**2. PEOPLE AS RESOURCE**

**Introduction:**

* A large population is often seen as a burden or liability that needs to be provided with food, education and access to health facilities.
* However, people are actually human capital where investment is made in the form of education, training and medical care. Thus, people are an asset or resource for the economy.
* The human capital refers to the country’s workforce based on their existing productive skills and capabilities. They have the ability to contribute to the creation of Gross National Product (GDP).
* The ‘human resource’ is developed by education and health care facilities to add to the productive power of the country. This is called ‘human capital formation’. Higher productivity leads to higher income.
* The human capital is a boon to society as their gains spread to lesser educated and less healthy people. It is superior to other resources as humans can make use of other resources which are not useful on their own.
* Investment in human resource leads to high rates of return in future. Educated parents, unlike the disadvantaged ones, invest more in the education, food and health of their child as they realize the importance of education, nutrition and hygiene.

**Economic activities by men and women:**

* People perform various types of activities that can be grouped as economic or non economic activities.

**Economic Activities:**

Definition- ***All the activities that give income to the people are called economic activities.***

* Different people work in different fields. People go to farms, factories, banks, hospitals schools etc.
* All the economic activities contribute to the flow of goods, and services in an economy.

Examples of economic activities-

1. A teacher teaching in a class.
2. Man or woman working in a bank.
3. A farmer ploughing his fields.
4. A worker working in a mine.

What about- Teachers taking online class??

All the economic activities are divided into three categories: primary, secondary and tertiary.

1. Primary Activity:

* It includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining and quarrying.
* The primary activity includes those occupations which are related to man’s natural environment.

1. Secondary Activity:

* It mainly includes manufacturing work like- manufacturing of cloth from cotton, sugar from sugarcane and steel from iron ore.
* In these occupations, there is production of finished goods by using the products of primary activities.

1. Tertiary Activity:

* It includes trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance, etc.
* Such activities lead to production of goods and services and add value to the national income.

Non-Economic Activities:

* The activities which do not give income in return are said as non-economic activities.
* They do not contribute to the flow of goods and services in the country.
* For examples- Teaching by father to his son at home.

Economic activities have two parts-

1. Market activities:

* It involves remuneration for activity performed.
* Productions of goods or services, including government service are market activities.

1. Non-market activities:

* It involves production for self consumption.
* Such activity include processing and consumption of primary product and own account production of fixed assets.

**Division of labour between men and women:**

* Women generally perform household chores while men work in the fields.
* This system is based on historical and cultural reasons.
* Household work is not recognized in the National Income and women are not paid for it.
* However, women earn when they enter the labour market.
* Any individual in the market earns on the basis of education and skill.
* A person can make better use of the economic opportunities available if he is educated.

Women are employed in the low paid work

* A majority of women have meager education and low skill formation.
* They work in places without job security.
* Employment in the less legal protection sector is characterized by irregular and low income.
* There is an absence of basic facilities like maternity leave, childcare and social security systems.
* However Women with high education and skill formation are paid equal to men.
* They work mostly in teaching and medicine.
* Some are engaged in administrative or other fields that require high scientific and technological competencies.

**Quality of Population**:

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.

**Education:**

**Importance of Education:**

* It opens a new horizon for a person.
* It provides new aspirations and developed values of life.
* Education contributes towards the growth of society.
* It enhances the national income of the country.
* It also enhances cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance.

**Education Provisions made by the Government:**

1. There is a provision made for providing universal access, retention and quality in elementary education with a special emphasis on girls.
2. Establishment of pace setting of schools like Navodaya Vidyalaya in each districts.
3. Vocational streams have been developed to equip large number of high school students with occupational knowledge and skills.
4. The plan outlay on education has increased from Rs. 151 crore in the first plan to Rs. 43,825 crore in the tenth plan.
5. The expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP rose from 0.6 in 1951-52 to 3.98 in 2002-03.
6. The literacy rates have increased from 18% in 1951 to 65% in 2001.
7. The primary school system has expanded to over 5,00,000 villages in India.
8. ‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’ is a significant step towards providing elementary educattion to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years initiated by the Central Govt. in partnership with the states and local government and the community.
9. Along with its ‘ bridge-courses’ and back-to-school camps have been initiated to increase the enrollment in elementary education.
10. Mid- Day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improving nutritional status.
11. The 10th educational plan endeavoured to increase enrollment in higher education of the age 18 to 23 years age group.

