

People as Resource

Q1. What do you understand by 'people as a resource'?

Answer: 'People as resources' is a term that refers to how a population can be an asset and not a liability. It is a way of referring to the working class of society in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. The population becomes human capital when invested as education and training. Education and health also help humans to create wealth for the economy. Thus, people as resources refer to the working population resulting in the development of society.

Q2. How is human resource different from other resources like land and physical Capital?

Answer: Human resources uses other resources such as land and physical capital to produce. Other resources may not be useful by themselves. This is why human resources are considered superior to other resources.

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

Answer: Education is the most important component of human resource development for the following reasons:

1. An educated human being can be considered an asset to the economy and not a liability.
2. Education can help a person to make better use of economic opportunities. It helps in increasing national income, cultural prosperity and efficiency of Government.
3. It increases personal productivity in terms of quality and quantity.
4. Because being educated can help a person's financial condition, it also develops consciousness towards society.
5. An educated person is also aware of health and hygiene, and this will ultimately result in better health of the people of a country.

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

Answer: Health plays an important role in human capital formation. A healthy person is more likely to realize his full potential and can become an asset to the economy.

An unhealthy person is less likely to realize his potential and can become a liability for the economy.

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

Answer: If a person is healthy, he can give better results in terms of his work life. The efficiency of a healthy person is higher than that of a healthy person. A healthy person may spend more time working than an unwell person. Therefore, health plays a very important role in a person's working life.

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

Answer: The various activities under primary, secondary and tertiary sector are as follows:

| Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector |
|--|------------------|--|
| Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry, farming, mining and quarrying | Manufacturing | Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism and insurance |

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

Answer: The activities that add value to national income are called economic activities. They can be divided into two types: market activities and non-market activities. Market activities include activities performed for salary or benefits, and non-market activities include production for self-consumption. Activities that do not add any value to the national income are called non-economic activities. Domestic housework is an example of non-economic activities.

Q8. Why are women employed in low paid work?

Answer: Women are paid less than most male men, and a major reason for this is the short education qualification of women. They are employed in areas that do not provide them with proper maternity leaves, childcare benefits and other provisions and are also responsible for managing household chores. Therefore, they are paid less salary than men. Skills are another reason why wages for women are lower than men. Despite equal physical exertion, men are considered more efficient than women. For these reasons, women are employed in low-paid work.

Q9. How will you explain the term unemployment?

Answer: Unemployment is a situation in which people who are able and willing to wage cannot get a job. There is unemployment in both rural and urban areas. In the case of the rural population, there is seasonal unemployment, and in urban areas there is educated unemployment.

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

Answer: Disguised unemployment: When more people are actually employed than required, the situation is called latent unemployment. For example, if eight people are engaged in an agricultural activity, but this work / activity actually requires the services of five people, then three persons are additional. If three out of eight people are withdrawn, the total output will remain unaffected.

Seasonal unemployment: Seasonal unemployment occurs when people are able to find jobs only during certain months of the year. For example, agricultural labourers work only during the busy season, ie, sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing. This is due to the seasonal character of agriculture in India.

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

Answer: Educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon in India. Youth with matric, bachelors and master's degrees do not get jobs in India. This is because the education system in India makes anyone over 18 years of age eligible to work. This leaves the youth unskilled and ultimately unemployed. It is important that a person not only has a degree, but must also be skilled enough to get a job.

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

Answer: There are three types of activities in which the employment sector is divided: the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector. The largest part of India's population is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood, yet there is a huge scope of disguised unemployment in the agricultural sector. Manufacturing sector, therefore, is a secondary activity where due to increase in number of industries, maximum number of population can be employed.

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

Answer: Some measures can be taken in the education system to reduce the problem of educated unemployed, which are as follows:

1. Make education more career-oriented at the secondary level, which will turn off not only education but also individuals with the necessary skills to achieve successful employment.
2. A person should be able to choose subjects that suit his abilities.

New subjects and fields of study should be introduced at the school level, which can be made a career in the future. This will give students an opportunity to plan their future options at the school level itself.

Q14. Can you imagine some village which initially had no job opportunities but later came up with many?

Answer: Students must answer this question based on their own experience.

Q15. Which capital would you consider the best — land, labour, physical capital and human capital? Why?

Answer: Human capital uses other resources such as land, labour, and physical capital to produce. The other resources cannot become useful on their own. Hence, human capital may well be considered the best among all the resources.

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