

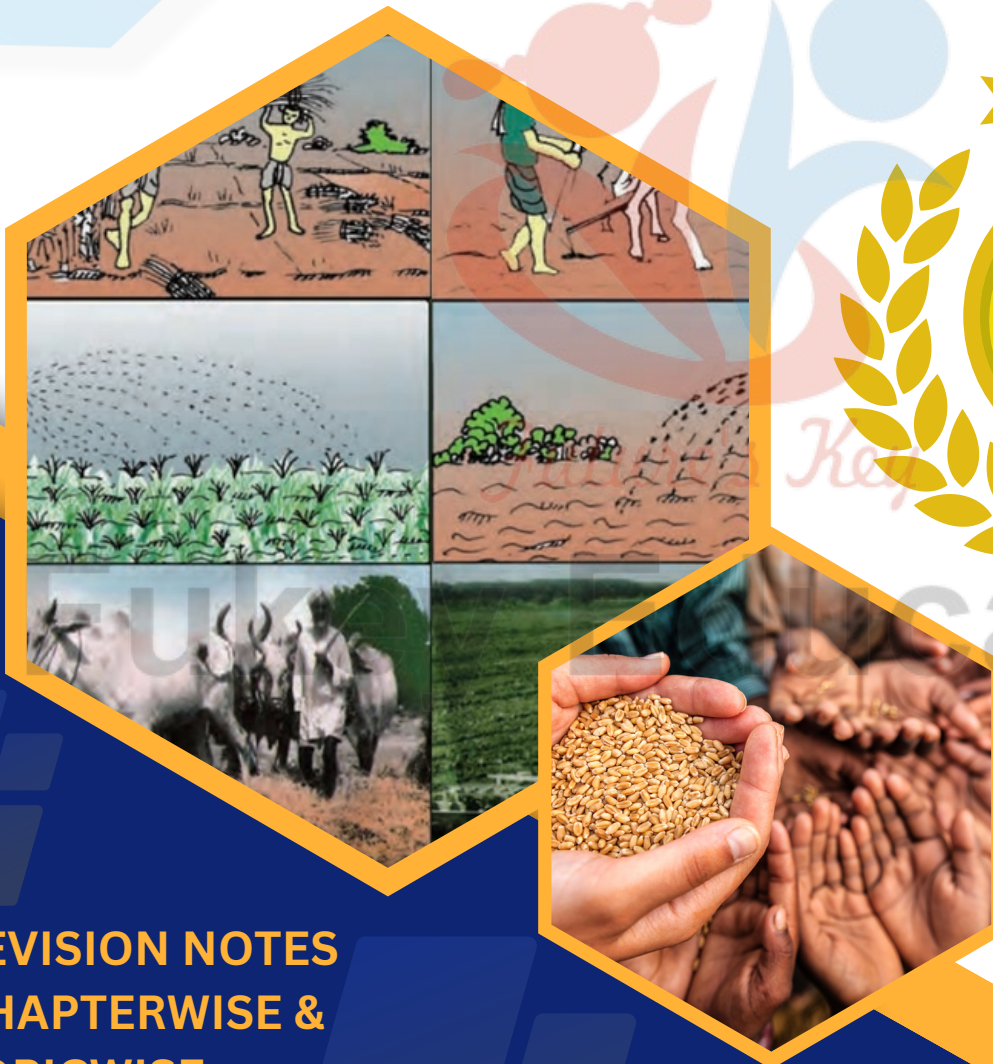


**NOTES**

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**(ECONOMICS)**

**PEOPLE AS RESOURCE**



**REVISION NOTES  
CHAPTERWISE &  
TOPICWISE**

## Chapter 2: People as Resource

### Concepts Covered:

1.	<b>Introduction</b>
2.	<b>Economic activities by Men and Women</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector</li> <li>➤ Division of labour between men and women</li> </ul>
3.	<b>Quality of Population</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Education               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sarva Siksha Abhiyan</li> <li>• 12th plan endeavoured to raise the country's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Health               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Step taken to improve the health condition of our population</li> <li>• Outcomes</li> <li>• Challenges</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
4.	<b>Unemployment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Seasonal unemployment</li> <li>➤ Disguised unemployment</li> <li>➤ Consequences of unemployment</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Mind Map</b> (Colourful & Interactive/ Complete All Concept Covered)
	<b>Practice Questions (All Topics Available)</b>

*Future's Key*

# Fukey Education

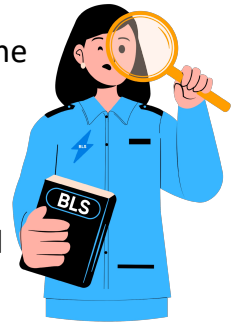
## INTRODUCTION

Population is an asset for the economy rather than a liability.

- Population becomes human capital when there is investment made in the form of education, training, and medical care.

### Human Capital

- Investment in human capital yields a return just like investment in physical capital.
- Developed Human Resource: Higher Income, advantages to society, superior to other resources [land, physical capital]



### Story of Sakal and Villas

Story of both Sakal and Vilas will help us to understand how investment in people can make them more productive.