* It focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of state –specific curriculum modification and networking of information technology.
* It also focuses on distant education, convergence of formal, non formal distant and IT education institutions.
* Over the fifty years, there has been a significant growth in the number o universities and institutions of higher- learning in specialized area.

Table 2.1: No. Of Institutions of Higher Education, Enrollment 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 |
| 1996-97 | 9,703 | 214 | 67,55,000 | 3,21,000 |
| 1998-99 | 11,089 | 238 | 74,17,000 | 3,42,000 |

Source: UGC Annual Report 1996-97 And Selected Educational Statistics, Ministry HRD

**Health:**

We include physical and mental fitness and ability to do work efficiently.

**Importance:**

* The health of a person helps him to realize his potential and ability to fight against illness.
* An unhealthy person becomes liability for an organization.
* Health is an indispensable basis for realizing one’s well being.

**Government Steps:**

* Improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the country.
* Our National Policy on health, aims at improving the accessibility of health care family welfare and nutritional services, with a special focus on the under- privileged group of people.
* Over the last five decades India has built up a vast health infrastructure and has developed man power needed at primary, secondary and tertiary sector in government as well as in the private sector.

Table 2.2 Health infrastructure over the years

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Facilities | 1951 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Sc/PHC/CHC | 725 | 1,81,139 | 1,82,709 | 1,84,359 | 1,84,359 |
| Dispensaries and Hospitals | 9,209 | 29,274 | 29,715 | 29,957 | 52,504 |
| Beds | 1,17,198 | 6,28,708 | 6,75,779 | 7,54,724 | 13,76,013 |
| Doctors(Allopathy) | 61,800 | 37,085 | 22,411 | 10,313 | 9,38,861 |
| Nursing Personnel | 18,054 | 23,44,241 | 26,21,981 | 26,39,229 | 19,04,300 |

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

**Unemployment:**

* Employment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs.
* In case of India we have unemployment in rural and urban areas.

1. **Disguised unemployment:**

* It is a situation in which more people are engaged in an activity.
* In India this problem is acute in agricultural sector.
* For an example, to cultivate a field 4 persons are required, but 9 workers are working .
* The additional 5 persons are considered as disguised unemployed.

**Reasons of disguised unemployment:**

* Over dependence on agriculture.
* Absence of alternate employment
* Lack of diversification of agriculture.

1. **Seasonal Unemployment:**

Under this people are employed during some parts of the year and remain without work during the rest of the year.

* People depend on agriculture usually face such kind of problems.
* There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing is done.
* After the season is over labourers become unemployed.
* Some industries also provide work only for the particular season, like sugar industry.

1. **Structural unemployment:**

It is the situation in which unemployment occurs due to lack of capital, lack of resources, underutilization of natural resource or surplus workers as compared to demands.

1. **Educational unemployment:**

A situation where in the large number of youth after matriculation, graduation or post graduation degree are not able to find job.

* India has failed to balance education

Policy according to the needs of the economy.

* There is surplus manpower in certain categories while there is dearth of technical skills in other sectors.

1. **Technical Unemployment:**

If unemployment occurs due to changes in technology, it is referred as technical unemployment.

**Impacts of unemployment:**

1. Unemployment leads to wastage of man power resource.
2. There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth.
3. Inability of educated people who are willing to work to find gainful employment implies a great social wastage.
4. Unemployment tends to increase economic overload.
5. The quality of an individual as well as of society is adversely affected.
6. A general decline in the health status and rising withdrawal from the school system.
7. Unemployment has detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy.
8. Increase of unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy.

