

People as Resource

Source Based Questions

Source 1

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

'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'. This is the positive side of a large population that is often overlooked when we look only at the negative side, considering only the problems of providing the population with food, education and access to health facilities. When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it 'human capital formation' that adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'. Investment in human capital (through education, training, medical care) yields a return just like investment in physical capital. This can be seen directly in the form of higher incomes earned because of higher productivity of the more educated or the better trained persons, as well as the higher productivity of healthier people.

Q1. A way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities is:

- a. people as a resource
- b. living resource
- c. capital resource
- d. productive resource

Ans. (a)

Q2. Through which of the following investment in human capital yields a return just like investment in physical capital?

- a. Education
- b. Training

- c. Medical care
- d. All of these

Ans. (d)

Q3. How is human resource different from other resources like land and physical capital?

- a. It is an active and living resource.
- b. It is an indispensable resource.
- c. It makes use of other resources like land, physical capital, etc.
- d. All of the above

Ans. (d)

Q4. The stock of skill and productive knowledge present in them is called:

- a. Human capital
- b. Physical capital
- c. Productive capital
- d. Investment capital

Ans. (a)

Q5. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the role of education in human capital formation.

- a. It helps the people to make better use of economic opportunities available before them.
- b. It increases the quality of labour and helps to enhance the total productivity.
- c. It is an indispensable basis for realising one's well being.
- d. It results in the growth of the economy.

Ans. (c)

Q6. Why does investment in human capital help to earn higher income?

- a. Higher productivity of the more educated or the better trained persons.
- b. Higher productivity of healthier people.
- c. Higher human capital formation.
- d. Both a. and b.

Ans. (d)

Source 2

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

In case of India, we have unemployment in rural and urban areas. However, the nature of unemployment differs in rural and urban areas. In case of rural areas, there is seasonal and disguised unemployment. Urban areas have mostly educated unemployment. 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. There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing is done. Certain months do not provide much work to the people dependent on agriculture. In case of disguised unemployment people appear to be employed. They have agricultural plot where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. Three people are extra. These three people also work in the same plot as the others. The contribution made by the three extra people does not add to the contribution made by the five people. If three people are removed the productivity of the field will not decline. The field requires the service of five people and the three extra people are disguised unemployed.

Q1. Which of the following unemployment is mostly seen in urban areas?

- a. Seasonal unemployment
- b. Disguised unemployment
- c. Educated unemployment
- d. Self-employment

Ans. (c)

Q2. Which of the following is a case of disguised unemployment?

- a. Agriculture
- b. Manufacturing
- c. Service
- d. None of these

Ans. (a)

Q3. Which of the following resources are wasted by unemployment?

- a. Mineral resources
- b. Human resources
- c. Agricultural resources
- d. Economic resources

Ans. (b)

Q4. Which of the following cause(s) is/are responsible for unemployment in India?

- a. Population explosion
- b. Defective educational system
- c. Defective economic planning
- d. All of the above

Ans. (d)

Q5. 'Employment structure is characterised by self-employment in the primary sector. Which of the following sector is discussed here?

- a. Agricultural sector
- b. Mining sector
- c. Education sector
- d. Unorganised sector

Ans. (a)

Q6. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Unemployment tends to increase the dependence of the unemployed persons on the people who are working.

Reason (R): Unemployment has a detrimental effect on the growth of the economy as it wastes resources that can be gainfully employed.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. (b)

Source 3

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 -14 years by 2010. It is a time-bound initiative of the Central Government, in partnership with the States, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education. Along with it, bridge courses and back-to-school camps have been initiated to increase the enrolment in elementary education. Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status. These policies could add to the literate population of India.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the age group of 18 to 23 years is 26.3% in 2018-19, which would be broadly in line with world average. The strategy focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of state-specific curriculum modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology. There are also focuses on distance education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distance and IT education institutions.

Q1. Mention any two features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Ans. The two main features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are:

(i) To provide useful and elementary education for the children in the age group of 6-14 years.

(ii) To bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the active participation of the community in the management of schools.

Q2. Why has mid-day meal scheme been implemented?

Ans. Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status.

Q3. Name the initiatives taken by the government to improve elementary education in India.

Ans. The initiatives taken by the government to improve elementary education in India are:

(i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

(ii) Mid-day Meal Scheme

(iii) Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas

(iv) Development of Vocational Streams

(v) Bridge courses and back-to-school camps.