



ECONOMICS

BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION

ECONOMICS (HINGLISH)

PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why is literacy rate low among the females?

A. Lack of equal education opportunities

B. Lack of infrastructure

C. Lack of income

D. None of these

Answer: A



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2. In which state was the literacy rate highest as per 2001 study?

A. Kerala

B. Madhya Pradesh

C. Bihar

D. All of these

Answer: A



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

A. Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan

B. Mid-day meal

C. Navodaya Vidyalaya

D. Sainik School

Answer: A



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4. Which of the following is an economic activity?

- A. A teacher teaching his son
- B. Recitation among friends
- C. Teacher teaching in classroom
- D. All of these

Answer: C



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5. Which of the following is non-economic activity?

- A. Mother doing household work
- B. Washerman washes cloth of people
- C. Chef cooking food in hotel
- D. All of these

Answer: A



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6. Tertiary sector is called:

- A. Primary sector

B. Service sector

C. Manufacturing sector

D. All of these

Answer: B



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7. The largest number of people in India are engaged in:

A. Primary sector

B. Secondary sector

C. Service sector

D. All of these

Answer: A



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8. Excess population is considered as a burden for an economy but they can become human capital if there is investment made in the form of:

A. Educational and health

B. Hospitals and schools

C. Education, training and medical care

D. None of these

Answer: C



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9. Self-consumption is:

A. Non-economic activity

- B. Economic activity
- C. Production activity
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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10. Secondary sector includes:

- A. Manufacturing
- B. Forestry

C. Trade

D. Farming

Answer: A



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11. Investment in human capital is expenditure

on:

A. Infrastructure

B. Agriculture

C. Education

D. None of these

Answer: C



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12. The scheme for establishment of residential schools to impart to talented children from rural areas is:

A. Navodaya Vidyalaya

B. Netarhat schools

C. Sainik schools

D. All of these

Answer: A



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Fill In The Blanks

1. Agriculture is the mostabsorbing sector of the economy.



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2. Sex ratio is the number ofper thousand males.



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3. Full form of IMR is



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4. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh haveout of 381 medical colleges.



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5.in human capital yields a return just like investment in physical capital.



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6.is included in the secondary sector.



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7.activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs.



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True False

1. Unemployment is a situation when people who are willing to work but not getting any

job.



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2. Disguised unemployment is most found in rural area.



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3. The unemployment of graduate and post-graduate has increased faster than matriculates.



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Match The Columns

Column A	Column B
(i) Non-market activities	(a) transport, health, education
(ii) Literacy rate	(b) average number of years that a person is expected to live
(iii) Tertiary sector	(c) production for self-consumption
(iv) Life expectancy	(d) percentage of people who can read or write

1.



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Correct And Rewrite

1. 'People as Resource' is a way of referring to a country's nonworking people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities.



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2. Investment in fixed capital (through education, training, medical care) yields a return just like investment in physical capital.



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3. Unemployment in this sector is characterised by irregular and low income.



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4. Due to historical and economic reasons there is a division of labour between men and women in the family.



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1. Assertion (A) : Education helps individual to make better use of the economic opportunities available before him.

Reason (R) : Employment in this sector is characterised by irregular and low income. In this sector, there is an absence of basic facilities like maternity leave, childcare and other social security systems.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true and R is false

D. A is false and R is true

Answer: B



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2. Assertion (A) : 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.

Reason (R) : The quality of the population ultimately decides the growth rate of the country. Literate and healthy population are an asset.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true and R is false

D. A is false and R is true

Answer: A



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3. Assertion (A) : Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year.

Reason (R) : People dependant upon fishing usually face such kind of problem.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true and R is false

D. A is false and R is true

Answer: C



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4. Assertion (A) : Unemployment tends to decrease economic overload.

Reason (R) : The dependence of the unemployment on the working population increases.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true and R is false

D. A is false and R is true

Answer: D



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5. Assertion (A) : In case of India, statistically, the unemployment rate is low.

Reason (R) : A large number of people represented with low income and productivity are counted as employed.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true and R is false

D. A is false and R is true

Answer: B



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Very Short Answer Questions

1. How does population become human capital?



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2. What does 'People as a Resource' mean?



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3. How is human capital superior to other resources?



