

People As Resource

Let's Discuss Pg-17

Q. 1. Looking at the photograph given below can you explain how a doctor, teacher, engineer and a tailor are an asset to the economy?



Answer :

1. Doctor	A doctor cures the patients, those suffering from any kind of disease. Patients are humans, and humans are assets. A doctor makes the ill human healthy and healthy people can contribute in growth of the economy, so in this way a doctor is an asset to the economy.
2. Teacher	A teacher educates people. Because of an educated mind they can think efficiently and enhance the quality of their life as well as others in the economy. In this way, a teacher is an asset to economy.
3. Engineer	The work of an engineer is constructing bridges, roads and different kind of buildings, which leads to a good infrastructure of an economy. In this way, an engineer is an asset to the economy.
4. Tailor	A tailor stitches clothes. A tailor helps the people to use their monetary resources in a way that is relevant to the economy.

Let's Discuss Pg-18

Q. 1. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Story of Sakal

There were two friends named Vilas and Sakal. They both lived in the same village named Semapur. Sakal was twelve years old boy and his mother Sheela looked after domestic works. His father name was Buta Chaudhary, who worked in an agricultural field. Sakal used to help his mother in domestic works and besides helping his mother he looked after his younger siblings Jeetu and Seetu. His uncle had passed matriculation but he had no job he sat idle at home. So Sakal's mother and father wanted him to study very carefully. They forced him to join the school in the village and he joined. As per his parents' wish he started studying and completed his higher secondary examination, after this his father persuaded him to continue his studies. He applied for a loan for Sakal's study in computer. He was very hardworking and interested in studies from the very beginning. So as his higher secondary examination he completed his vocational course and got a job in a private firm. He designed new kind of softwares which helped him to increase the sale of the firm. He was appreciated by his boss all the time and got promotion.

Story of Vilas

Vilas was a boy of eleven years living in the same village as Sakal. His father was a fisherman. Suddenly, his father passed away when Vilas was only two years old. After his father's death his mother Geeta started selling fish to earn and to feed the family. She bought fish from the landowner's pond and sold it in the nearby mandi, by which she could earn only Rs. 20 to 30 a day. Vilas became a patient of arthritis and his mother could not afford to take him to a doctor because of their poverty. Because of being the patient he could not go to school and was not interested in studied as his friend Sakal was. He used to help his mother in cooking and also looked after his younger brother Mohan. One day his mother fell ill and there was no one to look after her, there was no one to support them. So in this situation Vilas was forced to sell fish in the same village as his parents did. Like his mother and father he earned very little money.

Do you notice any difference between the two friends? What are these?



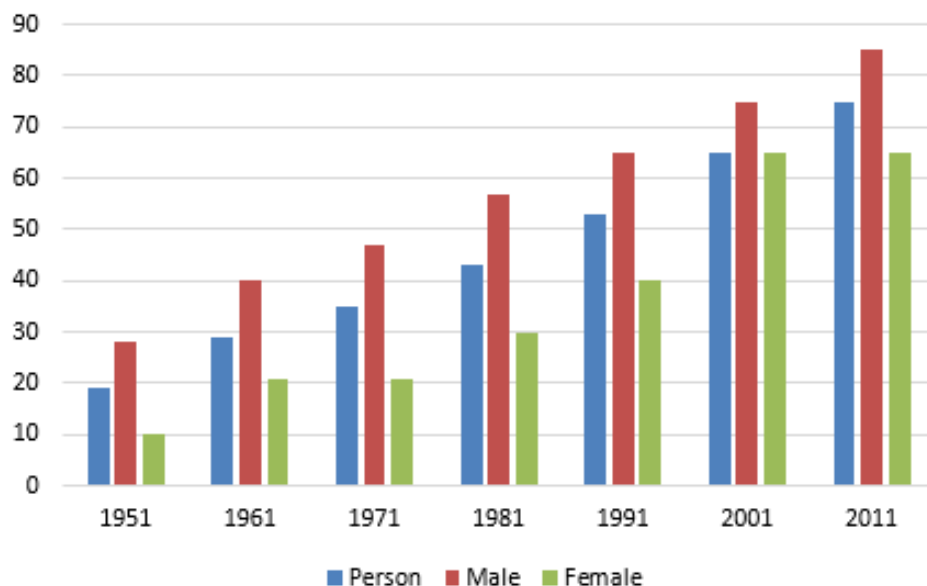
Answer : Yes, many differences can be noticed between these two friends.

