

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.1. How does population become human capital?

Ans. When there is an investment made in the form of education, training and medical care.

Q.2. What does 'People as a Resource' mean?

Ans. 'People as a Resource' is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities.

Q.3. How is human capital superior to other resources?

Ans. Human capital is in one way superior to other resources like land and physical capital: human resource can make use of land and capital but otherwise land and capital cannot become useful on its own.

Q.4. How is a vicious cycle created by illiterate parents for their children?

Ans. A vicious cycle may be created by an illiterate or disadvantaged parents, who themselves are uneducated and lack in hygiene, keep their children in a similarly disadvantaged state.

Q.5. What are economic activities?

Ans. The activities which result in the production of goods and services. These activities add value to the national income. These activities are called economic activities.

Q.6. How is division of labours made between men and women in the family?

Ans. In India, women generally look after domestic chores and men work outside to earn for the family.

Q.7. Is women's work an economic activity?

Ans. No, women are not paid for their service delivered in the family. The household work done by women is not recognised in the national income.

Q.8. What are the major determinants of earnings?

Ans. Education and skill are the major determinants of the earnings of any individual in the market.

Q.9. What are unorganised sectors?

Ans. Employment in this sector is characterised by irregular and low income. In this sector, there is absence of basic facilities like maternity leave, childcare and other social security systems.

Q.10. What kinds of jobs attract women in organised sector?

Ans. Among the organised sector, teaching and medicine attract women the most.

Q.11. In which other sectors have women with high education and skill entered?

Ans. Some women have entered administrative and other services including jobs that need high levels of scientific and technological competence.

Q.12. On what factors the quality of population depends?

Ans. The quality of population depends upon the literacy rate, health of a person indicated by life expectancy and skill formation acquired by the people of the country.

Q.13. Has the literacy rates of population increased since 1951?

Ans. The literacy rates have increased from 18% in 1951 to 74% in 2010-11.

Q.14. Why literacy rate is high among the males of India?

Ans. India has a patriarchal society or male dominating society. Social stigma doesn't allow women to be educated as they are meant for domestic chores.

Q.15. What do you know about 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan'?

Ans. It is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years by 2010.

Q.16. Why was mid-day meal scheme launched by the government in the schools?

Ans. To encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status.

Q.17. What is the strategy of eleventh plan for education and literacy?

Ans. The strategy focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of states-specific curriculum modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology. The eleventh plan also focuses on distant education convergence of formal, non-formal, distant and IT education institutions.

Q.18. What is the national policy of India for health?

Ans. Our national policy aims at improving the accessibility of health care, family welfare and nutritional service with a special focus on the under-privileged segment of population.

Q.19. What is the status of 'unemployment'?

Ans. Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work cannot find jobs.

Q.20. What kind of unemployments exist in rural and urban areas?

Ans. In rural areas, seasonal and disguised unemployment exist and in urban areas, mostly have educated unemployment.

Q.21. When does seasonal unemployment take place?

Ans. Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People dependent upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem.

Q.22. Who are educated unemployed?

Ans. Many youth with matriculation, graduation and post graduation degrees are not able to find jobs. They are educated unemployed.

Q.23. What is the result of unemployment in a country?

Ans. Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource. People who are asset for the economy turn into a liability.

Q.24. Which capital would you consider the best—land, labour, physical capital or human capital?

Ans. Human capital is the best as the other factors are dependent on human capital.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1. What is 'human capital formation'?

Ans. When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it 'human capital through education training and medical care formation' that adds to the productive power of the country.

Q.2. How can investment be made in human capital?

Ans. Investment in human capital through education training and medical care yields a return just like investment in physical capital. Higher income is earned because of higher productivity of the more educated or the better trained persons, as well as the higher productivity of healthier people.

Q.3. Classify various activities on the basis of its economic benefit?

Ans. Various activities have been classified into three main sectors:

- (i) Primary Sector
- (ii) Secondary Sector
- (iii) Tertiary Sector

Q.4. What are Market Activities?

