

02. People as Resource

Q1: What do you understand by 'people as a resource'?

Answer:

'People as a resource' is a term used to describe the working population of a country in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. It views the population as an asset, not a liability, when they contribute to the economy through education, training, and health.

Q2: How is human resource different from other resources like land and physical capital?

Answer:

Human resource is different from land and physical capital in the following ways:

Basis	Human Resource	Land/Physical Capital
1. Nature	Active resource	Passive resource
2. Productivity	Can increase productivity of other resources	Cannot function on their own
3. Role	Organizes production	Used in production
4. Investment	Requires education and health	Requires money and infrastructure

Humans use knowledge and skills to make other resources productive.

Q3: What is the role of education in human capital formation?

Answer:

Education plays a crucial role in human capital formation by:

- Enhancing individual productivity and efficiency
- Improving job opportunities and income levels
- Contributing to national economic growth
- Reducing inequalities in society
- Encouraging innovation and development

Investing in education improves both individual and national development.

02. People as Resource

Q4: What is the role of health in human capital formation?

Answer:

Health is vital for human capital formation because:

- A healthy person can work more efficiently and with greater stamina
- Healthier people take fewer days off due to illness
- It reduces the cost of medical treatment and enhances productivity
- Better health improves life expectancy and quality of life

So, a healthy population is an asset for the economy.

Q5: What part does health play in the individual's working life?

Answer:

Health plays a major role in an individual's working life by:

- Increasing the ability to work efficiently and for longer hours
- Reducing absenteeism due to sickness
- Enhancing concentration and mental sharpness
- Leading to better performance and earnings

In short, good health improves both quantity and quality of work.

Q6: What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector?

Answer:

Primary - Agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, animal husbandry

Secondary - Manufacturing, construction, processing industries

Tertiary - Services like transport, banking, education, healthcare, communication

These activities contribute differently to the economy.

Q7: What is the difference between economic activities and non-economic activities?

02. People as Resource

Answer:

Economic Activities	Non-Economic Activities
[i] Activities that earn income are economic activities	[i] Activities done for self or family without pay are non-economic activities
[ii] It adds to national income	[ii] Not included in national income
[iii] It contributes to GDP	[iii] Does not contribute to GDP
[iv] Example- Farming, teaching, selling goods	[iv] Example- Cooking, cleaning own house, taking care of family

Q8: Why are women employed in low paid work?

Answer:

Women are employed in low paid work due to:

- Lack of education and skill training
- Social norms and gender bias
- Limited access to better opportunities
- Preference for hiring men for higher positions
- Wage discrimination in the job market

As a result, women often work in informal or unorganized sectors with low income.

Q9: How will you explain the term unemployment?

Answer:

Unemployment is a situation where people who are willing and able to work at the prevailing wage rate cannot find jobs. It indicates underutilization of human resources and leads to economic and social problems.

Q10: What is the difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment?

Answer:

Disguised Unemployment	Seasonal Unemployment
[i] More people are employed than needed	[i] People work only during a specific season

02. People as Resource

[ii] It is seen in agriculture, rural areas	[ii] It is seen in agriculture, tourism, sugar industry
[iii] It is Hidden and not visible easily	[iii] It is Visible and easy to observe
[iv] Example- 5 people doing the work of 3	[iv] Example- Farmers unemployed in off-season

Both types lower productivity and income levels.

Q11: Why is educated unemployed a peculiar problem in India?

Answer:

Educated unemployment is a peculiar problem in India because:

- Even people with degrees can't find suitable jobs
- There is a gap between education and job market needs
- Oversupply of graduates in arts and humanities
- Lack of skill-based and vocational training
- Poor job creation in the formal sector

It leads to frustration among youth and waste of talent.

Q12: In which field do you think India can build the maximum employment opportunity? And how?

Answer:

India can build maximum employment in the **service sector**, especially in:

- Education
- Healthcare
- IT and digital services
- Tourism
- Retail and e-commerce

This can be done through:

- Better skill training programs
- Promoting startups and MSMEs
- Digital infrastructure development

02. People as Resource

- Encouraging foreign investment
 - Government schemes for entrepreneurship
-

Q13: Can you suggest some measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployed?

Answer:

Yes, measures include:

- Introduce vocational and skill-based education
- Encourage entrepreneurship education
- Link education with industry demands
- Focus on practical training and internships
- Promote digital learning and coding skills
- Upgrade school and college infrastructure
- Career guidance and counselling programs

These steps can make youth more employable.

Q14: Can you imagine some village which initially had no job opportunities but later came up with many?

Answer:

Yes, for example, **Ralegan Siddhi** in Maharashtra.

- It was a drought-prone village with poverty and no employment
- After water conservation and development programs, agriculture flourished
- Villagers got jobs in farming, dairy, biogas, and solar projects
- Government support and community efforts turned the village into a model of self-reliance

This shows how rural employment can be boosted with the right steps.

Sources: Gink AI – The new and only our AI: Gamer Inc. AI

Notes provided on the basis of NCERT curriculum.

– Gink AI: Gamer Inc.