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4. How is a vicious cycle created by illiterate parents for their children?



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5. What are economic activities?



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6. How is division of labours made between men and women in the family?



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7. Is women's work an economic activity?



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8. What are the major determinants of earnings?



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9. What are unorganised sectors?



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10. What kinds of jobs attract women in organised sector?



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11. In which other sectors have women with high education and skill entered?



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12. On what factors the quality of population depends?



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13. Has the literacy rates of population increased since 1951?



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14. Why literacy rate is high among males of India?



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15. What do you know about 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'?



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16. Why was mid-day meal scheme launched by government in the schools?



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17. What is the strategy of eleventh plan for education and literacy?



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18. What is the national policy of India for health?



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19. What is the status of 'unemployment'?



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20. What kind of unemployment take place?



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21. When does seasonal unemployment take place?



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22. Who are educated unemployed?



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23. What is the result of unemployment in a country?



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24. Which capital would you consider the best-land, labour, physical capital or human capital?



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Short Answer Questions

1. What is 'human capital formation'?



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2. How can investment be made in human capital?



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3. Classify various activities on the basis of its economic benefit?



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4. What are Market Activities?



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



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6. What is the role education in human capital formation?



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7. How does investment in human capital yield a return just like investment in physical capital?



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



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9. Is it true that educated parents invest more heavily on their children's education and why?



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10. What is the role of health in the working life of an individual?



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11. What are the differences between Market and Non-market activities?



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12. How do educated women earn at par with their male counterparts?



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13. What is India's national policy for health?



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14. Explain the term 'unemployment' in the context of India.



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15. Why are people of a country referred as resource?



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16. Is large population considered a liability rather than an asset?



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17. What is the present employment scenario in the three sectors?



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18. What does 'human capital' stand for?





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



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20. What does quality of population imply?



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[Long Answer Questions](#)

1. What do you know about 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'?



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2. How does seasonal unemployment occur?



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3. Do you think that people appear employed in disguised unemployment?



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4. What was the Tenth Plan endeavour to increase the enrollment in higher education?



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5. What kind of unemployment exists in urban areas?



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6. How can you prove statistically that the unemployment rate is low in India?



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7. "The employment structure is characterised by self-employment in primary sector." Explain.



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8. Describe the policy of government in the field of education.



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9. Health is wealth', is it true? Describe the role played by health in the individual's working life.



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1. How is the investment in human capital similar to investment in physical capital?



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2. "Investment in human resource via education and health can give high rates of return in future." Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.



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3. "Japan has scarcity of natural resources yet it is a developed and rich country." Describe briefly three steps that helped Japan to become a developed country.



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4. "Illiterate and unhealthy population are a liability for the economy." Justify the statement with suitable examples.



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5. On what factors does the quality of population depend on?



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6. Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy.' Justify the statement.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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8. Why are women employment is low paid work?

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9. How will you explain the term unemployment?

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



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11. What is the educated unemployment, a peculiar problem of India?



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



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



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14. Which capital would you consider the best-land, labour, physical capital or human capital?

Why?



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Source Based Question

1. Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource. People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability. There is a

feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth. People do not have enough money to support their family. Inability of educated people who are willing to work to find gainful employment implies a great social waste. Unemployment tends to increase economic overload. The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases. The quality of life of an individual as well as society is adversely affected. 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.

Hence, unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy. It also wastes the resource, which could have been gainfully employed. If people cannot be used as a resource, they naturally appear as a liability to the economy.

Why is unemployment considered a waste of power?



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2. Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource. People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability. There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth. People do not have enough money to support their family. Inability of educated people who are willing to work to find gainful employment implies a great social waste. Unemployment tends to increase economic overload. The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases. The quality of life of an individual as

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How is quality of life of an individual as well as of society is adversely affected?



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3. Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource. People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability. There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth. People do not have enough money to support their family. Inability of educated people who are willing to work to find gainful employment implies a great social waste. Unemployment tends to increase economic overload. The dependence of the unemployment on the working population

increases. The quality of life of an individual as well as society is adversely affected. 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. Hence, unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy. It also wastes the resource, which could have been gainfully employed. If people cannot be used as a resource, they naturally appear as a liability to the economy.

If people are not used as source, what are they considered as?



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