

People as Resource and Development

- The economic prosperity of a country is determined by its natural resources and how these are exploited by the people. Developing countries have more people in unskilled jobs. In developed countries, more people are engaged in highly skilled professions.
- Women constitute half the population. Their contribution to national income in countries like India is low. So many of them end up becoming just housewives.
- Economic prosperity is determined by both the quantity and the quality of population. China has a population greater than that of India. As more people get engaged in productive occupations, the level of economic prosperity registers a rise. Lower human skills and unemployment over a large period of time during the year are responsible for insufficient exploitation of human resources in our country.
- The quality of population can be upgraded by education and provision of better health facilities.
- The problem of unemployment can be tackled by upgrading workers' skills, private and public investments in new enterprises and creating better infrastructural facilities like road, power, water supply, etc.
- More jobs are needed in the manufacturing sector in which there is scope for people with varied levels of intelligence and skills.
- Unemployment keeps national production low and also creates a number of social problems. The Employment Guarantee Act 2005 is a step towards reducing the volume of rural unemployment.
- About 60% of the country's labour force works in agriculture but produces only 21% of national income. Service sector generates over 50% of Gross Domestic Product, and employs only 27% of working Indians.
- Industry today has only 17% of labour force on its roll.
- In China, 70% of the workforce is employed in agriculture only 30% is with industry and services. The Chinese government plans to reverse this in the next three decades.
- Development: Growth of economy along with the improvement in the quality of life of the people like health, education, etc.
- Social Development: Growth of different sections of the society in a country.
- Health: State of complete physical, mental and social soundness.
- Education: Awareness of the society regarding the laws of the land.
- Sex Ratio: Percentage of female population per thousand males in a country.
- Economic Activities: Activities concerned with earning of income for livelihood.
- Non-economic Activities: Activities which are not concerned with earning of income.
- Economy: A designated boundary area within which production, consumption and investment activities are carried on.
- Human Development Index (HDI): The measure of human capabilities such as length of life, educational achievement, and standard of living.
- Central Statistical Organisation: An organisation which conducts survey and presents statistical data of the economy like national income, proportion of population GDP etc.
- National Income: Sum of the market value of final goods and services produced in a country in an accounting year.
- Income: Money earned by an individual, or company etc.
- Infrastructure: Availability of roads, bridges, power, health, education facilities etc. in an economy.
- Infant Mortality Rate: The rate at which children in a country die within an age of 0–1 year.
- Net Attendance Ratio: Total number of children of age group 6–10 attending school as a percentage of total number in the same age group.
- Body Mass Index (BMI): Level of under-nourished adults in an economy.
- Man-made Resources: Resources created by man like, roads, bridge, plant and machinery, etc.
- Nature-made Resources: The resources provided by the nature like, crude oil, land, mountains, sunlight, etc.
- Literacy Rate: The proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
- Developing Countries: Countries having low and medium income as per World Bank's estimation.
- Factors of Production: Inputs which are required to produce goods and services known as factors of production. Land, Labour, Capital and Enterprise are factors of production.
- Accounting Period: Period of 12 months starting from 1st April and ending on 31st March of the next year.
- Census: The official enumeration of population along with certain economic and social statistics in a given territory and carried out on a specific day.

Important Terms

- **Exploit** : To make use of
- **Green Revolution** : Refers to unusual increase in yield per acre in respect of wheat in particular as a result of using High Yielding Variety of seeds and other farms inputs.
- **Gross Domestic Product** : The sum total of the value of goods and services produced within the country in a year.
- **Labour Intensive** : Jobs that require more man power than machines.
- **Psyche** : Mental make up.
- **Subsistence Level** : Living with bare minimum needs.

Exercise

1

Directions : This section contains multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one is correct.