Difference between Sakal and Vilas

Base of difference	Sakal	Vilas
1. Education	He is educated.	He is uneducated.
2. Health	He is healthy.	He is a patient of arthritis.
3. Income	He works as a software developer so earns very well.	He earns a little money by selling fish.
4. Source of earning	He got a job in a private firm.	He sells fish in the nearby market.

Let's Discuss Pg-21

Q. 1. Study the graph and answer the following questions:



- 1. Has the literacy rates of the population increased since 1951?**
- 2. In which year India has the highest literacy rates?**
- 3. Why literacy rate is high among the males of India?**
- 4. Why are women less educated than men?**
- 5. How would you calculate literacy rate in India?**
- 6. What is your projection about India's literacy rate in 2010?**

Answer : 1. Yes, the literacy rates of the population have increased from 18% in 1951 to 74% in 2010-11. Literacy is not only a right, it is also needed if the citizens are to perform their duties and enjoy their rights properly. A vast difference is noticed across different sections of population. Literacy among males is higher than females and in urban areas higher than rural areas.

2. In 2001, India has the highest literacy rates; however, literacy rates vary from state to state.

3. Literacy rate is high among the males of India because of the comparative regularity in males' education system. Women are not preferred to be given education in many places because of erred social and economic beliefs.

4. Women are less educated than men because their education is not in regular form and sometimes no education is provided them at all. Being a male dominated society, it is still considered in some areas that literacy is not that important for women and only men need it; especially in the rural areas.

5. In India literacy rate is calculated by dividing the number of literate persons with total population and multiplied by 100. Literacy rate refers that how many people in a country or state are there who are literate and remaining is total population which includes all whether the person is literate or not.

6. 80% in 2010 is India's literacy rate according to my projection. If literacy rates will rise to 80% then it can be considered a vast change in the field of education. It will help people in many ways like in improving living standard, maintaining hygiene and other things.

Let's Discuss Pg-23

Q. 1. Discuss this table in the classroom and answer the following questions:

Number of Institutions of Higher Education, Enrolment and Faculty

Year	Number of Colleges	Number of Universities	Students	Teachers
1950-51	750	30	2,63,000	24,000
1990-91	7,346	177	49,25,000	2,72,000
1998-99	11,089	238	74,17,000	3,42,000
2010-11	33,023	523	186,70,050	8,16,966
2012-13	37,204	628	223,02,938	9,25,396
2014-15	40,760	711	265,85,437	12,61,350

Source: UGC Annual Report 1996-97 and 1998-99 and Selected Educational Statistics, Ministry of HRD.

- 1. Is the increase in number of colleges adequate to admit the increasing number of students?**
- 2. Do you think we should have more number of universities?**
- 3. What is the increase noticed among the teachers in the year 1998-99?**
- 4. What is your idea about future colleges and universities?**

Answer : 1. No, the increase in number of colleges is not adequate to admit the increasing number of students, because the percentage in which the number of students have increased is far greater than the comparative increase in the number of colleges. Also, as the number of colleges is small, maintaining a healthy student-teacher ratio is a challenge.





2. Yes, we should have more number of universities to raise the level of higher education in India. The students who have attained education on the primary and secondary levels require to be trained in the vocational courses, which makes it essential to have an ample number of universities to accommodate the rising number of students.

3. The increase is noticed among the teachers in the year 1998-1999 is 3, 18,000(3, 42,000-24,000). This increase is important to note as the number of students rose to a great extent by 1998-99 and thus to manage a healthy student-teacher ratio is important beyond discussion.