Unemployment in India:

In case of India, statistically, the unemployment rate is low due to the following reasons-

1. A large number of people representing with low income and productivity are counted as employed.
2. 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.
3. The poor people tend to engage in any activity irrespective of its earning potential.
4. Their earning keeps them on a bare subsistence level.
5. Moreover, the employment structure is characterized by self- employment in the primary sector.
6. The whole family contributes in the field even though not everybody is really needed, entering into disguised unemployment.

Employment scenario in the three sectors:

1. Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of economy in India.
2. In recent years, there has been a decline in the dependency of population on agriculture.
3. Some of the surplus labour in agriculture has moved to either the secondary or the tertiary sector.
4. In the secondary sector, small scale manufacturing is the most labour-absorbing.
5. In case of the tertiary sector, various new services are now appearing like biotechnology, information technology and so on.

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**Exercises: (NCERT)**

1. What do you understand by ‘people as resource’?

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

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

Ans.

* Human being can use other resources.
* They are living, active and sensitive factor of production.
* Can think and analyze and take decisions.
* Human beings add to productive power of the country.

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

Ans.

Education plays a significant role in human capital formation-

1. It helps the humans to achieve and realize their full potential.
2. It enables people to be successful in their lives.
3. It leads to higher income through better jobs and higher incomes.
4. Education helps the people broadening their knowledge and provide them training.
5. What is the role of health in human capital formation?

Ans.

1. Only the healthy person can perform to his full potential and in effective manner.
2. A healthy person can contribute to the growth and development of the country’s economy.
3. An unhealthy person becomes a liability for the family, society and nation.
4. What part does health play in the individual’s working life.

Ans. Health plays an important role in the individual’s working life because-

1. An unhealthy person cannot work efficiently.
2. If the body is healthy, then the mind can perform better.
3. A healthy person is able work harder and better, thus earning more and living better life.
4. What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector?

Ans. The various activities undertaken in these sectors are-

1. In primary Sector- Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, and mining etc.
2. In Secondary Sector- Manufacturing and construction work.
3. In Tertiary Sector- Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health tourism services and insurance etc.
4. What is difference between economic activities and non- economic activities?

Ans. The difference between economic activities and non- economic activities are-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Economic Activities | Non- Economic Activities |
| 1. Activities which contribute to the national income of the country are called as economic activities. | 1. Activities which do not contribute to the national income of the country are called as non-economic activities. |
| 1. These are done for pay or profit. | 1. These activities are not paid for. |
| 1. The factors are remunerated. | 1. The factors are not remunerated. |
| 1. Examples are- manufacturing , teaching and banking etc. | 1. Examples are- housewives working at home, social services, include all non- profit services. |

1. Why are women employed in low paid work?

Ans.

* Girls in rural areas are not given proper education or skill training for doing jobs.
* They are involved in household duties and traditionally held belief that they should not go out of home to work.
* Due to this when they need a job, are not able to demand as high wages as men can.

1. How will you explain the term unemployment?

Ans.

1. Unemployment is a situation someone of working age willing to do work and having capacity but unable to get job is called as unemployment.
2. It is expressed as a percentage of the total available workforce.
3. The level of unemployment varies with economic conditions and other circumstances.
4. What is difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment?

Ans.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Disguised Unemployment | Seasonal Unemployment |
| 1. A situation in which more people are engaged than required. | 1. A type of unemployment under which people are employed during some parts of the year and remain without work during odd seasons. |
| 2.The people who seem to be employed are not fully employed. | 2. During the harvesting season and sowing season more labourers are required. |
| 3. For example, to cultivate a field only 4 people are required, but 9 are working. | 3. In the rural areas, as well as in some factory like sugar factory we can see this type of unemployment. |

1. Why is educated unemployment, a peculiar problem of India?

Ans. Educated unemployment is a peculiar problem of urban India-

1. This is the situation wherein a number of youth with matriculation, graduation and post graduation degrees are not able to find suitable jobs.
2. The education is such that even after 18 years of education, a person practically ‘unskilled’.
3. Although a large number of educated people pass out every year from educational institutions, but only a handful of them find suitable jobs.
4. Thus, among the remaining educated people some either get low wages work or remain jobless.
5. In which field do you think India can build the maximum employment opportunity?

