

Chapter- 2

PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

Sub-Topic Name: Population as an asset for the economy rather than a liability

Level-1**1 Mark Questions****Easy-Very Short Answers**

1. Investment in human capital is expenditure on
 - (a) Education
 - (b) Medical care
 - (c) Training
 - (d) All of the above
2. People as a resource refers to the
 - (a) Health skill
 - (b) Educational skill
 - (c) Productivity skill
 - (d) All of the above
3. Which one of the following is considered important to create a 'virtuous cycle' by the parents?
 - (a) To send 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
4. Which one is odd in the following (with reference to population?)

(a) Education

(b) Training

(c) Healthcare

(d) Computer

5. Investment in human capital can be made through

(a) Education

(b) Training

(c) Medical care

(d) All the three

6. What is India's position in scientific and technical manpower in the world?

(a) First

(b) second

(c) third

(d) fourth

7. What are people as resource?

8. What is the positive side of large population?

9. When does population become human capital?

10. How can investment be made in humans?

11. How does the society benefit from investment made in human?

12. How is human capital superior to other resources?

13. How illiterate parents create a vicious cycle for their children?

14. Define GDP and GNP.

15. Why do educated parents invest heavily in the education of their children?

Level-2

3 Marks Questions

Medium

16. Define Human capital and human capital formation. Name any two sources of human capital formation?
17. How are the children of educated parents are different from those of uneducated ones?
18. Which capital would you consider the best- land, labor, physical capital and human capital? Why?
19. Why do educated parents invest more heavily on their children's education? Give three reasons.
20. What does a 'virtuous cycle' created by the educated parents mean? Explain.

Level-3

5 Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

21. How can a large population be turned into a productive asset? Explain.
22. Give examples to prove that population is an asset for the economy rather than a liability.
23. 'Illiterate and unhealthy population are a liability for the economy'. Justify the statement with suitable examples.

Sub-Topic Name: Story of Sakal and Story of vilas (Case study), Economic activities by men and women

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

24. ----- sector is the one which support the primary and secondary sectors.
25. The activities which harvest or extract natural products from the natural resources are classified in ----- sector.
26. Govind works as Human Resource Manager in a bank. Which sector of the economy does he work in?
27. Sprinkling crops with insecticide is an activity of which sector?
28. Construction is an activity of which sector?
29. Which is the labor absorbing sector of economy/

30. Banking is included in which sector of activity?
31. Begging is which category of activity?
32. Is drinking tea from the tea stall in the market a non-economic activity?
33. In which category of activity will you place a social worker educating poor children for free?
34. Which of the following is included in the primary sector?
- (a) Manufacturing
 - (b) Tourism
 - (c) Forestry
 - (d) Communication
35. Which of the following is included in the tertiary sector?
- (a) Fishing
 - (b) Trade
 - (c) Mining
 - (d) Health
36. Which of the following is included in the secondary sector?
- (a) Poultry farming
 - (b) Manufacturing
 - (c) Transport
 - (d) Quarrying
37. Which one from the following is the most labor absorbing sector?
- (a) Agriculture
 - (b) Fisheries
 - (c) Poultry farming
 - (d) Mining
38. Which one from the following is include in Secondary sector includes
- (a) trade
 - (b) marketing
 - (c) manufacturing
 - (d) education
39. Activities like agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming and mining are part of _____.
40. Quarrying and manufacturing is included in the _____.
41. The activities that result in the production of goods and services and add value to the national income are called _____.
42. Economic activities are basically of two type's _____.
43. Activities which include production of goods or services, including government service and are performed for pay or profit are called _____.

44. Self-consumption is _____.

Level-2

3 Marks Questions

Medium

45. How have the various activities been classified into sector? Give one example from each sector.

46. Differentiate between market and non-market activities.

47. Differentiate between economic and non-economic activities.

48. Define economic activities. Highlight the two types of economic activities. (CBSE 2014)

49. What is an economic activity? What are various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector?

Level-3

5 Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

50. Explain the difference between economic activity and non-economic activity. Give two examples of each.

Sub-Topic Name: Quality of population - Education

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

51. 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

52. The quality of population depends on

- (a) literacy rate
- (b) health
- (c) skill
- (d) all the above

53. 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 above

54. 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

55. 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

56. Which age group of children does the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan aim to promote education?