- How can a large population be turned into a productive asset?
 - By spending resources on education and health for all
 - By training agricultural and industrial workers in the use of modern technology
 - By encouraging useful scientific researches
 - All of them
- Quarrying and manufacturing are included in sector.
 - Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - None of them
- What does Market activities involve?
 - Remuneration to any one who performs
 - Production for self-consumption
 - Activities performed for profit
 - None of them
- What are the major determinants of the earning of any individual in the market?
 - Education
 - Skill
 - Technology
 - Both (1) and (2)
- What has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status?
 - Mid day meal
 - More holidays
 - Late school
 - None of them
- How is human capital in a way superior to other resources like land and physical capital?
 - Human resource can make use of land and capital
 - Humans are god gift where land and other things are man-made
 - Human resource is a more efficient way to make a firm profitable
 - None of them
- What does the tenth plan focus on?
 - Increasing access, quality, adoption of states specific curriculum modification
 - Vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology
 - Distant education, convergence of formal, non formal, distant and IT education institutions
 - All of them
- When a person is not able to find job during some months of the year, what kind of unemployment is he suffering from?
 - Seasonal
 - Disguised
 - Educated
 - Non-Educated
- What do you mean by Disguised Unemployment?
 - When a person is seasonally employed
 - When a person appear to be employed
 - When educated people are not able to find job
 - None of them
- What does primary sector include?
 - Agriculture and forestry
 - Animal husbandry
 - Poultry farming and fishing
 - All of them
- What does unemployment do?
 - Leads to wastage of manpower resource
 - Tends to increase economic overload
 - Wastes the resource, which could have been gainfully employed
 - All of them
- Development means progress in terms of
 - per capita income
 - average literacy level
 - health statue of people
 - All of them
- What are the other important goals besides income that a person wants to achieve?
 - Equal treatment
 - Freedom
 - Security and status
 - All of them
- If a country has been technologically upgraded by various means but the death ratio still keeps on increasing, when compared to previous year, will it be right to say that the country has developed?
 - Might be
 - Yes
 - No
 - Can't say
- Which is the better measure to compare two countries development?
 - Average Income
 - Total Income
 - Gross Income
 - Only (i)
 - Only (ii)
 - Only (iii)
 - None of them

16. What do you mean by Net Attendance ratio?
- It implies the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in same age group.
 - It implies the total number of children of age group 6-10 not attending school as a percentage of total number of children in same age group.
 - It implies the total number of children of age group of 10 -15 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in same age group.
 - None of them
17. What does a landless rural labourer aspire for?
- More days of work and better wages
 - Quality education for their children
 - No social discrimination
 - All of them
18. Is it right to say that the things which cannot be measured in monetary terms are not important?
- Yes
 - No
 - Might be
 - Can't say
19. What is the rank of H.D.I (2006) of India in the world?
- 126
 - 127
 - 128
 - 129
20. What is P.D.S?
- Public Demotion System
 - Public Development System
 - Public Distribution System
 - None of them
21. Which organization publishes Human Development Report?
- UNESCO
 - WHO
 - FICCI
 - UNDP
22. What do you mean by 'Sustainable Development'?
- Using available resources judiciously
 - Using available resources judiciously without compromising the need of future generations
 - Saving for future generation
 - None of them
23. What does Gross Enrolment Ratio for 3 levels mean?
- Enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and higher education beyond secondary school.
 - Enrolment ratio for primary and higher education
 - Enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.
 - None of them
24. In which currency is per capita income calculated?
- Yen
 - Dollar
 - Rupees
 - Rupaiya

Exercise

2

Matching Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1 to 3) : Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns

1.

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Primary sector	(p) Manufacturing
(B) Secondary sector	(q) Performed for money
(C) Tertiary Sector	(r) Agriculture
(D) Economic Activities	(s) Education
(1) A → (s); B → (p); C → (q); D → (r)	
(2) A → (q); B → (s); C → (r); D → (p)	
(3) A → (s); B → (r); C → (p); D → (q)	
(4) A → (r); B → (p); C → (s); D → (q)	
2.

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Developed country	(p) when people are unemployed in some months.
(B) Developing country	(q) possesses the high standard of living
(C) Disguised unemployment	(r) Lack of the use of modern technology
(D) Seasonal unemployment	(s) People are not adding to the productivity
(1) A → (q); B → (r); C → (s); D → (p)	
(2) A → (r); B → (s); C → (p); D → (q)	
(3) A → (p); B → (q); C → (r); D → (s)	
(4) A → (s); B → (r); C → (p); D → (q)	

3.