Ans.

1. The field in which India can build the maximum employment is the service sector.
2. Only the Tertiary sector or service sector can generate the maximum employment opportunity, for which the unemployed will have to be trained.
3. Can you suggest some measures in which the education system to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployment?

Ans. Some measures can be adopted in education system to solve the educated unemployment are as following-

1. More use of Information Technology (IT) should be made in giving education.
2. Education should cater to the needs of the employment market.
3. More opportunities should be made available in the tertiary sector, where more educated unemployment people can find jobs.
4. Can you imagine some village which initially had no job opportunities but later came up with many?

Ans. (It is personal question based on your experience. Think of any village where you might have seen many job opportunities made because of education.)

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

Ans.

1. Land, labour, physical capital and human capital are very important for the growth and development of the society and economy of the country.
2. In the absence of any of these resources, we cannot think of much progress.
3. However, human capital is the most important capital because of the following reasons-
4. All other types of resources can be utilized only by humans.
5. If humans do not develop and process other capital or resources and make them usable, they would remain undeveloped and unutilized.
6. If we develop human capital, all other capital will automatically develop and lead to progress.

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**Additional Question answer**

**Answer the following questions briefly-**

1. Define health.

Ans. A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely absence of disease or infirmity is termed as health.

1. What is human resource?

Ans. By the term human resource we mean the size of population of a country along with its efficiency, educational qualities, productivity, organizational abilities and farsightedness.

1. What do you mean by human capital formation?

Ans. When the existing human resources is further developed becoming more educated and healthy, we call it human capital formation.

1. What are economic activities?

Ans. All the activities that give income to the people are called as economic activities.

* These activities contribute in flow of goods and services.

1. Give examples of economic activities.

Ans.

* A teacher teaching in the class.
* A man or woman working in the bank.
* A farmer ploughing his field.
* A worker working in a mine.

1. What is non- economic activity?

Ans. The activities that do not give income in return is known as non- economic activity.

* These do not contribute to the flow of goods and services.

1. Write examples of non- economic activities.

Ans.

* Father teaching his son at home.
* Domestic work done by the housewife.
* Washing of father’s car by son.
* Scholarship to a student.

1. What do you mean by primary activity?

Ans. Those activities which are closely related to man’s natural environment. For examples- gathering food, hunting, fishing, lumbering grazing, farming mining etc.

1. What is secondary activity?

Ans. The occupation which produces finished goods by the raw materials derived from the primary activities is known as secondary activity. For examples- manufacturing of cloth from cotton, sugar from sugarcane, steel from iron ore etc.

1. What is Tertiary activity?

Ans. Tertiary activity consists of all services provided for both primary and secondary level. For example- transport, communication, trade, health and education etc.

1. What is Infant Mortality Rate?

Ans. Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1000 live birth.

1. How will you define the Life Expectancy of a new born baby?

Ans. Life Expectancy is defined as the average length of time in years that a new born baby is likely to live.

**Short answer type questions-**

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

Ans.

* Human being can use other resources.
* They are living, active and sensitive factor of production.
* Can think and analyze and take decisions.
* Human beings add to productive power of the country.

1. Why are rural women employed on very low wages?

Ans.

* Girls in rural areas are not given proper education or skill training for doing jobs.
* They are involved in household duties and traditionally held belief that they should not go out of home to work.
* Due to this when they need a job, are not able to demand as high wages as men can.

1. What is the purpose of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan? What are its goals?

Ans.

