

St. Aloysius Sr. Sec. School, Cantt Jabalpur

Academic Session 2020-21

STUDY MATERIAL

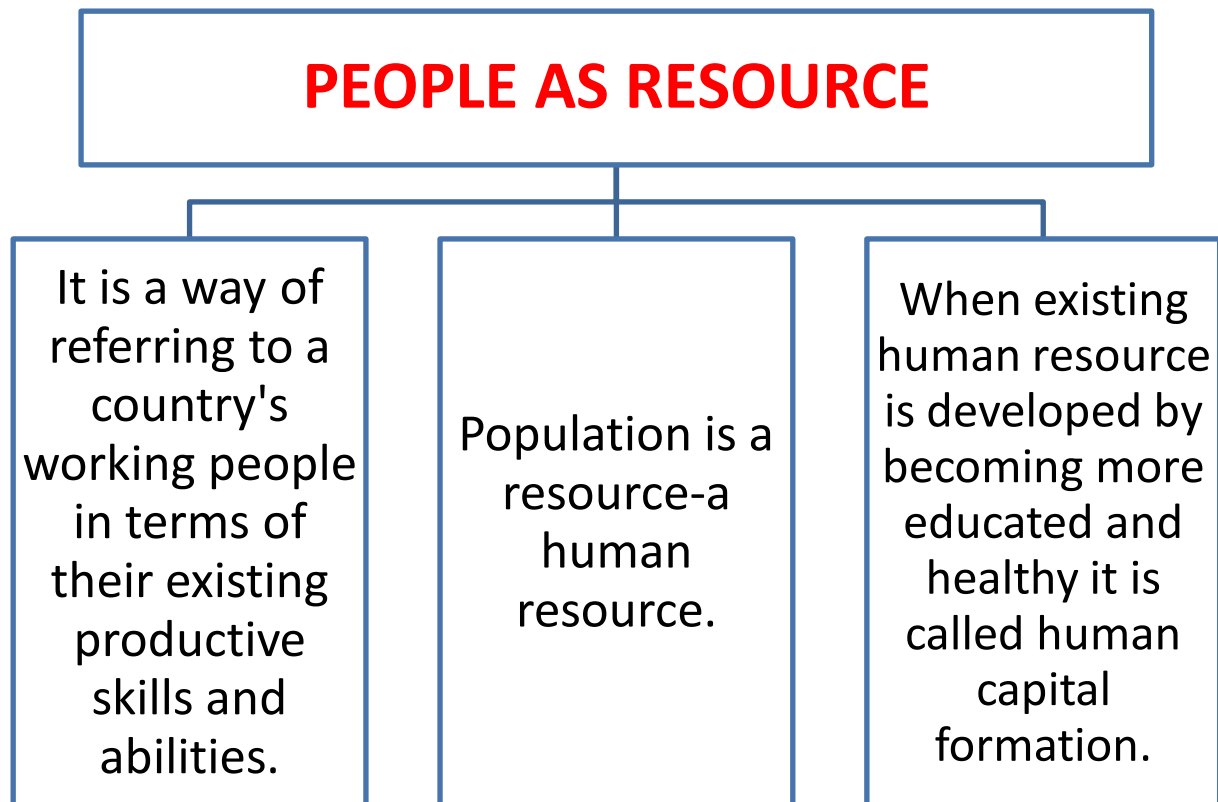