Ans. Economic activities are also called Market activities. Market activities involve remuneration to any one who performs activity performed for pay or profit. These include production of goods or services including government service.

Q.5. How is human resource different from other resources like land and physical capital?

Ans. Human resource is different in the following ways:

- (i) Land and other resources are specified, fixed or limited but human resources can be nurtured through education and health.
- (ii) Human resource can bring change in other resources, while other resources cannot change or affect human resource.
- (iii) Human resource can make use of land and capital. Land and capital cannot become useful on its own.

Q.6. What is the role of education in human capital formation?

OR

How does investment in human capital yield a return just like investment in physical capital?

Ans. Education helps in the human capital formation in the following ways:

- (i)** Investment in education of human resource results in the formation of human capital.
- (ii)** One can earn higher income because of higher productivity of the more educated or better trained persons, thus contributing towards human capital formation.
- (iii)** Investment in human resource via education and medical care can give higher rates of return in the future.

Q.7. What is the role of health in human capital formation?

- Ans. (i)** Health sector development can prove useful for the economy.
- (ii)** Healthier the people, the more they work, and the more they produce and earn.
- (iii)** As it is said, 'Health is Wealth'; a healthy person's capacity to work increases and he becomes more productive and hence, earns more.

Q.8. Is it true that educated parents invest more heavily on their children's education and why?

Ans. This is because they have realised the importance of education for themselves and their children. They are also conscious of the proper nutrition and hygiene one needs. They accordingly look after their children's needs for education at school, and good health.

Q.9. What is the role of health in the working life of an individual?

- Ans. (i)** The health of a person makes him realise his potential and the ability to fight illnesses.
- (ii)** An unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation and hence his country.
- (iii)** Health is an indispensable basis for realising one's own well-being.

Q.10. What are the differences between Market and Non-market activities?

Ans.

Market Activities	Non-market Activities
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1. Market activities involve the remuneration paid to anyone who performs an activity for earning profit or pay.	1. Non-market activities are those where production is for self-consumption.
2. Include production of goods and services, including government service.	2. These activities can be for consumption and processing of primary products for one's own self.
3. It gets you profit.	3. It doesn't get you any profit.

Q.11. How do educated women earn at par with their male counterparts?

Ans. (i) Women with high education and skill formation are paid at par with the men.

(ii) Among the organised sector, teaching and medicine attracts them the most.

(iii) Some women have entered the administrative and other services including those jobs which need high levels of scientific and technological competence.

Q.12. What is India's national policy for health?

Ans. It aims at improving the accessibility of healthcare, family welfare and nutritional service with a special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population. Over the last five decades, India has built up a vast health infrastructure and manpower required at the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors both at the government level as well as in the private sector.

Q.13. Explain the term 'unemployment' in the context of India.

Ans.

- Unemployment exists when people who are willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs. It can be explained as below:
- The workforce population includes people from 15 to 59 years. Therefore, if people below 15 years and above 59 years do not have a job, they cannot be called unemployed.
- In India, unemployment can be categorised as in rural and urban areas. Further, rural unemployment includes seasonal and disguised unemployment and urban unemployment includes educated unemployment.

Q.14. Why are people of a country referred as resource?

Ans. 'People as Resource' is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. Looking at the population from this productive aspect, emphasises its ability to contribute to the creation of the Gross National Product. Like other resources, population also is a resource—a human resource.

Q.15. Is large population considered a liability rather than an asset?

Ans. For many decades in India, a large population has been considered a liability rather than an asset. But a large population need not always be a liability. It can be turned into productive asset by investment in human capital. It can be done by spending resources on education and health for all, training of industrial and agricultural workers in the use of modern technology and useful scientific researches, etc.

Q.16. What is the present employment scenario in the three sectors?

Ans. (i) Primary Sector: Agriculture is the most labour-absorbing sector of the economy. In recent years, there has been a decline in the dependence of population on agriculture partly because of disguised unemployment. Some of the surplus labour in agriculture has moved to either the secondary or the tertiary sector.

