

Chapter- 2

PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

WORKSHEET

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

1. Investment in human capital can be made through
 - (a) Education
 - (b) Training
 - (c) Medical care
 - (d) All the three
2. What is the positive side of large population?
3. Why do educated parents invest heavily in the education of their children?
4. When does population become human capital?
5. Define Human capital and human capital formation. Name any two sources of human capital formation?
6. Why do educated parents invest more heavily on their children's education? Give three reasons.
7. How can a large population be *turned* into a *productive* asset? Explain. (5)
8. . Define Human capital and human capital formation. Name any two sources of human capital formation? (3)

Sub Topic- Economic activities by men and women

9. ----- sector is the one which support the primary and secondary sectors.
10. The activities which harvest or extract natural products from the natural resources are classified in ----- sector.
- 10.** Which of the following is included in the tertiary sector?
- (a) Fishing
 - (b) Trade
 - (c) Mining
 - (d) Health
- 11.** Which one from the following is include in Secondary sector includes
- (a) trade
 - (b) marketing
 - (c) manufacturing
 - (d) education
- 12.** Economic activities are basically of two type's _____.
- 13.** Banking is included in which sector of activity?
- 14.** Is drinking tea from the tea stall in the market a non-economic activity?
- 15.** How have the various activities been classified into sector? Give one example from each sector.(3)
- 16.** Define economic activities. Highlight the two types of economic activities. (CBSE 2014)(3)

Sub-Topic Name: Quality of population – Education

- 17.** Which factors decides the growth rate of a country?
- 18.** 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

19. 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
20. Why are women employed in low paid work?(3)
21. What is the role of education in capital formation? (3)
22. Describe any five features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. (5)

Sub-Topic Name: HEALTH

23. What do you mean by 'death rate'?
24. How can infant mortality be reduced?
25. What is the aim of National Health policy of India?
26. 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
27. What is the expended form of PHC
(a) Public Health Club
(b) Private Health Club
(c) Primary Health Centre
(d) None of these
28. What is the role of health in human capital formation? (3)
29. What part does health play in Individual's working life? (3)
30. Why will a firm not like to employ a worker with ill-health? How does it affect the working environment? (5)

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

31. How does a rural area differ from urban areas in terms of unemployment?
32. What is meant by seasonal unemployment?
33. What is the disguised unemployment?
34. What is the educated unemployment?
- 35. Where is Seasonal unemployment found**
- (a) urban areas
 - (b) rural areas
 - (c) in remote areas
 - (d) both in rural and urban areas
- 36. Why does unemployment have a detrimental effect on the overall growth of an economy?**
(3)
- 37. Differentiate between seasonal unemployment and disguised unemployment. (3)**
- 38. Can you imagine some village which initially had no job opportunities but later came up with many?**
- 39. Define unemployment. Describe any four consequences of unemployment.**

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