Class: IX

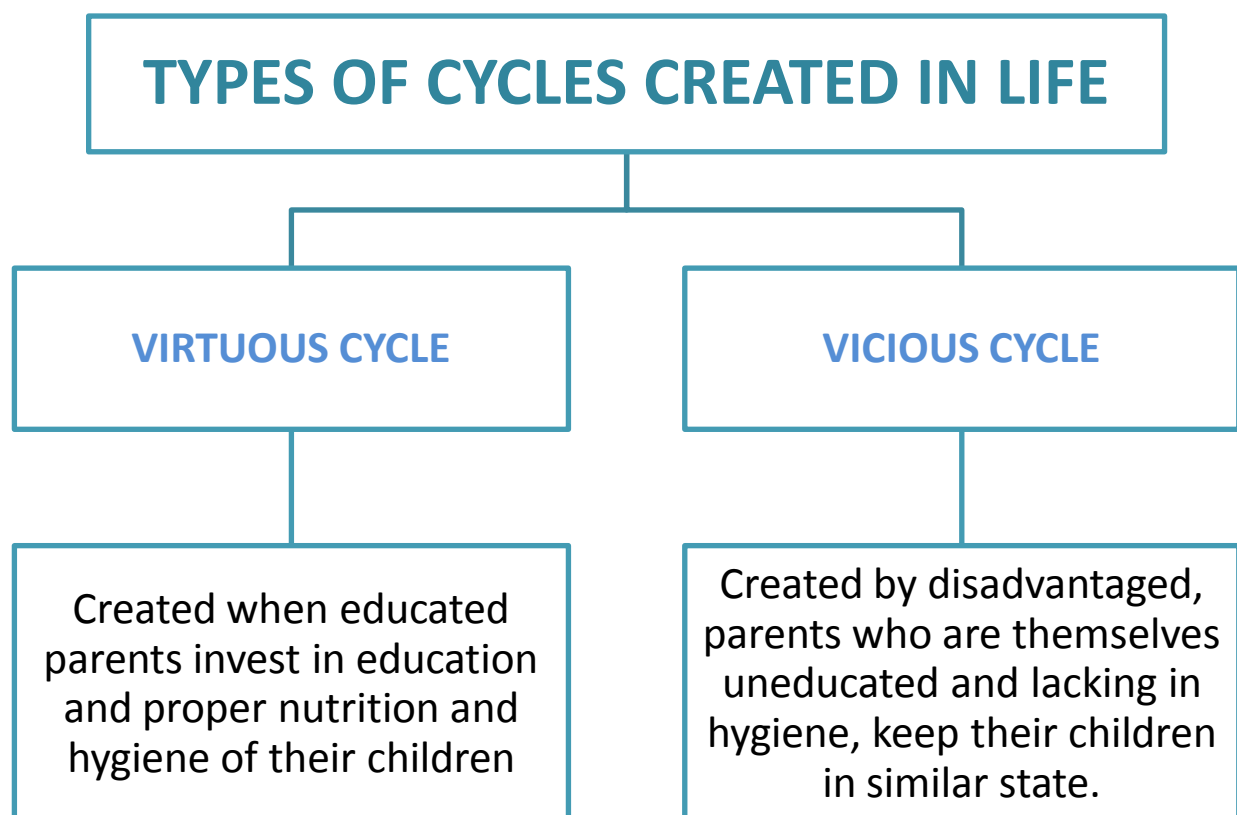
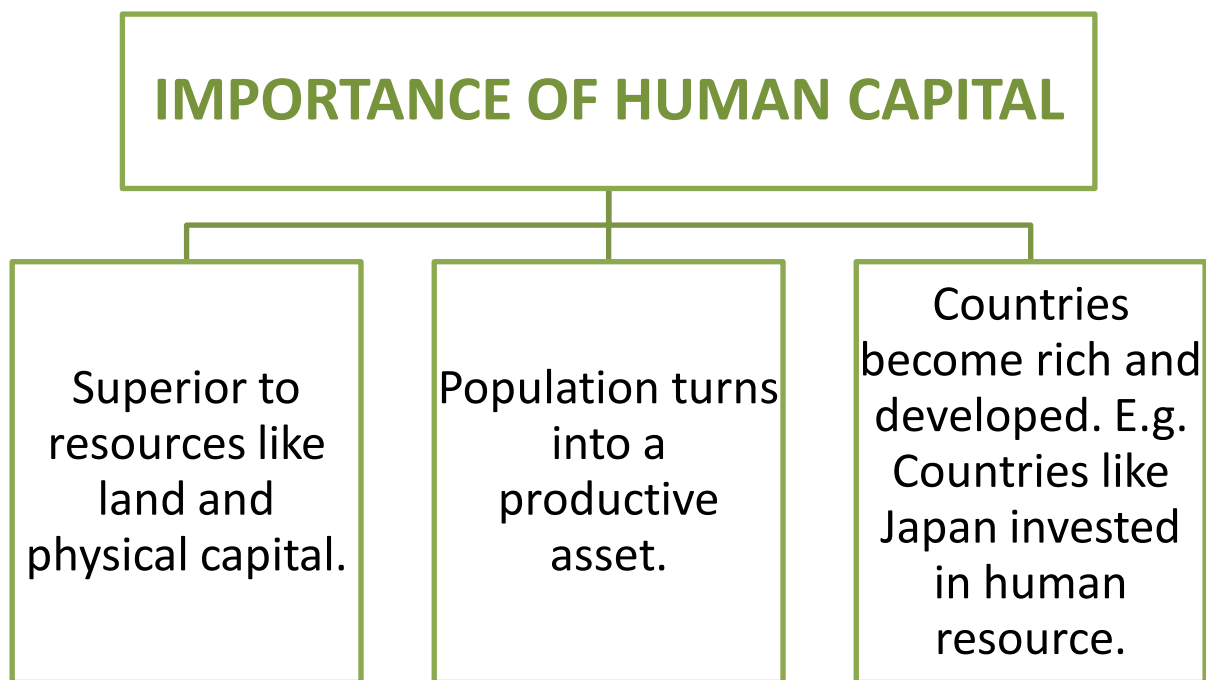
Subject: Social Science