(ii) Secondary Sector: Small-scale manufacturing is the most labour absorbing.

(iii) Tertiary Sector: Various new services are now appearing like biotechnology, information technology, media and so on.

Q.17. What does 'human capital' stand for?

Ans. (i) Population is an asset for the economy rather than a liability.

(ii) Population becomes human capital when there is investment made in the form of education, training and medical care.

(iii) In fact human capital is the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in them.

Q.18. What is the role of education in human capital formation?

Ans. (i) Investment in human resource can give high rates of return in the future.

(ii) A child with investments made on his/her education and health can yield a high return in the future in the form of higher earnings and greater contribution to the society.

(iii) Educated parents invest more heavily on the education of their child. This is because they have realised the importance of education for themselves.

Q.19. What does quality of population imply?

Ans. (i) The quality of population depends upon the literacy rate and health of a person indicated by life expectancy and skill formation acquired by the people of the country.

(ii) The quality of population ultimately decides the growth rate of the country.

(iii) Illiterate and unhealthy population is a liability for the economy, whereas literate and healthy population is an asset.

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. What do you know about 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'?

Ans. 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group from six to fourteen years by 2010. It is a time-bound initiative of the central government in partnership with the states, the local government and the community to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education. Bridge courses and back-to-school camps have been introduced to increase the enrolment in elementary education. Mid-day meal scheme has been introduced to encourage attendance and retain children, as well as increase their nutritional status. These types of policies of the government could add to the literate population of India and further to the economic development.

Q.2. How does seasonal unemployment occur?

Ans. (i) It happens when people are not able to find jobs during a particular season or months of a year.

(ii) People dependent on agriculture usually face such kind of problem.

(iii) There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing is done.

(iv) Certain months do not provide much work to the people dependent on agriculture.

(v) Certain industries and traders also engage workers for a particular season. When the season ends, the workers are rendered unemployed, e.g., sugar industry.

Q.3. Do you think that people appear employed in disguised unemployment?

Ans. (i) In this kind of unemployment, people appear to be employed.

(ii) This usually happens among family members, who are all engaged in agricultural activities.

(iii) The work may require the service of five people but engages eight people.

(iv) If these three people are removed, the work or productivity of the field won't be affected or decline.

(v) Since the field requires the service of only five people, the three extra people are disguised unemployed.

Q.4. What was the Tenth Plan endeavour to increase the enrollment in higher education?

Ans. (i) Increase enrollment of 18 to 23 years age group from six to eleven per cent by the end of the plan.

(ii) Focus on increasing access, quality, adoption of states-specific curriculum modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology.

(iii) Focus on distant education, convergence of formal, non-formal and IT education institutions.

(iv) Over the past 50 years, there has been a significant increase in the number of universities and institutions of higher learning in specialised area.

(v) The plan outlay on education in India increased from ` 151 crore in the First Plan to RS. 3766.90 crore in the Eleventh Plan.

Q.5. What kind of unemployment exists in urban areas?

Ans. Educated Unemployment

In urban areas, educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon. Many youth with matriculation, graduation and postgraduation degrees are not able to find jobs. A study showed that unemployment of graduates and postgraduates has increased faster than among matriculates. A paradoxical manpower situation is witnessed as surplus of manpower in certain categories coexist with shortage of manpower in others. There is unemployment among technically qualified persons on one hand, while there is a dearth of technical skills required for economic growth. Unemployment also exists in particular job, when there is a race of a particular technical training like computer literacy. Sometimes, it also leads to unemployment as the number of people looking for jobs are much more than the existing jobs available.

Q.6. How can you prove statistically that the unemployment rate is low in India?

Ans. A large number of people represented with low income and productivity are counted as employed. They appear to work throughout the year but in terms of their potential and income, it is not adequate for them. The work that they are pursuing seems forced upon them. They may, therefore, want other work of their choice. Poor people cannot afford to sit idle. They tend to

engage in any activity irrespective of its earning potential. Their earnings keep them on a bare subsistence level.