4. The number of colleges and universities are required to increase both in quantity as well as quality standards. This means that while the new colleges must have new and advanced courses, the older institutes must also be updated in order to cater to the increasing number of students. The future colleges and universities must make it a point to recruit able and willing teaching as well as support staff to ensure that the quality of education keeps on enhancing.

Q. 2. Study the table and answer the following questions

Health infrastructure over the years

		2010	2011	2012	2013
H	SC/PHC/CHC	173795	176820	177248	181139
	Dispensaries and Hospitals	28472	27339	27586	29274
	Beds (Govt.)	576793	784940	622628	628708
	(2015) Registered Allopathy doctor per year	33301	33321	30097	26878
	Nursing Personnel (ANM+RN&RM+LHV)	1702555	1894968	2124667	2344241

SC: Sub Centre, PHC: Primary Health Centre, CHC: Community Health Centre.

Source: National Health Policy

1. What is the percentage increase in dispensaries and hospitals from 2010 to 2013?

2. What is the percentage increase in doctors and nursing personnel from 2010 to 2013?

3. Do you think the increase in the number of doctors and nurses is adequate for India? If not, why?

4. What other facilities would you like to provide in a hospital?

5. Discuss about the hospital you have visited.

Answer : 1. Percentage increase in dispensaries and hospitals from 2010 to 2013

is $\frac{29274-28472}{28472} \times 100 = 2.81\%$

2. Percentage increase in doctors and nursing personnel from 2010 to 2013

is $\frac{26878+2344221-33301-1702555}{33301+1702555} \times 100 = 26.8\%$

3. No, the increase in the number of doctors and nurses are not adequate for India because the rate at which population has grown in the last half century easily outnumbers it. This number is important because a healthy ratio between the available medical facilities and the patients needs to be maintained. The numbers of medical professionals has failed to match the requirement because of the fact that education has not been able to be available to a major portion of the population.

4. Other facilities that I would like to provide in a hospital are as follows:

(I) X-ray machines (II) Ambulance (III) Advance equipments (IV) Mobile and health checkup van. (V) Ultrasound (VI) MRI (VII) Nutritive food (VIII) Awareness about family planning.

5. I have visited the government hospital nearby my residential area. Over there I found:

i. Long queues of patients because of the lack of doctors and shortage of nurses.

ii. Unavailability of requisite medicines for several basic ailments.

iii. Poor hygiene and improper disposal of medical waste.

iv. The power backup facility was not up to the mark.

Exercise

Q. 1. What do you understand by "people as a resource"?

Answer : It refers to the fact that the human beings are assets for an economy and they are the working capital having different productive skills and abilities. People as a resource contribute to the creation of the National Product. Growing population may be considered as the positive aspect and a factor of production if people work in an efficient manner so that they are able to contribute to the national growth and

development. The population of a country becomes human capital when there is an investment made in the form of education, training and medical care.

Q. 2. How is human resource different from other resources like, land and physical capital?

Answer :

Human Resource	Other Recourses (land and physical resources)
1. It is an active factor of production; human resource can make use of other and physical capital also 2. It is not just for production but also for consumption 3. Tailors, engineers, Doctors, teachers are example of human resource.	1. These are the passive factors of production; these factors can't be useful themselves and require agents like human labour. 2. These factors are for productions only. 3. Machines, tools, buildings are the example of physical capital whereas forests, water are examples of land.

Q. 3. What is the role of education in human capital formation?

Answer : Education is the most significant element of human resource development. It makes people capable of reading, writing, speaking and understanding.

1. It improves the level of understanding of various important aspects of life.
2. It is helpful in opening new scopes for the people in different fields and provides encouragement.
3. It develops knowledge, skill and value of life.
4. It is helpful in improving human behaviour.
5. It is helpful in enhancing the total productivity of labour.
6. It promotes rational and scientific outlook for the solution of problems faced by the country.

Q. 4. What is the role of health in human capital formation?

Answer : Role of health in human capital formation:

Health plays a significant role the same as education. It doesn't mean that you don't have any disease but it also means that favourable condition of physical and mental well-being.

Good health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. If a person is not healthy then s/he won't be able to work properly whether the person is educated or not. Because the health of a person helps her/him to realize the potential and the ability to fight illness.

