand by ‘people as a resource’?

Answer:

‘People as a resource’ is a term that means how the population can be an asset and not a liability. It is a way of referring to the working class of society in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. The population becomes human capital when an investment is made in the form of education and training. Education and health also help human beings to be an asset to the economy. Thus, people as a resource refers to the working population that results in the development of society.

2. How is human resource different from other resources like land and physical Capital?

Answer:

Human resources are different from other resources like land and physical capital because human beings can use other resources to give out productive output. However, resources like land and physical capital are dependent on human resource for their use and cannot give any productive output all by themselves.

3. What is the role of education in human capital formation?

Answer:

Education plays a very important role in human capital formation for the following reasons:

1. An educated human can be considered an asset for the economy and not a liability.
2. Education can help an individual make better use of economic opportunities. It helps in enhancing the national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of the Government.
3. It enhances individual productivity in terms of quality and quantity.
4. Because being educated can help the economic status of an individual, it also develops the consciousness towards society.
5. An educated person is also aware of health and hygiene, and it will ultimately result in better health for the people of a country.

4. What is the role of health in human capital formation?

Answer:

Health plays a very important role in human capital formation in the following ways:

1. If an individual is healthy, they may have better immunity to fight illness.
2. Being healthy will also increase the overall outcome of an individual.
3. The health of an individual is directly proportional to the work he does. Thus better health will increase efficiency.

The above-mentioned points prove that if better healthcare measures are taken up, and an individual in a country becomes more healthy, the human capital and productivity will also increase.

5. What part does health play in the individual's working life?

Answer:

If an individual is healthy, then they may be able to give a better outcome in terms of their work lives. The efficiency of a healthy person is higher than that of an unhealthy person. A healthy person can spend more time working in comparison to an unhealthy person. Hence, health plays a very important role in an individual's working life.

6. What are the various activities undertaken in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors?

Answer:

The various activities that come under the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are as follows:

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry, farming, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism and insurance

5MARKS

1. What is the difference between economic activities and non-economic activities?

Answer:

The activities that add value to the national income are called economic activities. They can be divided into two types: market activities and non-market activities. Market activities involve the activities performed for pay or profit, and non-market activities include the production done for self-consumption.

The activities that add no value to the national income are called non-economic activities. Domestic chore is an example of non-economic activities.

2. Why are women employed in low paid work?

Answer:

The wage distribution among men and women has been a major concern for society. Women are mostly paid less than men, and one major reason for this is the meagre education qualification of women. They are employed in sectors which do not provide them with proper maternity leaves, childcare benefits and other provisions and are also responsible for managing the household work. Hence, they are paid less than men. Skill is another reason why wages for women are less than for men. Men are considered more skilful in comparison to women, despite equal physical work. Due to these reasons, women are employed in low paid work.

3. How will you explain the term unemployment?

Answer:

A situation in which skilled and abled people do not get gainful work at a decent wage is called unemployment. Both rural and urban areas have unemployment. In the case of the rural population, there is seasonal unemployment, and in urban areas, there is educated unemployment.

4. What is the difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment?

Answer:

Rural areas have cases of both seasonal and disguised unemployment. Seasonal unemployment is when a person is unable to find a job during a few months of the year. This mostly happens for farmers who are unemployed for a part of the year when no crops are grown.

Disguised unemployment is when people appear to be employed. When the number of people working on agricultural land is higher than the number of people actually required to work, this is considered an example of disguised unemployment. If a piece of land requires only three people to work on it, but rather five are working on it, the two extra people are an example of disguised unemployment.

5. Why is educated unemployed a peculiar problem of India?

Answer:

Educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon in India. Youths with matriculation, graduation and post-graduation degrees are unable to get jobs in India. This is because the education system in India labels anyone above the age of 18 years as eligible to work. This leaves the youth unskilled and ultimately unemployed. It is important that an individual who does not only have a degree but must also be skilled enough to get a job.

6. In which field do you think India can build the maximum employment opportunity?

Answer:

There are three types of activities into which the employment sector is divided: the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector. The largest part of India's population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, yet there is a massive scope of disguised unemployment in the agricultural sector. Hence the manufacturing sector, a secondary activity, is the one where the maximum part of the population can be given employment due to the increase in the number of industries.

7. Can you suggest some measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployed?

Answer:

Some measures that can be taken in the education system to mitigate the problem of educated unemployed are as follows:

1. Make secondary level education more career-oriented. This practice will not just help individuals get an education but also enhance their skills and get better employment opportunities.
2. An individual should be able to choose the subjects that suit his or her abilities.
3. New subjects and fields of study should be introduced at the school level, which can be opted for a career in the future. This will open an opportunity for students to plan their future options at the school level itself.

Choose the correct answer

1. Human resources refer to:

- a) The population of a country
- b) The skills and abilities of individuals
- c) The financial resources of a nation
- d) The natural resources available in an area

Answer:(b)

2. Which of the following is an example of human capital?

- a) Land
- b) Machinery
- c) Roads
- d) Education

Answer:(d)

3. What does investment in human capital include?

- a) Building factories and industries
- b) Training and education of individuals
- c) Construction of roads and infrastructure
- d) Exploration of natural resources

Answer:(b)

4. Which sector is responsible for the formation of human capital?

- a) Primary sector
- b) Secondary sector
- c) Tertiary sector
- d) None of the above

Answer:(c)

5. Literacy rate is a measure of:

- a) Physical capital
- b) Human capital
- c) Financial capital
- d) Natural capital

Answer:(b)

6. Which of the following is an example of human-made capital?

- a) Rivers
- b) Factories
- c) Forests
- d) Minerals

Answer:(b)

7. What is the aim of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)?

- a) To promote industrial growth
- b) To provide employment opportunities in rural areas
- c) To improve agricultural productivity
- d) To conserve natural resources

Answer:(b)

8. Which of the following is NOT a factor that influences human capital formation?

- a) Education and healthcare facilities
- b) Government policies
- c) Cultural and social factors
- d) None of the above

Answer:(d)

9. Which of the following statements is true about the population of a country?

- a) More population always leads to economic development
- b) Population growth is always a burden on the economy
- c) Population can be an asset if provided with proper education and skills
- d) Population has no impact on economic growth

Answer:(c)

10. Skill formation is a process that:

- a) Only takes place in schools and colleges
- b) Happens naturally without any effort
- c) Requires training and practice
- d) Cannot be enhanced through education

Answer:(c)

10. Which sector is the largest employer in India?

- a) Primary sector
- b) Secondary sector
- c) Tertiary sector
- d) None of the above

Answer:(c)

Fill in the blanks

1. Tertiary sector sector is the largest employer in India.

2. The term 'brain drain' refers to: The movement of skilled individuals from one country to another

3. Providing free healthcare services is an example of investment in human capital.

4. Tertiary sector sector is the largest employer in India

5. It enhances productivity and innovation role of education in human resource development?