Q.7. “The employment structure is characterised by self-employment in primary sector. Explain.

Ans. In primary sector, the whole family contributes in the field even though everybody is not really needed. So there is disguised unemployment in agricultural sector. But the entire family also has a share in what has been produced. This concept of sharing of work in the field and the produce raised reduces the hardship of unemployment in the rural areas. But this does not reduce the poverty of the family, gradually surplus labour from every household tends to migrate from village in search of jobs.

Q.8. Describe the policy of government in the field of education.

Ans. According to National Education Policy, 1986, the government considers human resource, a positive asset which needs to be cherished, nurtured and developed. Following efforts are made for the same:

(i) Education contributes towards the growth of society. It enhances the national efficiency of governance.

(ii) There is a provision made for providing universal access, retention and quality in elementary education with special emphasis on girl-education.

(iii) There is also an establishment of pace setting of schools like Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district.

(iv) Vocational streams have been developed to equip large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills.

(v) The plan outlay on education has increased from ` 151 crore in the first plan to 3766.90 crore in the eleventh Plan. It has increased from 18% in 1951 to 74% in 2010-11.

Q.9. ‘Health is wealth’, is it true? Describe the role played by health in the individual’s working life.

Ans. (i) The health of a person helps him to realise his potential and the ability to fight illness.

(ii) An unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation indeed.

(iii) Health is an indispensable basis for realising one’s well-being. Improvement in the health status of the population is the main priority of the country.

(iv) Our national policy too aims at improving the accessibility of health care, family welfare and nutritional service with special focus on underprivileged segment of population.

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q.1. How is investment in human capital similar to investment in physical capital?

Ans. (i) If there is development of human capital, it helps in the development of physical capital of a country.

(ii) If investment in human capital is done in the form of education and health, it can add **value to a human resource then it can bring changes in other resources too.**

(iii) Healthier the people, the more they work and more they produce and earn therefore, increases the productivity of a country.

Q.2. “Investment in human resource via education and health can give high rates of return in future. Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.

Ans. Education helps in the human capital formation in the following ways:

(i) Investment in education of human resource results in the formation of human capital.

(ii) One can earn higher income because of higher productivity of the more educated or better trained persons, thus contributing towards human capital formation.

(iii) Investment in human resource via education and medical care can give higher rates of return in the future.

(iv) Health sector development can prove useful for the economy.

(v) Healthier the people, the more they work, and the more they produce and earn.

(vi) As it is said, ‘Health is Wealth’; a healthy person’s capacity to work increases and he becomes more productive and hence, earns more.

Q.3. “Japan has scarcity of natural resources yet it is a developed and rich country. Describe briefly three steps that helped Japan to become a developed country.

Ans. (i) Japan is a developed country besides having scarcity of resources.

(ii) Secret of Japan’s progress lies in the honesty, dedication and commitment of the people for the work.

(iii) Japan has made use of both education and health factors to make its production more productive. They are able to get better production with investment in technology brought by educated technicians.

Q.4. "Illiterate and unhealthy population are a liability for the economy. Justify the statement with suitable examples.

OR

On what factors does the quality of population depend on?

Ans. (i) The literacy rate.

(ii) Health of a person indicated by life expectancy and skill formation acquired by the people of a country.

(iii) The quality of population ultimately decides the growth rate of the country.

(iv) An illiterate and unhealthy population is a liability for the economy, whereas a literate and healthy population is an asset.

(v) The health of a person makes him realise his potential and the ability to fight illnesses.

(vi) An unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation and hence his country.

(vii) Health is an indispensable basis for realising one's own well-being.

Q.5. 'Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy.' Justify the statement.

Ans. (i) Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resources.

(ii) People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability.

(iii) There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth.

(iv) People do not have enough money to support their family. Inability of educated people who are willing to work, to find gainful employment, implies a great social waste.

(v) Unemployment tends to increase the economic overload.

(vi) When a family has to live on bare subsistence levels, there is a general decline in its health status and a rising withdrawal from the school system.