Workers, whose health is not good, fall sick quite often and they cannot do their jobs efficiently. So, for the growth of the economy, a person's health is very important to be good.

Improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the country. National policy is also aimed at improving the accessibility of health care, family welfare and nutritional service with special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population.

Q. 5. What part does health play in the individual's working life?

Answer : Role of health in human's working life:

Health plays a significant role the same as education. Health doesn't mean that you don't have any disease but also it means that favorable condition of physical and mental well-being.

Good health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. If a person is not healthy then s/he won't be able to work properly whether the person is educated or not. Because the health of a person helps her/him to realize the potential and the ability to fight illness.

Workers, whose health is not good, fall sick quite often and they cannot do their jobs efficiently. So, for the growth of the economy a person's health is very important to be good which plays a vital role in human capital formation.

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Q. 6. What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and the tertiary sector?

Answer : Various activities undertaken may be classified under three sectors namely (i) Primary sector, (ii) Secondary sector and (iii) Tertiary sector.

1. Primary Sector: The primary sector involves agriculture, forestry, poultry, animal husbandry and mining. Here, lands are cultivated for producing grains and other food items, while animal husbandry refers to the science of breeding and caring of farm animals. This sector basically deals with agriculture. This sector deals with using the resources available in the natural form and converting them into some usable products of consumption.

2. Secondary Sector: The secondary sector involves construction of large building typically a large structure and manufacturing which refers to the process of converting raw materials, components, or parts into finished goods that meet a customer's expectations or specifications. It commonly employs a man-machine setup with division of labor in a large scale production.

3. Tertiary Sector: The tertiary sector involves transport, communication, banking, health, education, insurance etc. This sector is predominantly governed by the educated section of the society. The activities of this sector require a certain level of vocational skill and knowledge. This sector is responsible for maintaining and increasing the **efficiency of the activities in both the other sectors.**

Q. 7. What is the difference between economic activities and non-economic activities?

Answer : Economic activities:

1. The activities which are performed for money and results in economic income are called economic activities. These activities add value to the national income. 2. Generally carried out to satisfy human needs. 3. E.g activities that result in monetary gains like mining, forestry, etc.

Non-economic activities:

1. Those activities which are not performed for money and do not result in economic income are called non-economic activities. 2. Generally carried out for gaining social and psychological satisfaction. 3. E.g. social service activities like volunteering in an NGO, charity, etc.

Q. 8. Why are women employed in low paid work?

Answer : Following reasons are responsible for the low paid employment of women:

1. Higher education is required for more pay but socially **males are prioritized in education** on regular basis on the other side females are educated on an irregular basis sometimes not that too.

2. There are a few places where men are put at top priority because of being a **male-dominated world.** Women are kept inside the house due to which training and skill

can't be gained by them which is the requirement for responsible and well-paid employment opportunities.

3. There are few works which need **more physical strength** but women are considered physically weak and thus are paid less even for the same number of hours worked.

4. Women are often burdened with the **added responsibility for the household chores** which makes them an **uncertain resource**. Due to this, the employers tend to pay them lesser than the males.

Q. 9. How will you explain the term unemployment?

Answer : Unemployment: Unemployment is that situation when a person wants to work at given wages but due to different causes they are unable to get work. The working population includes people from 15 to 59 years. Boys and girls below the age of 15 years and men and women above the age of 59 are not categorised under working population.

The term employment is further explained with the help of two examples:

1. Willing to work at prevalent wage-rate: Under this, a person will be called unemployed only when he is willing to work at the given wage but cannot find jobs. The person having no will to work and does not get the job will not be termed as unemployed.

For example, Sakal's mother Sheela looks after her domestic works and helps her husband in his agriculture. She has no will to work outside her house for any kind of payment, so in this case she won't be called unemployed.

2. Age under 15 years to 59 years: Roma and Siya are 10 years and 14 years old and their grandfather is 62 years old, so they won't be categorised under the age group of 15-59. In this way they won't be called unemployed.