* The basic aim is providing elementary education to all children of age group of 6 to 14 years.
* An effort to universalize elementary education by community ownership of the school system.
* It started in response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country.
* To provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities of all children.
* The Mid- Day meal scheme is an integral part of it to reduce the dropout rate of children from the school.

1. Mention any three features of National Health Policy.

Ans.

1. Improvement of access to healthcare, particularly for rural people.
2. It is focused on family welfare.
3. It provides nutritional services, particularly for the underprivileged section.
4. Distinguish between Market activities and Non- Market activities.

Ans.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Market activities* | Non-Market activities |
| 1. *Market activities involve remuneration to the person who performs an activity for pay or profit.* | * These economic activities involve productions for self- consumption. |
| 1. *These are socially useful which includes production and consumption of goods.* | * They are not for pay or profit. |
| 1. *Teachers teaching in the school, man works in the bank, workers in the industries etc. are the examples.* | * Subsistence farming, processing of primary products etc. are the examples. |

6.Distinguish between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment.

Ans.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Disguised Unemployment | Seasonal Unemployment |
| 1. A situation in which more people are engaged than required. | 1. A type of unemployment under which people are employed during some parts of the year and remain without work during odd seasons. |
| 1. The people who seem to be employed are not fully employed. | 2. During the harvesting season and sowing season more labourers are required. |
| 3. For example, to cultivate a field only 4 people are required, but 9 are working. | 3. In the rural areas, as well as in some factory like sugar factory we can see this type of unemployment. |

**Long answer type questions-**

**1. How can large population be turned into a productive asset? Explain.**

Ans.

1. If a nation provides better education then this investment will develop more skilled and innovative workforce. This will increase the economy.

2. Investment in education will bring employment opportunities to the people to raise their economic standard of living.

3. Investment in healthcare facilities of the population will allow people to avail these facilities with efficiency.

4. Government should create jobs in different sectors of economy.

5. The Government should invest In the rural and backward regions and modernize the agriculture.

**2. Explain any five effects of unemployment in India.**

Ans.

1. Loss of Human resource-

* The unemployment causes loss of human resources.
* Labourers spent their maximum time in search of employment.

2. Increase in poverty-

* Unemployment deprives a man of all sources of income.
* As a result, he grows poor.

3. Social Problem-

* Unemployment breeds many social evils like dishonesty, gambling, bribery theft etc.

4. Political Instability-

* Unemployment gives birth to political instability in the country.
* Person loose all faith in democratic values and peaceful means.

5. Exploitation of Labour-

* Labourers are exploited to the maximum.
* They have to work under adverse conditions and low wages.

3. “In case of India, statistically, the unemployment rate is low.” Comment on the statement.

Ans. In case of India, statistically, the unemployment rate is low due to the following reasons-

1. A large number of people representing with low income and productivity are counted as employed.
2. 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.
3. The poor people tend to engage in any activity irrespective of its earning potential. Their earning keeps them on a bare subsistence level.
4. Moreover, the employment structure is characterized by self- employment in the primary sector.
5. The whole family contributes in the field even though not everybody is really needed, entering into disguised unemployment.

4. Discuss about the employment scenario in the three sectors in India.

Ans. Employment scenario in the three sectors:

1. Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of economy in India.
2. In recent years, there has been a decline in the dependency of population on agriculture.
3. Some of the surplus labour in agriculture has moved to either the secondary or the tertiary sector.
4. In the secondary sector, small scale manufacturing is the most labour-absorbing.
5. In case of the tertiary sector, various new services are now appearing like biotechnology, information technology and so on.

5.Explain the virtuous cycle and vicious cycle created by education.

Ans.

Virtuous Cycle-

1. A virtuous cycle is created by the educated parents when they invest heavily on the education and skill training of their children
2. These children, when they become parents, will also invest heavily on the education and skill training of their children.
3. Because they know and realize the importance of education and training.
4. This cycle will continue to repeat for generation, thus creating a virtuous cycle.

