



UNIT – II
PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

SOLUTIONS

EXERCISE

Q1. When was the first census held in India?

Ans:- The first census in independent India was held in 1951.

Q2. What are the factors which determine the size of population?

Ans:- The factors that determine the size of population are :

- (i) Birth Rate,
- (ii) Death Rate, and
- (iii) Migration.

Q3. What are the factors which determine the size of population in India?

Ans:- The factors that determine the size of population are :

- (iv) Birth Rate,
- (v) Death Rate, and
- (vi) Migration.

Q4. Why are death rates declining?

Ans:- The death rates are declining because of the improvements in public health measures, and progress in medical science during the last few decades.

Q5. Why are birth rates high in India?

Ans:- The birth rate continues to be high in India because of early and near universal marriages, lack of education and ineffective birth control measures.

Q6. What is the cause of rural-urban migration in India?

Ans:- Unemployment is the main cause of rural-urban migration in India.

Q7. Why do people migrate?

Ans:- People migrate from one place to another in search of better employment opportunities and better education facilities.



Q8. Why do our skilled personnels migrate to the U.S.A.?

Ans:- Our skilled personnels migrate to the U.S.A. in search of jobs that fetch them higher salaries than what they may get at their native places.

Q9. When do migrant workers become a problem of the receiving country?

Ans:- If the migrant workers replace local workers from job opportunities, it is bound to become a destabilizing factor for the receiving country.

Q10. Why do parents spend money in their children's education?

Ans:- It is because, educated children become self-reliant and do not become a burden on parents in their old age.

Q11. Is population increasing in every country? Give one example where it has stopped growing?

Ans:- Population is increasing in most countries of the world except a few countries where it has stopped growing.

China is an example where population has stopped growing after the country's adoption of 'one child policy'.

Q12. How can people be converted into human resource?

Ans:- People can be converted into human resources by providing them good education, training and health care facilities.

Q13. Distinguish between physical capital and human capital?

Ans:-

- (i) Physical capital is tangible and can be bought and sold in the market. Human capital is intangible and cannot be bought and sold in the market.
- (ii) Physical capital is perfectly mobile between two countries or states. The mobility of human capital is restricted due to cultural differences or by rules related to nationality.

Q14. When do people become a burden to the society?

Ans:- When people are illiterate, unskilled or sick, they become a burden to the society.

Q15. Why is health considered an important factor for the development of a country?

Ans:- A person who does not maintain sound health will not be able to work. On the other hand, a healthy person can do better work than a sick person. He can work longer without break and hence can earn more. Therefore, health is an important factor of converting human beings into human capital and can add to the development of a country.



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Q16. How have the benefits of medical facilities been distributed in India?

Ans:- The benefits of medical facilities have not been distributed uniformly among the people. Many poor people cannot afford medical care since it is very costly. Hospitals are usually located in urban areas and out of reach of the people living in far flung rural and hilly areas.

Q17. How can Manipur's population be converted into human resources?

Ans:- In order to convert the population of Manipur into human resources, education and training should be imparted to the people in general and the youth in particular in opportunities generated by the process of development. In short, a proper manpower planning is necessary in this regard. Besides, effort should be made for improvement in the availability of health care facilities to the people with special focus on the poor and the marginalised sections of the people.

EXTRA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q1. What do you mean by Census?

Ans:- Census is the process by which the information relating to the number of people living in a country at a particular point of time is collected.

Q2. Does census count the number of persons only?

Ans:- Besides counting the number of persons living in a country, it also collects many other details of social and economic life of the people.

Q3. When was the last census conducted in our country?

Ans:- The last census was conducted in 2011.

Q4. What do you mean by the Birth Rate?

Ans:- The Birth Rate is the total number of live births per one thousand persons in a year.

Q5. What is Death Rate?

Ans:- The Death Rate is the total number of deaths per one thousand persons in a year.

Q6. Point out the most important reason for high growth rate of India's population?

Ans:- The most important reason for high growth rate of India's population is the widening gap between the Birth Rate and the Death Rate, i.e., high Birth Rate and low Death Rate.

Q7. What is Migration?

Ans:- Migration means movement of people across regions and territories.



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Q8. Name one state of India where there was a popular upsurge against the foreigners a few years back?

Ans:- Assam

Q9. What do you mean by 'population explosion'?

Ans:- 'Population explosion' means a sudden and overwhelming increase in the size of population.

Q10. Describe briefly the activities which will augment man's productive capacity, leading towards human resource development.

Ans:- These are mainly, (i) health facilities and services including all that affect life expectancy, strength and stamina of people, (ii) on-the-job training, including apprenticeship organized by firms, and (iii) formally organized education at the elementary, secondary and higher levels.

Q11. What do you mean by human resources?

Ans:- Educated, well trained and healthy people are known as human resources as they are not only beneficial for themselves or their families, they also play an important role in the development of society.

Q12. State the relationship between physical capital and human capital?

Ans:- Physical capital in the form of machines available in any country can be efficiently utilized by technical and professional people. Land and capital do not become useful on their own. These are to be tapped or harnessed with the help of human capital only.

Q13. Mention the two essential prerequisites for good health.

Ans:- The two essential things for good health are: (i) balanced and nutritious diet, and (ii) medical care.

Q14. Name any two diseases that have been eradicated from India?

Ans:- Diseases like plague and small pox have been eradicated.

Q15. How can the productivity of people be enhanced?

Ans:- In order to enhance the productivity of the people, a large scale investment in human resources is needed. Increasing the ability to read and write, to lead a longer life and to make other choices in their lives can enhance the productivity of people.



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Q16. State the major problems faced by the youths in Manipur. How can these problems be solved?

Ans:- The rising of unemployment and underemployment are the major problems faced by the youths in Manipur.

These problems can be solved by proper manpower planning in the state.

Q17. Name the different types of migration with examples.

Ans:- The different types of migration are :

(i) Internal migration: It is the movement of the people within the country . It does not change the size of population of the country.

e.g. When 1000 people migrate from Churachandpur to Imphal, it will not change the population of India.

(ii) External migration: It is the movement of people from one country to another.

It affects the size of population of the country.

e.g. When 1000 people migrate from Myanmar to Manipur, it will increase the population of India.



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