

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

Ans. People as a resource is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. People as a resource are the positive side of a large population that is often overlooked.

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

Ans. But human resource (human capital) is superior to land and physical capital. Human resource can make use of land and physical capital. Land and physical capital cannot become useful on its own. It is the human resource that develops technology.

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

Ans.

- (i) Education is the most important component of human resource development.
- (ii) It implies ability of people to read, write and understand.
- (iii) Trained labour is the foundation of economic development. Education improves upon the level of understanding.
- (iv) It adds to the quality of a labour. It enhances the total productivity of a labour. Total productivity adds to the growth of the economy. This in turn pays an individual through salary or some other form of his choice.
- (v) It increases labour productivity. It promotes science and technology.

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

Ans.

- (i) **Primary sector** : Agriculture is the most important and the largest activity performed under primary sector. The other activities include forestry, fishing, poultry, Animal Husbandary, Dairy etc.
- (ii) **Secondary sector** : This is the sector where manufacturing work is done. It includes activities like industries, mining, quarrying, construction etc.
- (iii) **Tertiary sector** : This sector is also called as the service sector. It includes activities like Transport, Banking, Insurance, Tourism, Health etc.

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

Ans.

- (i) The activities in this sector result in the production of goods and services.
- (ii) These activities add value to the national income.

- (iii) These activities are called economic activities.
- (iv) Economic activities have two parts market activities and non-market activities.
- (v) Non-economic activities are those activities which have no concern with money.
- (vi) They are performed either out of pleasure or out of love and affection.

6. Why are women employed in low paid work?

- Ans.**
- (i) Education and skills are the major determinants of earning of an individual.
 - (ii) A majority of women have meagre education and low skill formation. Hence they are paid low compared to men.
 - (iii) Skill is another essential factor for any highly paid job, but women are generally unskilled and hence they are employed in low paid jobs.
 - (iv) High paid jobs requires physical strength and long hours of working but women are physically weak and they cannot engage themselves in long hours of working due to social constraint. Hence women are employed in low paid work.

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

- Ans.**
- (i) In urban areas educated unemployment has become common phenomena.
 - (ii) Many youths with matriculation, graduation and post graduation degrees are not able to find job.
 - (iii) A study showed that unemployment of graduate and post graduate has increased faster than among matriculates.
 - (iv) A paradoxical man power situation is witnessed as surplus of man power in certain categories co-exist with shortage of man power in others. There is unemployment among technically qualified persons on one hand while there is a dearth of technical skills required for economic growth.