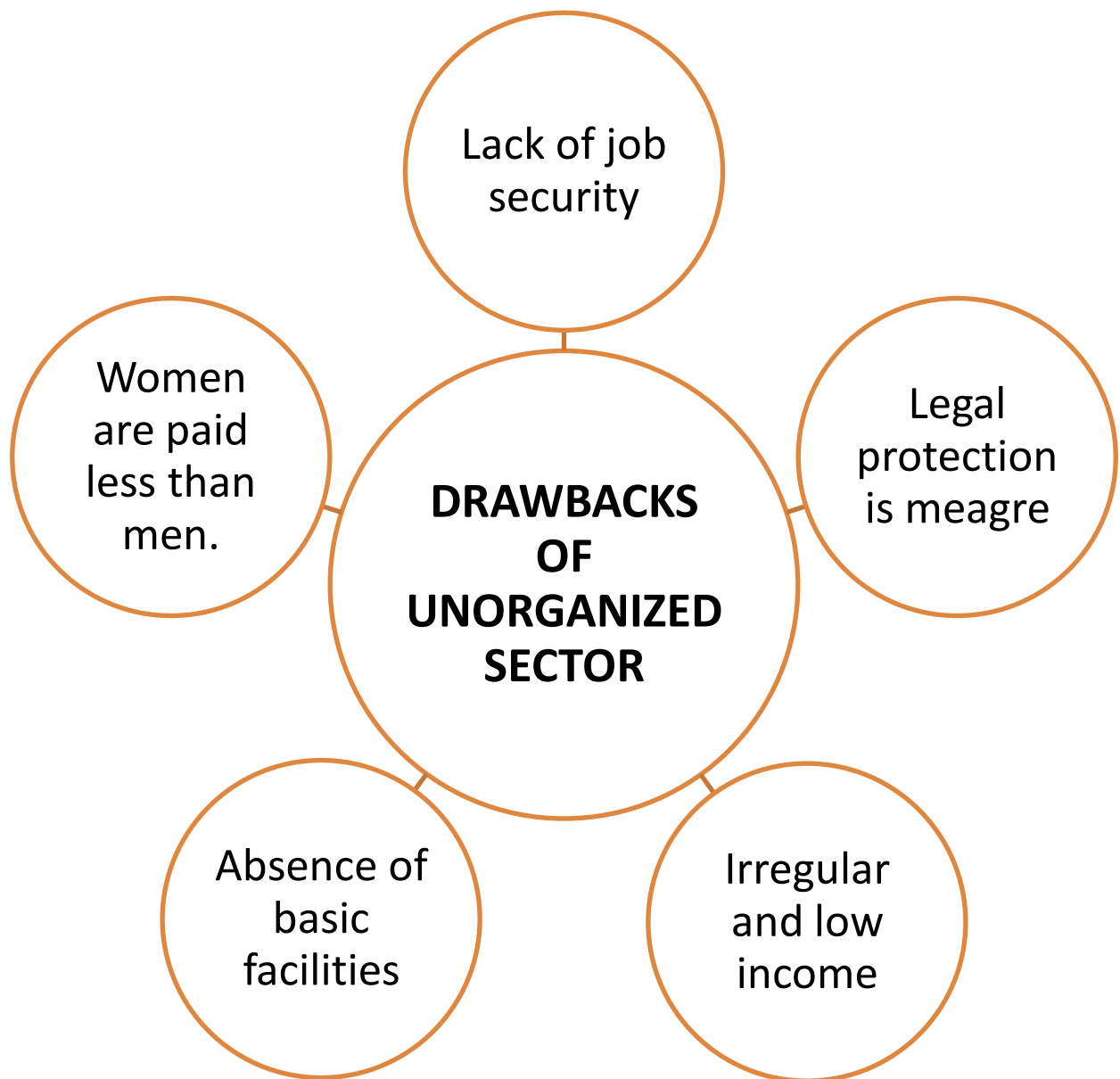
Book: Economics (NCERT)

