🔹 What Does "People as Resource" Mean?

📘 **Definition:** "People as Resource" means looking at the population as an asset (resource) rather than a liability.

🧠 The idea is: if the people of a country are healthy, educated and skilled — they help in economic growth. If not, they become a burden.

🔁 When we invest in education, training, and healthcare → people become human capital → productive & income-generating

📌 Example: India's Green Revolution & IT boom show how knowledge, not just land or machines, builds a strong economy.

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🔶 Story of Sakal and Vilas

🧍 **Sakal:**

- Studied in school, did vocational course in computers
- Got a private job, designed software, promoted → an asset to economy

🧍 **Vilas:**

- Couldn't go to school, had poor health
- Sold fish like his mother, earned little income → remained unskilled, low-earning

📘 Lesson: Education + health = more income, better future
💡 Investment in people = Higher productivity = National growth

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🔹 Economic Activities: What People Do for Work?

📘 **Economic Activities** = Work that adds value to the economy.

Divided into 3 sectors:

Sector	Includes
Primary	Farming, fishing, mining, animal husbandry
Secondary	Manufacturing & industry
Tertiary	Services (banking, transport, education, health)

Also divided as:

- ◆ **Market Activities** – Paid work, includes govt. services, jobs
- ◆ **Non-Market Activities** – Work done for self (e.g. cooking, childcare, farming for family)


📷 *Fig 2.3: Identifying activities into sectors*

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◆ Education and Human Capital

📘 **Education** = Key input in human capital formation

- Opens new career options
- Enhances income
- Builds social awareness and better health

📌 Literate and healthy people = more employable, more efficient
📌 Educated parents invest more in their children = virtuous cycle

📊 **Literacy rate in India (2021 est.):**

Graph 2.1: Trends in Literacy Rates In Post-Independent India
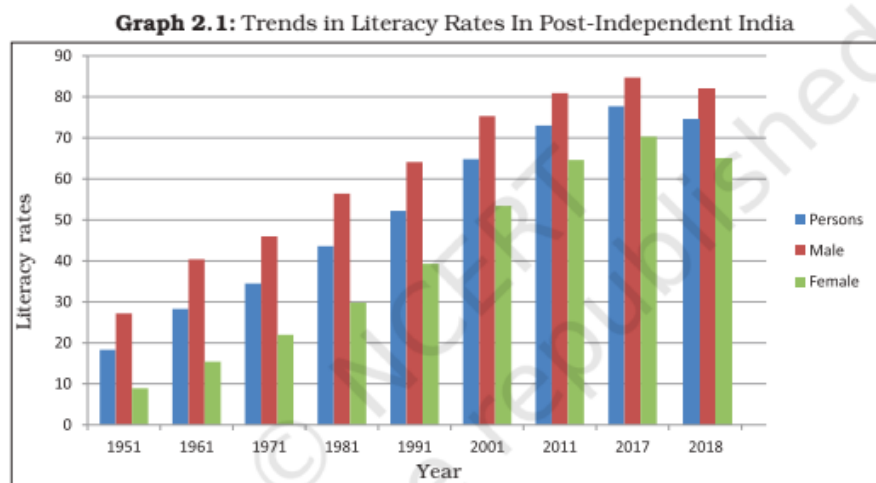
Source: Census of India, Office of Registrar General, India, 2021
(censusofindia2021.com/literacy-rate-of-India)

- Male: ~84%
- Female: ~70%
- Urban: higher than rural

Picture 2.4 *School children*

📷 *Fig 2.4: Graph – Literacy Trends Post-Independence*

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◆ Health and Human Capital

📘 **Health** = Foundation of productivity

- Healthy people can work more efficiently
- Reduces medical costs
- Boosts life expectancy, confidence, and well-being

🧠 Investment in healthcare (hospitals, doctors, nutrition) increases life span and lowers infant mortality.

📊 **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):**
1951 – 147 → 2020 – 36
📊 **Life Expectancy:**
1951 – ~37 yrs → 2016 – ~69.4 yrs

📘 **Government Schemes:**

- **Mid-Day Meal Scheme**
- **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**
- **Vocational education, Navodaya Vidyalayas**

Picture 2.5 *Children standing in queue for health check-up*

📷 *Fig 2.5: Children at health check-up*

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🔶 Unemployment in India

📘 **Definition**: Unemployment = When people willing to work at current wages can't find jobs.

📍 **Types of Unemployment:**

1. **Seasonal** – No work during off-season (common in farming)
2. **Disguised** – More people working than needed (extra hands don't add value)
3. **Educated** – Youth with degrees but no jobs

📘 Impact of Unemployment:

- Wastage of manpower
- Economic burden on families
- Low income → low standard of living
- Frustration, social issues

📘 Disguised Unemployment Example: Field needs 5 workers, 8 work → 3 are not adding to productivity.

📌 Educated Unemployment:

- Mismatch between degrees and job market needs
- Skills not matching industries

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🔶 Gender Disparity in Work

📘 **Most women:**

- **Work in low-paid jobs**
- **Have low skill training**
- **Face job insecurity**

👩‍🏫 Women in teaching, healthcare, administration are increasing, especially with better education

🔴 **Household work by women (e.g. cooking, cleaning) not counted in GDP**

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🔶 Quality of Population

📘 **Quality = Education + Health + Skills**

- **High-quality population** = Productive citizens
- Low-quality = Dependent, poor contributors to economy

📌 **Countries like Japan:**

- No major natural resources
- Still rich, due to heavy investment in people (education + tech)

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🔶 Story of a Village (Transformation via Human Capital)

📘 A family sends son to agriculture college → he returns as agro-engineer → designs better plough → yields increase → inspires others → village builds school → more skilled people → tailor, teacher emerge

📌 Lesson: Human capital leads to prosperity, innovation, and new jobs in a community.

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🧠 **Summary Table:**

Topic	Key Idea
People as Resource	Population seen as an asset, not a burden
Education	Builds skill, income, opportunity
Health	Improves efficiency, longevity
Unemployment	Types: seasonal, disguised, educated; social burden
Gender & Work	Women less paid, household work not counted
Quality of Pop.	Depends on literacy, life expectancy, skills
Human Capital	Like land & machines, needs investment to grow economy