Vicious Cycle-

1. In contrast to virtuous cycle, uneducated parents, don’t realize the importance of education and training.
2. They don’t invest on their children’s education thus creating a vicious cycle.

6. “increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy”. Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer by giving appropriate arguments.

Ans. Yes, increased unemployment indicates a depressed economy because-

1. Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource.
2. People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability.
3. It includes a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth.
4. Unemployment tends to increase economic overload.
5. The quality of life of an individual as well as of society adversely affected due to unemployment.
6. When a family has to live on a bare subsistence level, there is a general decline in its health status and rising withdrawal from the school system.

**CHAPTER: 2. PEOPLE AS RESOURCE**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)**

**Q.1. Why is literacy rate is low in the females?**

(a) lack of equal education opportunities                 (b) lack of transport facilities

(c) lack of infrastructure                                                   (d) lack of income

**Q.2.  Which state has highest literacy rate as per 2001?**

(a) Kerala                          (b) Madhya Pradesh

(c) Bihar                            (d) Orissa

**Q.3. Which of the following is a significant step towards providing basic education to the children in the age group of 6-14 years?**

(a) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan              (b) Adult Education Programme

(c) Mid-day meal             (d) None

**Q.4. Market activity known as production for**

(a) exchange                    (b) earning income

(c) earning profit                           (d) all the above

**Q.5. Increase in longevity of life is an indicator of**

(a) good quality of life                                               (b) improvement in health sector

(c) better HDI (Human Development Index)         (d) all the above

**Q.6. what is Self-consumption is called**

(a) non-production activity         (b) non-market activity

(c) non-economic activity            (d) none of the above

**Q.7. Which one from the following is include in Secondary sector includes**

(a) trade (                         b) marketing

 (c) manufacturing                         (d) education

**Q.8. One who can read and write in any language with understanding is termed as**

(a) student                       (b) adult

(c) child                                           (d) literate

**Q.9. What is India’s position in scientifically and technically manpower in the world?**

(a) first                              (b) second                        (c) third                                           (d) fourth

**Q.10. Investment in human capital is expenditure on**

(a) education                   (b) training

(c) medical care                             (d) all the above

**Q.11. The scheme for the establishment of residential schools to impart education to talented children from rural areas is**

(a) Kendriya Vidyalayas (b) Navodaya Vidyalayas

(c) Sarvodaya Vidyalayas             (d) None of the aboves

**Q.12. Services of housewives are included in**

(a) national income        (b) domestic income

(c) household income    (d) none of the above

**Q.13. Infant mortality rate refers to the death of a child under the age of**

(a) 1 year                          (b) 2 years

(c) 3 years                                       (d) 4 years

**Q.14. Choose the non-market activities**

**(i) Vilas sells fish in the village market (ii) Vilas cooks food for his family (iii) Sakal works in a private firm (iv) Sakal looks after his younger brother and sister**

(a) (i) & (ii)                        (b) (iii) & (iv)

 (c) (i) & (iii)                                     (d) (ii) & (iv)

**Q.15.Which one from the following is the primary sector activities**

**(i) Forestry (ii) Poultry farming (iii) Animal husbandry (iv) Manufacturing**

(a) (i)                                 (b) (i), (ii), (iii)