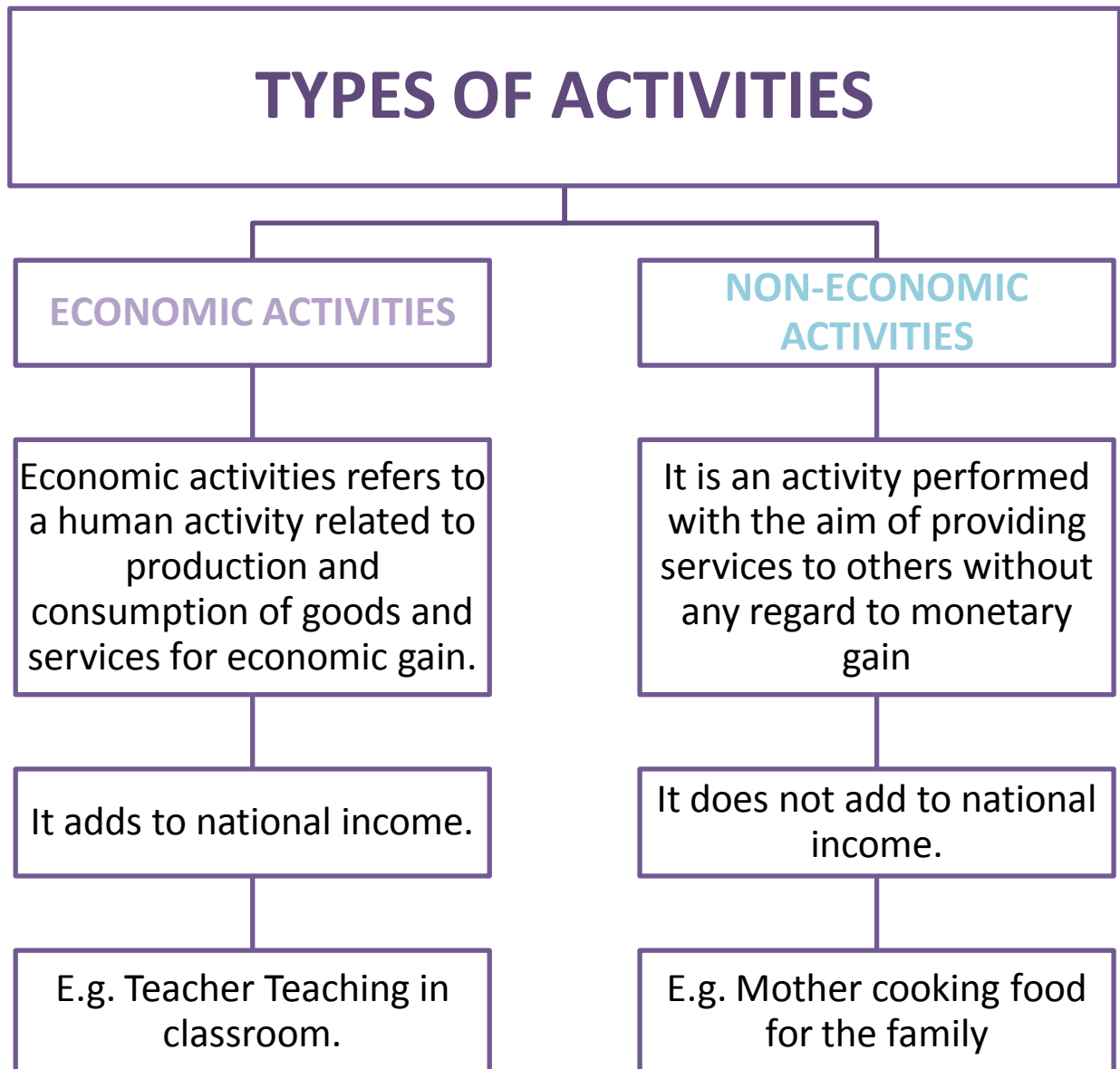
Chapter: 2

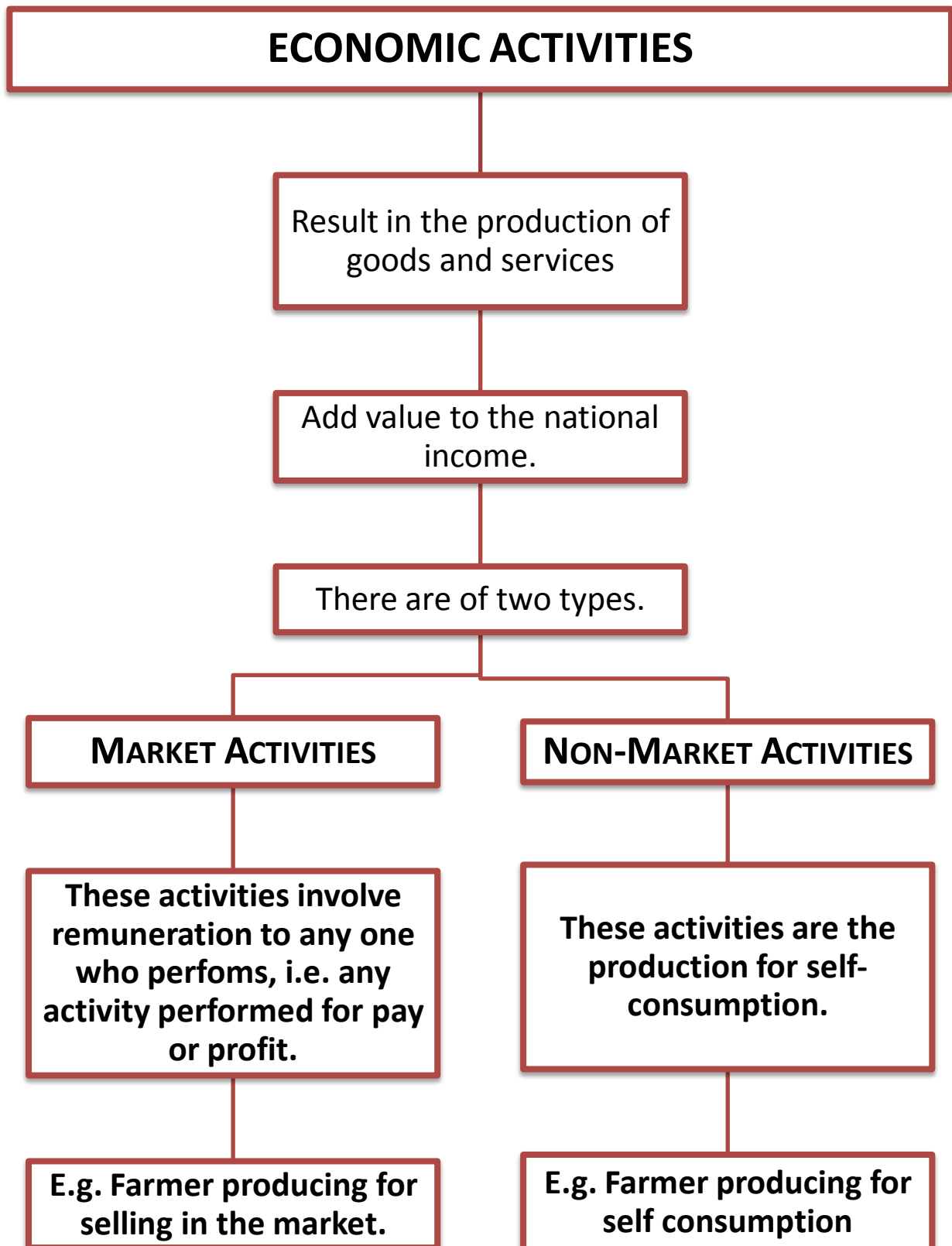
Title: People as Resource



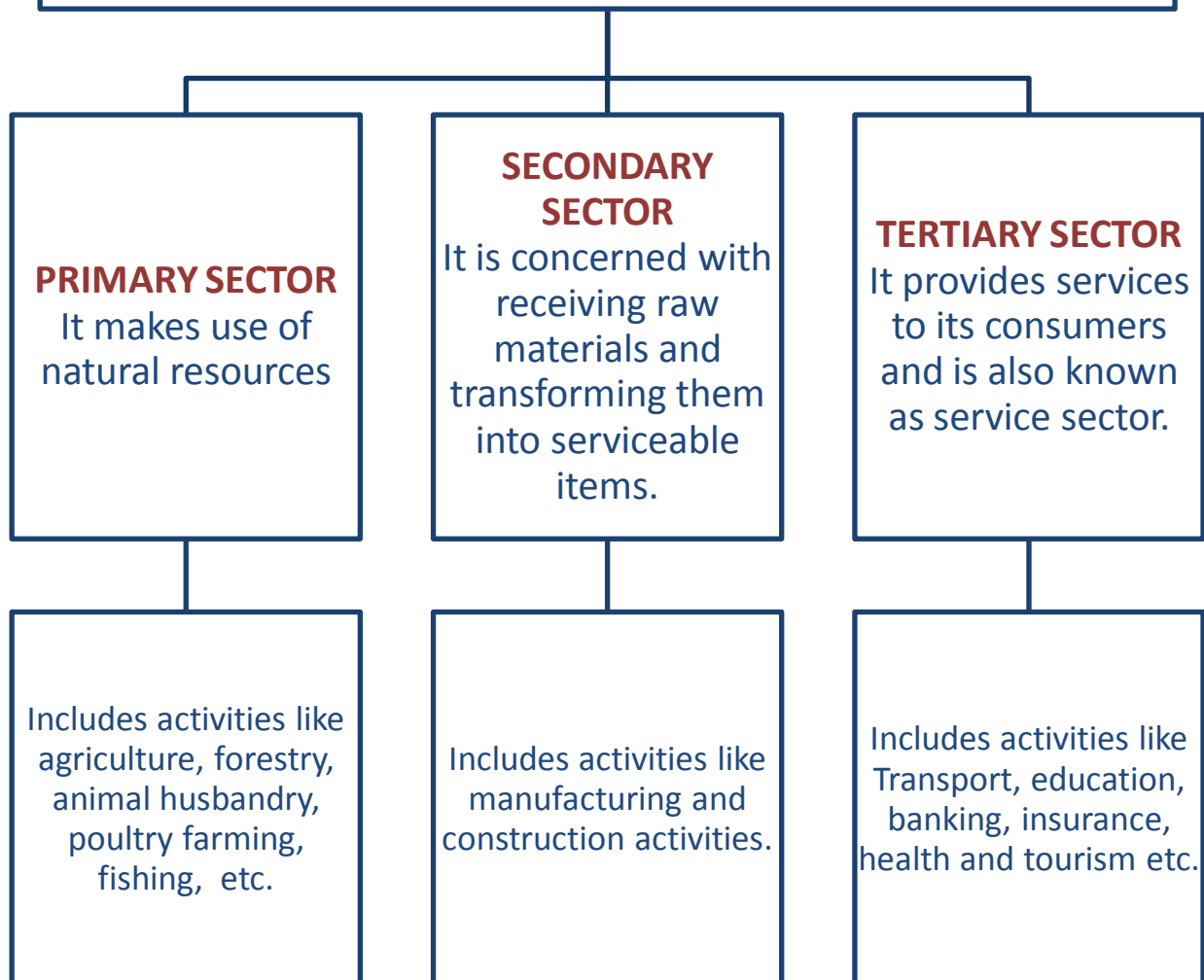








CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



QUALITY OF POPULATION

It depends on the literacy rate and health of a person. The quality of the population ultimately decides the growth rate of the country.