Q. 10. What is difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment?

Answer : Difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment:

Disguised unemployment refers to that employment in which a number of workers are indulged in a job where there is no requirement of those workers, and if some of them are withdrawn from the job, the production will not be affected. In disguised unemployment, people appear to be employed. This happens among family members indulged in agricultural activity. For example, if the agricultural activity requires the service of five people, but eight people are engaged then three people are disguisedly unemployed.

Seasonal unemployment refers to unemployment when people are not able to get the job during some specific months of a year. For example, people who are dependent on

agriculture cultivate the crops which are sown in the month from July to December, so in the other six months, they will be unemployed, because agriculture is a seasonal activity. Crops are grown according to the season. This is called seasonal unemployment because, during the offseason, the farmers are sitting idle having no work to do.

Q. 11. Why is educated unemployed a peculiar problem in India?

Answer : India faces many problems and one of those problems is the problem of educated unemployment. It has become a very common issue in urban areas, youth with matriculation, graduation and even post-graduation degrees are unable to get a job. This problem has become peculiar in following ways:

1. There has been national investment on training and skill building of the professionals and when they do not get jobs then they can't contribute to national development. Thus, the investment yields no returns.
2. India is amongst the world leaders when it comes of the numbers of work worthy population. But this advantage transforms into a bane when this population is not able to get employment and becomes a liability on rest of the working population.
3. Surplus of employment is one of the major issues as the number of people who are under disguised unemployment is very high.
4. The increase in the number of educated unemployed population means that the economic activities too are slowed down as these activities would have been providing employment if they were in full pace.

Q. 12. In which field do you think India can build the maximum employment opportunity?

Answer : In my opinion India can build the maximum employment opportunity in the manufacturing sector which is also known as secondary sector. Establishment of a single manufacturing unit has the ability to provide employment to multiple skilled workers. This is also important as it kick starts a cycle of events which culminate in the eventual improvement of lifestyle and standard of those working in and around the manufacturing unit.

Q. 13. Can you suggest some measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of educated unemployed?

Answer : Following are the measures which may be suggested with regard to education system to reduce the problem of educated unemployed:

1. Education system must be made job oriented and not just for academic purpose.
2. It must be made more practical than theoretical.

3. The student must be made aware and encouraged about self-employment and not being dependent on jobs only.

4. Various innovative methods like interactive course material, smart learning programs etc. can be very helpful in generating interest amongst the students.

Q. 14. Can you imagine some villages which initially had no job opportunities but later on came up with many?

Answer : Yes, it can be imagined that some villages which initially had no job opportunities but later on came up with many. One day my grandfather told me that he was born in very small village that had no job opportunities. He was to suffer a lot even for tiny products he had to go to miles as there were hardly any shops in vicinity. He used to go to nearby town to sell the surplus grains and used to buy seeds, manure etc. from there. But with time many changes have taken place in his village. Following are few of those changes:

1. Many primary schools have been opened in the village and now teachers teach there; earlier there was lack of teachers. Now the villagers send their kids to the school, which was not there before especially for the girl child.

2. Some training centres and institutions have been set up on the villages. So that girls and boys can go over there and learn some vocational skills.

3. A rich farmer has started sugarcane crushing factory in the village and villagers have been employed in factory to earn their livelihood.

4. A villager has established a computer centre and hired few teachers to train the students in the same way he got the training.

Q. 15. Which capital would you consider the best-land, labour, physical capital and human capital? Why?

Answer : Among land, labour, physical capital and human capital, human capital will be considered the best capital because it is an active factor of production whereas all the other three are passive factors of production.

It is the human capital which produces the goods and services by combining the other three factors of production because these three factors will be useless without human capital. But at the same time, we can't ignore these three factors as all factors are compliments of each other.

The quality of human capital can also be improved by investing in the value adding measures like education. The value of other resources generally depreciates with time but as through time human capital gains experience, thus its value and efficacy increase.

Activity Pg-18

Q. 1. Visit a nearby village or slum area and write down a case study of a boy or girl of your age facing the same condition as Vilas and Sakal.