(c) (ii), (iii), (iv)                               (d) All the above

**Q.16.What are Tertiary sector provides**

(a) services                       (b) goods

(c) both goods and services         (d) none of the above

**Q.17.The quality of population depends on**

(a) literacy rate                (b) health

(c) skill                                             (d) all the above

**Q.18. People as a resource refers to the**

(a) educational skills      (b) productive skills

(c) health skills                               (d) none of the above

**Q.19. Where is Seasonal unemployment found**

(c) in remote areas         (d) both in rural and urban areas

**Q.20. Bribe taking by parent is an**

(a) economic activity      (b) marketing activity

(c) non-economic activity            (d) none of the above

**Q.21.The persons who are not working by their own willing is covered under**

(a) seasonal unemployment   (b) disguised unemployment

(c) educated unemployment   (d) none of the above

**Q.22. Disguised unemployment when the number of persons working on a farm is**

(a) only what is required        (b) more than required

(c) less than required               (d) None of the above

**Q.23**. **If a person cannot find jobs during some months of the year, which type of employment is this called?**

(a) Structural unemployment     (b) Cyclical unemployment

(c) Seasonal unemployment    (d) None of these

**Q.24.**  **What is the literacy rate of India as per 2011 census?**

(a) 60%                             (b) 62%

(c) 74.04%                                       (d) 70%

**Q.25.**  **What is the sex-ratio of India According to 2001 census,  :**

(a) 921 females per 1000             (b) 930 females per 1000

(c) 928 females per 1000     (d) 933 females per 1000

**Q.26. Forestry and dairy are related to which?**

(a) Primary Sector                         (b) Tertiary Sector

(c) Secondary Sector      (d) None of the above

**Q.27. What is the expended form of PHC**

(a) Public Health Club                   (b) Private Health Club

(c) Primary Health Centre           (d) None of these

**Q.28. From the following in which fields is disguised unemployment found?**

(a) Industries                   (b) Agriculture

(c) Mining                         (d) Fisherise

**Q.29. What is the aim of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan?**

(a)          To provide elementary education to women

(b)         To provide elementary education to the rural poor

(c)          To provide elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 years

(d)         To provide elementary education to the urban poor

**Q.30.Which one from the following is related to the tertiary sector?**

(a) Agriculture                 (b) Forestry

(c) Mining                                      (d) Communication

**Q.31. Which one from the following is the most labour absorbing sector?**

(a) Agriculture                 (b) Fisheries

(c) Poultry farming                        (d) Mining

**Q.32. Which one is an economic activity in the following?**

(a) Work of Nurse at her home                               (b) Work of Doctor at their home

(c) Work of Teacher in the school                           (d) None of the above

**Q.33**. **Which one of the following is considered important to create a 'virtuous cycle' by the parents?**

(a) To sand their children to the school

(b) To provide goods food to their children

(c) To join their children in corporate schools

(d) To take care of the health and education of their children

**Q.34.**  **Infant mortality rate in 2001 was :**

(a) 85                                 (b) 70

(c) 75                                 (d) 35

**Q.35.**  **What is the life expectancy in India as per the census of 2000?**

(a) 72 years                      (b) 53 years

(c) 64 years                      (d) 80 years

**Q.36.**  **Tenth Plan endeavoured to increase enrolment in higher education from 6% to :**

(a) 7%                                (b) 9%

(c) 10%                              (d) 12%

**Q.37.**  **Decrease in IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) of a country signifies:**

(a) Increase in life expectancy                                 (b) Increase in GNP

(c) Economic development of a country                (d) Increase in number of colleges in a country

**Q.38. which one is odd in the following (with reference to population) :**

(a) Education                   (b) Medical Care

(c) Training                       (d) Computers

**Q.39. The number of females per thousand males refers to :**

(a) Sex Ratio                     (b) Literacy Rate

(c) Infant Mortality Rate (d) Birth Rate

**Key of MCQs**

**Q.1**(a), **2.**(a), **3.**(a),**4.**(d), **5.**(a), **6.**(b), **7**(c), **8**(d), **9**(c), **10.**(d),

**11.**(b), **12.**(d), **13.**(a), **14**(d), **15.**(b), **16.**(a), **17.**(d), **18.**(b), **19.**(b), **20.**(c),

**21.**(d), **22**(b), **23**(c), **24**(c), **25**(b), **26.**(a), **27.**(c), **28.**(b), **29.**(c), **30**(d),

**31.**(a), **32.**(c), **33**.(d), **34.**(c), **35.**(c) **36.**(b), **37**(a), **38**(d), **39.**(a)

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