EDUCATION

Education Contributes to the society as a whole.

It enhances the national economy, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance.

In 2001 highest literacy rate was in Kerala.

Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education

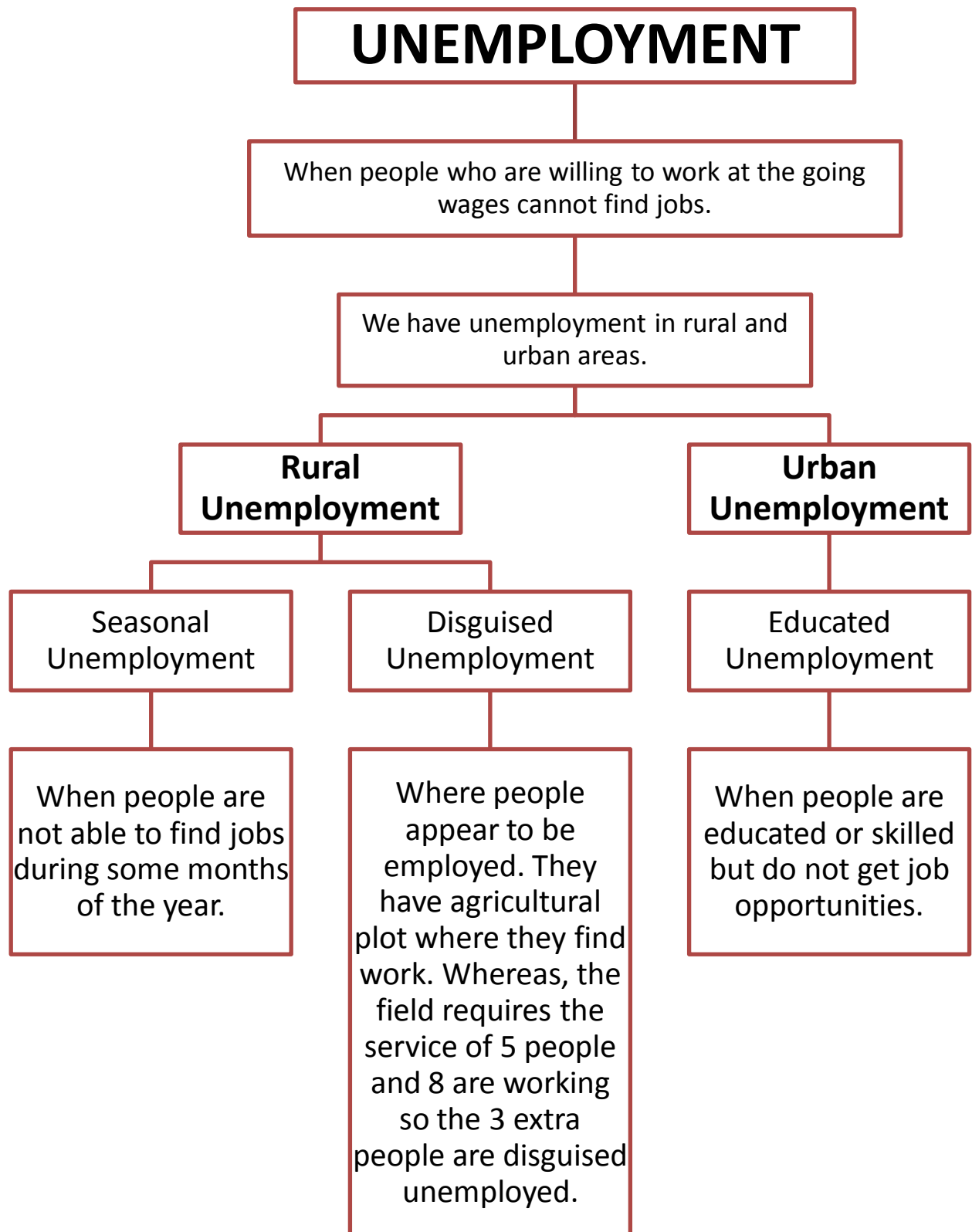
HEALTH

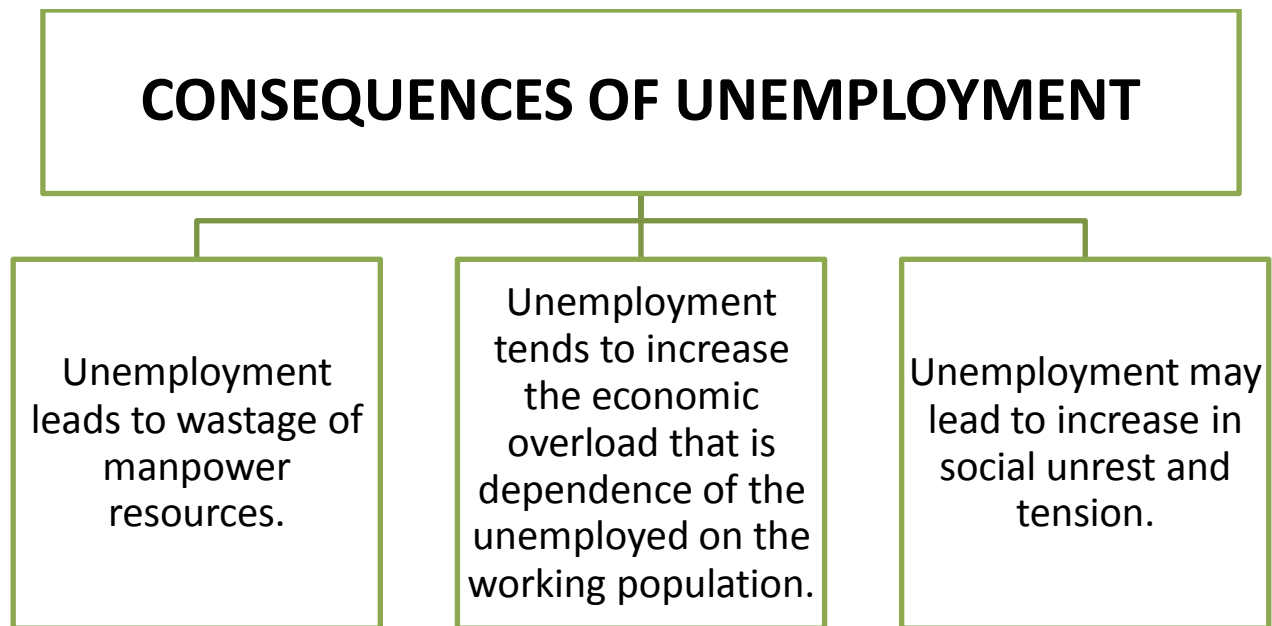
The health of a person helps him/her to realise his/her potential and the ability to fight illness.

An unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation whereas a healthy person is an asset.

Our National Health Policy aims at improvement and the accessibility of healthcare, family welfare and nutritional service.

These measures have reduced Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)





EXERCISE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1) ***Why is literacy rate low among the females?***
 - a) Lack of equal education opportunities
 - b) Lack of infrastructure
 - c) Lack of income
 - d) None of these
- 2) ***In which state was the literacy rate highest as per 2001 study?***
 - a) Kerala
 - b) Madhya Pradesh
 - c) Bihar
 - d) All of these
- 3) ***Which of the following is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all the children in the age group of 6-14 years?***
 - a) Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan
 - b) Mid-day meal
 - c) Navodaya Vidyalaya
 - d) Sainik School
- 4) ***Which of the following is a non-economic activity?***
 - a) Mother doing household work
 - b) Chef cooking food in hotel
 - c) Washerman washes clothes of people
 - d) All of these
- 5) ***Tertiary sector is also called:***
 - a) Primary sector
 - b) Service sector
 - c) Manufacturing sector
 - d) All of these
- 6) ***The largest number of people in India are engaged in:***
 - a) Primary sector
 - b) Secondary sector
 - c) Service Sector
 - d) None of these

- 7) *Excess population is considered as a burden for an economy but they can become human capital if there is investment made in the form of:*
- a) Education and health
 - b) Hospitals and schools
 - c) Education, training and medical care
 - d) None of these
- 8) *Self-consumption is:*
- a) Non-economic activity