Column-I	Column-II
(A) G.E.R	(p) Round development of the people
(B) H.D.I.	(q) Measure the nourishment
(C) B.M.I.	(r) Group of 6 - 10 years of students attending school
(D) N.A.R.	(s) Number of students enrolled in different level of education
(1) A → (s); B → (q); C → (r); D → (p)	
(2) A → (q); B → (s); C → (p); D → (r)	
(3) A → (s); B → (p); C → (q); D → (r)	
(4) A → (r); B → (q); C → (p); D → (s)	

Statement Based MCQ

4. Consider the following statements :
- Education and health make people an asset.
 - Literacy rate of men and women are same in India.
 - Equal pay for equal work is not applicable for women.
 - Quality of population depend on the literacy rate of the country.
- Which of the above statements are correct ?
- (a), (b) and (c)
 - (a) and (d)
 - (b) and (d)
 - (b), (c) and (d)

5. Consider the following statements :
- When people who are willing to work but cannot find jobs is called unemployment.
 - The workforce population includes 15 years to 59 years.
 - The nature of unemployment remains same in rural and urban areas.
 - Seasonal, educated and disguised are the types of unemployment.
- Which of the above statements are correct ?
- (a), (b) and (d)
 - (b) and (c)
 - (b) and (d)
 - (a), (c) and (d)
6. Consider the following statements :-
- The quantity of the population is the deciding factor for the growth rate of the country
 - Illiterate and unhealthy population are liability on the economy.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/ are correct ?
- (a) only
 - (b) only
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
7. Consider the following statements :
- Punjab has the highest per capita income.
 - Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 10 and above age group.
 - Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because it has adequate provision on the basic health.
 - In Bihar, sex ratio is 963 females per 1000 males.
- Which of the above statements are correct ?
- (a), (c) and (d)
 - (b) and (c)
 - (a) and (c)
 - (a), (b) and (d)
8. With reference to Human Development Index, consider the following statements:-
- Human development Index is calculated based on certain parameters known to indicate the development of the people of the country.
 - Educational status, health status and per capita income decide the economic development of the country.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct ?
- (a) only
 - (b) only
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
9. Consider the following statements :
- In India, disguised unemployment is 25% – 30%.
 - Human resource has no role in the productivity.
 - The literacy rate in India has decreased from 65% in 1957 to 25% in 2001.
 - According to census 2001, the sex ratio between females and males in India is 930 : 1000.
- Which of the above statements are correct ?
- (a), (c) and (d)
 - (a) and (d)
 - (b) and (c)
 - (b), (c) and (d)

Passage Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 10 to 15) : Read the passage(s) given below and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE -1

The health of a person helps him to realise his potential and ability to fight illness. An unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation indeed. Infant mortality rate is the death of a child under one year of age. Government has built up a vast health infrastructure over the last five decades. These measures increased the life expectancy to over 64 years in 2000. Infant mortality rate has come down from 147 in 1951 to 75 in 2000. According to National Health policy 2002 crude birth rates have dropped to 26 and death rates 8.7 within the same duration of time.

10. The health of a person helps him to realise his ability to fight.....
- illness
 - unemployment
 - poverty
 - development
11. In 2000, what was the IMR ?
- 100
 - 147
 - 75
 - 25
12. According to NHP, 2002, what was the percentage of crude birth rate ?
- 8.7
 - 75
 - 26.1
 - 27.1

PASSAGE -2

In world development report 2006, brought out by the world Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries with per capita income of ₹ 4, 53, 000 per annum and above in 2004 are called rich countries and those with per capita income of ₹ 37,000 or less are called low income countries. India comes in the category of low - income countries because its per capita income in 2004 was just ₹ 28,000 per annum. The rich countries excluding middle East and certain other small countries are generally called developed countries.

13. Who brought the world development Report in 2006 ?
- The world Bank
 - UN
 - Federal Bank
 - HDI
14. According to 2004 survey, who are called developed countries ?
- Countries with per capita income. of Rs. 4, 53,000 and above
 - Countries with less than Rs. 4,50,000 per capita income
 - Countries with less than Rs. 25,000 PCI
 - Countries with more than Rs. 2500 PCI
15. Which is a rich country ?
- India
 - Bangladesh
 - Middle East
 - U.S.A

Assertion Reason Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16 to 18) : Following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as the 'Assertion' and the other as 'Reason'. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answer to these items using the code given below.