Answer : After visiting a nearby slum area, I found children playing in the street. I talked to one of them. His name was Jeet, and he was fourteen years old. Jeet belonged to a poor family and his father was addicted to alcohol. His father used to work as a whitewasher so his job was not on regular basis he worked occasionally. His mother used to do petty jobs in other houses like washing utensils and clothes, moping and dusting. Jeet was the eldest in his among his siblings; he had two sisters that used to go to school. Jeet never went to school. He had company of bad boys and smoked and sometime like his father he also drank. He was very careless, used to roam here and there doing nonsense stuffs whole day.

Activity Pg-20

Q. 1. Visit a village or colony located near to your residential area and note down the various activities undertaken by the people of that village or colony.

If this is not possible, ask your neighbor what is their profession? In which of the three sectors will you categorise their work?

Answer : After asking my neighbors I came to know that they are indulged in different professions:

- (i)** Mr. Ramesh is a farmer.
- (ii)** Mr. Mohan Lal works in a bank.
- (iii)** Mr. Sumit works in a factory.

So all the three workers' work can be categorised as Primary, Secondary and tertiary sector respectively.

Q. 2. Say whether these activities are economic or non-economic activities.

- Vilas sells the fish in the village market.**
- Vilas cooks food for his family.**
- Sakal works in the private firm.**
- Sakal looks after his younger brother and sister.**

Answer :

Name of activity	Nature of activity
1. Vilas sells fish in the village market	1. Economic activity
2. Vilas cooks food for his family	2. Non-economic activity
3. Sakal works in the private firm	3. Economic activity
4. Sakal looks after his younger brother and sister	4. Non-economic activity

Activity Pg-22

Q. 1. Count the number of boys and girls studying in your school in your neighboring coeducation school.

Ask the school administration to provide you with the data of boys and girls studying in your class below 5 years and 10 years. Study the difference any and explain it in the class.

Answer : After counting the number of boys and girls in my neighboring coeducation school, I interpreted that there are 500 boys and 450 girls in that school. This is total number of students including all age category. I requested the school administration to provide the data of boys and girls studying below 5 years and 10 years. There are 150 girls below five years and 145 boys below five years and there are 175 boys and 165 girls between 5 and 10 years. The difference that needs to be noted here is the retention statistics of the girl and boy students. The girl to boy ratio for the students below 5 years of age has shifted drastically for the students between 5 and 10 years. This means that while girls too started schooling with the boys, many of them dropped out after a certain level while the boys continued getting schooled.

Activity Pg-24

Q. 1. Visit a nearby hospital, either government or private and note-down the following details:

(i) How many beds are there in the hospital you have visited?

(ii) How many doctors are there in the hospital?

(iii) How many nurses work in that hospital?

Besides try to gather the following additional information:

(iv) How many hospitals are there in your locality?

(v) How many dispensaries are there in your locality?

Answer : I visited a medium sized private hospital located near my house.

(i) There are 30 beds in the hospital. All beds were well maintained and cleanliness is at the top; hygiene is maintained by the workers and different beds are made available for different kind of patients so that the disease of one patient can't be communicated to others.

(ii) There are 20 doctors available in the hospital. All doctors come on time and they also ensure proper maintenance of their dress and hygiene. They are very polite. There are 5 doctors especially for children and various other specialists as well.

(iii) Around 30 nurses work over there. All of them dress themselves properly and ensure hygiene in the hospital. They assist doctors in their work and look after the patients in absence of the doctors.

(iv) There are two hospitals near my locality. One of them is a government hospital and other is privately owned. The government hospital is really big in size but one can easily see underutilization as well as wastage of resources. The doctors hardly come on time, there are apparent issues with hygiene and almost negligible accountability towards the patients. The prices for availing the facilities is though very low. The private hospital on the other hand is expensive. The facilities in the hospital are very well managed and a close vigil is maintained over the timings as well as the service quality.

(v) There are three small dispensaries in our locality. They are managed by well qualified doctors. One of the dispensaries holds specialisation in handling child and woman related medical issues, one is managed by a bone specialist doctor and the third one is a physician clinic.