 - b) Economic activity
 - c) Production activity
 - d) None of these
- 9) *Secondary sector includes:*
- a) Manufacturing
 - b) Forestry
 - c) Trade
 - d) Quarrying
- 10) *Investment in human capital is expenditure on:*
- a) Infrastructure
 - b) Agriculture
 - c) Education
 - d) None of these

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1) *Agriculture is the most _____ absorbing sector of the economy.*
- 2) *Full form of IMR is _____.*
- 3) *_____ in human capital yields a return just like investment in physical capital.*
- 4) *A _____ cycle is created by disadvantaged uneducated people.*
- 5) *_____ is a situation when people are willing to work but not getting job.*

NCERT TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS:

Q1) What do you understand by ‘people as a resource’?

- Ans.
- 1) People as Resource’ is a mean to show population as an asset for the economy rather than a liability.
 - 2) It refers to the working people of a country with regard to their productive skills and abilities.
 - 3) Population becomes a resource when there is investment made in the form of education, training and medical care.

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

- Ans.
- 1) Human capital is superior to other resources like land and physical capital since human resource can utilise land and capital for improvement.
 - 2) Land and capital cannot become useful on their own neither can they improve each other without the intervention of humans.
 - 3) Human resource can bring change in other resources, while other resources cannot change or affect human resource.

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

- Ans.
- 1) Education allows an individual to increase his skills thereby increasing the quality of his labour.

- 2) Investment in education of human resource results in the formation of human capital.
- 3) This improves his value in the job market and takes a higher salary.
- 4) The individuals then contribute in the improvement in production and thus, increasing the economy of the country.
- 5) The investment made in education causes a higher earning and greater contribution to the economy of the country.