(A) 6 to 10 years

(b) 5 to 3 years

(c) 6 to 14 years

(d) 7 to 12 years

57. Mention two factors on which quality of population depends.

58. Which factors decides the growth rate of a country?

59. How is education useful to an individual?

60. What are Navodaya Vidyalayas?

61. What do you know about Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

62. What is the main Aim of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

63. Why have mid-day meal scheme been launched by the government in the schools?

64. Why have vocational steams been developed?

Level-2

3 Marks Questions

Medium

65. What is the role of education in capital formation?

66. Why are women employed in low paid work?

67. On what factors the qualities of population depend? How does education enhance the quality of population? Explain.

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

69. Describe the policy of government on higher education as per 12th Five Year plan. (Any three point)

70. What is the importance of education?
71. What measures have been taken by the government to spread education and skills among boys and girls?
72. What are the measures taken by the government to improve literacy conditions in India?
73. How are the children of educated parents different from those of uneducated parents?
74. Give an account of educational achievements made in India so far.

Level-3

5 Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

75. How does Sarva Siksha Abhiyan help in improving elementary education in India?
76. Analyse the role of education in the formation of human capital formation.
77. Describe any five features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
78. Describe the policy of government on higher education as per 12th Five Year plan.
79. Why educated unemployed, a peculiar problem of India?
80. Can you suggest some measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployed?

Sub-Topic Name: HEALTH

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

81. When there is investment made in the form of education, training and medical care, the population becomes _____.
82. What do you mean by 'death rate'?
83. Our national policy aims at improving the _____.
84. What is Infant Mortality Rate?
85. How can infant mortality be reduced?
86. What does increase in longevity of life indicate?
87. What do you mean by "Birth Rate"?
88. Mention two things necessary for good health.
89. What is the aim of National Health policy of India?
90. How many medical colleges and dental colleges are in India?
91. Infant mortality rate is the death of a child under
- (a) One year
- (b) Three, year

(c) Two year

(d) Four year

92. The number of females per thousand males refers to:

(a) Sex Ratio

(b) Literacy Rate

(c) Infant Mortality Rate

(d) Birth Rate

93. 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

94 What is the expanded form of PHC

(a) Public Health Club

(b) Private Health Club

(c) Primary Health Centre

(d) None of these

95. 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

Level-2

3 Marks Questions

Medium

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

97. What part does health play in Individual's working life?

98. Mention any three features of national Health Policy.

99. What is the health status of the population in India?

100. Why is health of people a matter of major concern for the Indian government?

101. What is the significance of health in an economy? State any two provisions of the National Health Policy of India.

102. Why will a firm not like to employ a worker with ill-health? How does it affect the working environment?

Level-3

5 Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

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

104. Why will a firm not like to employ a worker with ill-health? How does it affect the working environment?

Sub-Topic Name: Unemployment, Types of unemployment, Disadvantage of unemployment

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

105. What do you mean by the term unemployment?

106. How does a rural area differ from urban areas in terms of unemployment?

107. What is meant by seasonal unemployment?

108. What is the disguised unemployment?

109. What is the educated unemployment?

110. Mention two consequences of unemployment.

111. "Unemployment rate is low in India". Why?

112. Is it correct that disguised unemployment is very common in urban areas?

113. What is the age group of population which is treated as the workforce?

114. Unemployment wastes what resources?

115. 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

116. 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

117. Where is Seasonal unemployment found

(a) urban areas

(b) rural areas

(c) in remote areas

(d) both in rural and urban areas

Level-2

3 Marks Questions

Medium

118. Why does unemployment have a detrimental effect on the overall growth of an economy?

119. Differentiate between seasonal unemployment and disguised unemployment.

120. How will you explain the term unemployment?

Level-3

5 Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

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

122. Define unemployment. Describe any four consequences of unemployment.

123. What do you mean by unemployment? Why does unemployment have a detrimental effect on the overall growth of an economy?

124. "Unemployment leads to low income and low savings and hence low demand and low production. This is the identification of a depressed economy." Support the statement with arguments.

125. Define unemployment. Describe the disguised unemployment with an example.