Code :

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true but R is false.
- A is false but R is true.

16. **Assertion :** Punjab is considered as the most developed state of the country.
Reason : According to the survey of 2002-03, per capita income of Punjab was Rs. 26,000.
17. **Assertion :** Kerala has lowest infant mortality rate.
Reason : Kerala is very advanced in the educational facilities and basic health.
18. **Assertion :** Seasonal unemployment happens when people are engaged in jobs in every season.
Reason : In disguised unemployment, people appear to be employed.

Correct Definition Based MCQ

19. What is the correct definition of Infant mortality rate ?
- (1) The number of children who die before attaining the age of 1 year on per 1000 live children.
 - (2) The proportion of literate population in the 5 years and above age group.
 - (3) The average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
 - (4) The number of persons who has the health and educational facilities.

Feature Based MCQ

20. On the basis of following features, identify the correct option:—
- (i) This one is the greatest threat to our country.
 - (ii) It shows considerable wastage of educated manpower.
 - (iii) It has resulted in brain drain.
 - (iv) The main cause of it is the lack of job oriented and need based employment.
- (1) seasonal unemployment
 - (2) Disguised unemployment
 - (3) Educated unemployment
 - (4) Economic actions.

Hints & SOLUTIONS

Exercise 1

- (4) When a person's desires and needs are taken care of then it works effectively and efficiently and thus can become a productive asset.
- (2) In Secondary sector, goods converted from raw form to semi-processed form in the Primary sector are manufactured into final goods.
- (1) Market activities are a part of Economic activities. Market activities include production of goods and services including government services.
- (4) In our country majority of the women are preferred to be as housewives only because they have meager education and low skill formation.
- (1) In order to encourage students to attend school regularly and retain the students, Government schools especially have introduced the system of Mid-day meal.
- (1) Land and capital cannot become useful on its own, as human resource.
- (4) The tenth plan lays emphasis on education so that our country can progress.
- (1) For instance a Quilt maker is seasonally employed. People who depend upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem.
- (2) Disguised unemployment usually exists among family members engaged in agricultural activity.
- (4) Mining is also counted under primary activity.
- (4) In case of India, statistically the unemployment rate is low.
- (4) Development involves thinking about questions such as what are essential things that we require?, Can life be better for all?, Can there be more equality? and how should people live together?
- (4) Social status, equal treatment and freedom are the basic necessities of every person. Every person resents discrimination.
- (3) National Development refers to development in all fields and not in particular field. A country cannot be called developed if it has progressed in one field at the cost of another.
- (1) Average income is the best measure to compare two countries' development. The other name for average income is per capita income. Average income is the total income of the country divided by its total population.
- (1) Net attendance ratio deals with schooling of children in a state or a country.
- (4) Everybody wants to achieve at least the basic necessities for their families and themselves.
- (2) No. Mental satisfaction, which cannot be measured in monetary terms, plays a major role. A person is satisfied if he gets all what he wants, easily without much effort. And monetary aspect is not sufficient to satisfy any person.
- (1) HDI stands for Human Development Index. Out of 177 countries, Indian HDI stands 126th.
- (3) Public Distribution System ensures health and nutritional status of people to be better.
- (4) Human Development report published by UNDP based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
- (2) The concept of sustainable development takes care of both future and present generation.
- (1) Gross enrolment ratio indicates total number of enrolments over the year at the primary, secondary and higher level of education.
- (2) Per capita income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would be the same amount of goods and services in any country.

Exercise 2

- (4)
- (1)
- (3)
- (2) Literacy rate of men and women differs in India.
- (1)
- (2)
- (3) Punjab has the highest per capita income and Bihar is at bottom. On an average, a person in Punjab earned ₹ 26 000 in one year whereas on an average, a person in Bihar would earn only ₹ 5,500.
- (3) Human development Report published by UN DP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. According to HDI, India ranks 126 among 177 countries in all.
- (2) Human resource is the most important resource in terms of productivity; literacy rate of India has increased from 25% (1957) to 65% (2001)
- (1)
- (3)
- (3)
- (1)
- (1)
- (4)
- (1)
- (1)
- (1)
- (4)
- (1)
- (1)
- (3) In urban areas, educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon. It tends to increase economic overload.