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

- Ans.
- 1) A healthy person can fulfil his potential.
 - 2) A person requires an ability to fight illness with access to cheap healthcare.
 - 3) This would allow him to work without absence and can focus on work.
 - 4) Healthier the people, the more they work and the more they produce and earn.

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

- Ans.
- 1) Health plays a vital role in an individual's working life.
 - 2) Companies generally do not hire people who are sick and therefore cannot work to their potential.
 - 3) A healthy person would focus on work, improve production values of himself and the company.

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

- Ans.
- 1) The primary sector includes agriculture, animal husbandry, mining and other sectors which primarily produce basic raw materials to be directly used by humans or by the secondary sector.
 - 2) The secondary sector includes manufacturing which produces goods.
 - 3) The tertiary sector includes mainly the service sector such as education banking, etc.

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

- Ans.
- 1) Economic activities refers to a human activity related to production and consumption of goods and services for economic gain.
 - 2) Non-economic activity is an activity performed with the aim of providing service to other without any regard to monetary gain.
 - 3) Economic activity adds to national income while non-economic activity does not add to national income.

Q8) Why are women employed in low paid work?

- Ans.
- 1) Women in India have been discriminated with lower education opportunities and thereby causing them to have lower job skills.
 - 2) Due to the lower job skills, they are given low paying jobs.
 - 3) Women are also discriminated when applying for higher paying jobs.

4) Most women work in unorganised sector where job security is not there.

Q9) How will you explain the term unemployment?

Ans. 1) Unemployment is a phenomenon that happens when a person is actively searching for a job but is unable to find work.

2) There are three types of unemployment- disguised unemployment, seasonal unemployment and educated unemployment.

3) Disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment are found in rural areas and educated unemployment is mostly found in urban areas.

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

Ans.

| Disguised unemployment | Seasonal unemployment |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) This is a situation where people appear to be employed but actually they are not employed. | 1) This is a situation when people are not able to find work/job during some months. |
| 2) The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. Extra three people are disguised unemployed. | 2) There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing is done. Certain months do not provide work to the people dependent on agriculture. |
| 3) It is found in rural areas only. | 3) It is found in rural as well as urban areas. |

Q11) Why is educated unemployed, a peculiar problem of India?

Ans. 1) Educated unemployment means to have a particular set of skill or degree but is unable to find jobs that require particular skill or educational qualification.

2) This happens either due to low quality of education, whereby a person has not developed the skills properly or the supply of people with a particular educational qualification is more than its demand.

3) A study showed that unemployment of graduates and post-graduates has increased faster than among matriculates.

4) A paradoxical manpower situation is witnessed as surplus of manpower in certain categories co-exist with shortage of manpower in others.

5) Educated unemployment is mostly found in urban areas.

Q12) In which field do you think India can build the maximum employment opportunity?

Ans. India can build the maximum employment opportunity in the agricultural sector and its based industries. Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy.

When the efficient and quality packaging happen with agricultural products then it can generate a lot of employment opportunities.

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

- Ans.
- 1) Technical education should be promoted so as to raise the technical knowledge of the students.
 - 2) Education system should be made more practical and effective.
 - 3) Education system should be made job oriented and vocational.

Q14) Which capital would you consider the best – land, labour, physical capital and human capital?

- Ans.
- 1) I consider human capital to be the best.
 - 2) Human capital can utilise land, labour and physical capital to its potential. Land and capital cannot become useful on its own.
 - 3) Human capital can improve continuously with value addition. Countries like Japan have low natural resources but have invested in Human capital and are one of the largest economies today.

EXTRA QUESTIONS:

Q1) What is the significance of ‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’ and its aim?

- Ans.
- 1) ‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’ is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group from six to fourteen years.
 - 2) 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.
 - 3) Mid-day meal scheme has been introduced to encourage attendance and retain children, as well as increase their nutritional status.
 - 4) These types of policies of the government could add to the literate population of India and further to the economic development.

Q2) Mention any three features of National Health Policy.

- Ans.
- 1) It aims at improving the accessibility of healthcare, family welfare and nutritional service.
 - 2) It specially focuses on the underprivileged segment of the population.
 - 3) 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.

Q3) Distinguish between market activities and non-market activities.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Market Activities | Non-Market Activities |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|

Ans.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 pay or profit | 3) It doesn't get you any pay or profit. |

Q4) What are the disadvantages of unemployment?

Ans. Disadvantages of unemployment are as follows:

- 1) Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resources by which population turns into liability.
- 2) The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases.
- 3) There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth.
- 4) Poor quality of life as regard with health and education.
- 5) Adverse affect on overall growth of the economy. It is the indicator of depressed economy.

Q5) “Investment in human resource via education and health can give high rates of return in future.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.

- Ans.
- 1) Investment in education of human resource results in the formation of human capital.
 - 2) One can earn higher income because of higher productivity of the more educated or better trained persons, thus contributing towards human capital formation.
 - 3) Investment in human resource via education and medical care can give higher rates of return in the future.
 - 4) Health sector development can prove useful for the economy.
 - 5) Healthier the people, the more they work and more they produce and earn therefore, increases the productivity of a country.