- **Story of Sakal**

Sakal is a 12-year-old boy living in a village who helps his mother in various chores. He was forced to join the school. Later, his parents took a loan for his Vocational Computer Course. He was meritorious and interested in studies from the beginning. With great vigour and enthusiasm, he completed his course. After some time, he got a job in a private firm as a software developer. Sakal's great performance also got him promoted.

- **Story of Vilas**

Vilas was an eleven-year-old boy residing in the same village as Sakal. His father Mahesh was a fisherman, who passed away when he was only two years old. His mother Geeta sold fish to earn money to feed the family. Vilas' mother was the only one earning in the family.

Vilas is a patient of arthritis. His mother could not afford to take him to the doctor. He could not go to school either as he was also not interested in studies. After his mother fell sick Vilas was forced to sell fishes and earned only a meagre income.





### Conclusion

In these stories it was seen Sakal went to school and Vilas did not go. Sakal was physically strong and healthy. There was no need for him to visit the doctor frequently. Vilas was a patient of arthritis. He lacked the means to visit the doctor. Sakal acquired a degree in computer programming. Sakal found a job in a private firm while Vilas continued with the same work as his mother.

As in the case of Sakal, several years of education added to the quality of labour and enhanced his total productivity. Total productivity adds to the growth of the economy. In case of Vilas, there could not be any education or health care in the early part of his life, and he earned a meagre income.

Investment in human resource (via education and medical care) can give high rates of return in future.

### Two Situations

- Virtuous Cycle
- Vicious Cycle

Countries, like Japan, have invested in human resource. They did not have any natural resource. They have invested on people, especially in the field of education and health.

These people have made efficient use of other resources, like land and capital.

∴ Rich and Developed



## ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY MEN AND WOMEN

### Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector

- Economic activities are classified into three main sectors.



The activity in this sector results in the production of goods and services.

- Economic activities have two parts –**
  - Market Activity
  - Non-Market Activity



### Division of labour between men and women

- Women generally look after domestic chores and men work in the fields.
- Relate it with the story of Sakal and Vilas.

**Is there any difference.**

Education and skills are the major determinants of the earning of any individual in the market.

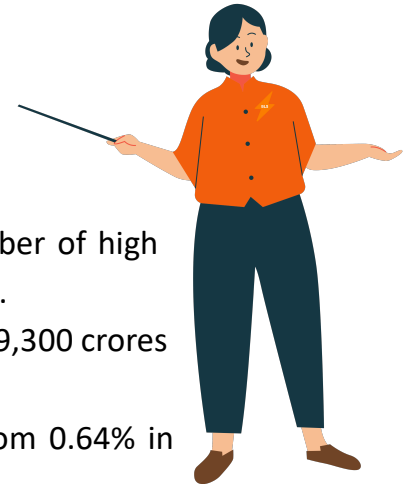
## QUALITY OF POPULATION

### Education

- The quality of population depends upon the literacy rate, health of a person. The quality of the population ultimately decides the growth rate of the country.
- Importance of education in improving the quality of population.

#### Relate it with the story of Sakal!

1. Providing universal access, retention, and quality in elementary education with a special emphasis on girls.
2. Establishment of schools like Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district.
3. Vocational streams have been developed to equip a large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills.
4. Increase in expenditure from Rs 151 crore in the first plan to Rs, 99,300 crores in the 1951–52.
5. The expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP rose from 0.64% in 1951–52 to 3.1% in 2019–20.

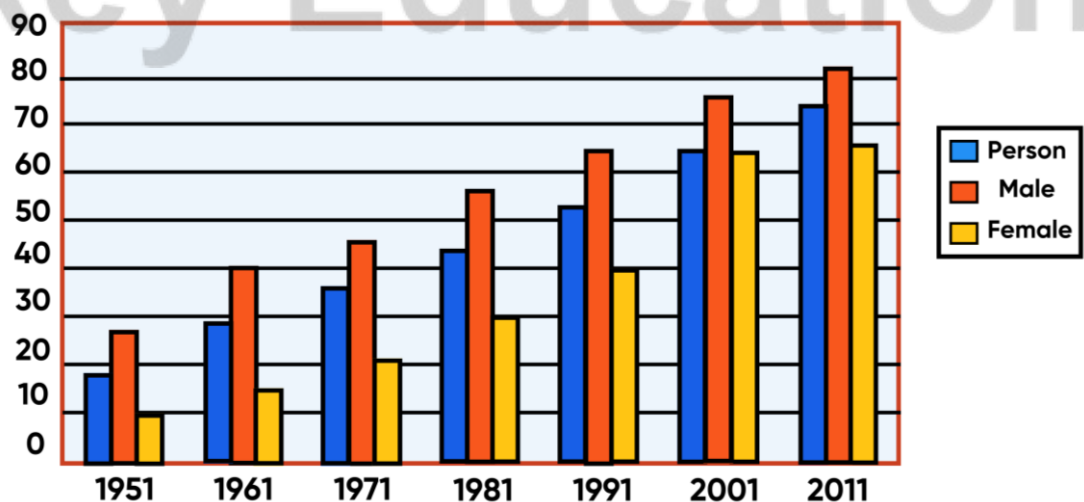


#### Outcomes

- The literacy rates have increased from 18% in 1951 to 85% in 2018.
- The primary school system has expanded to over 8.58 lakhs.

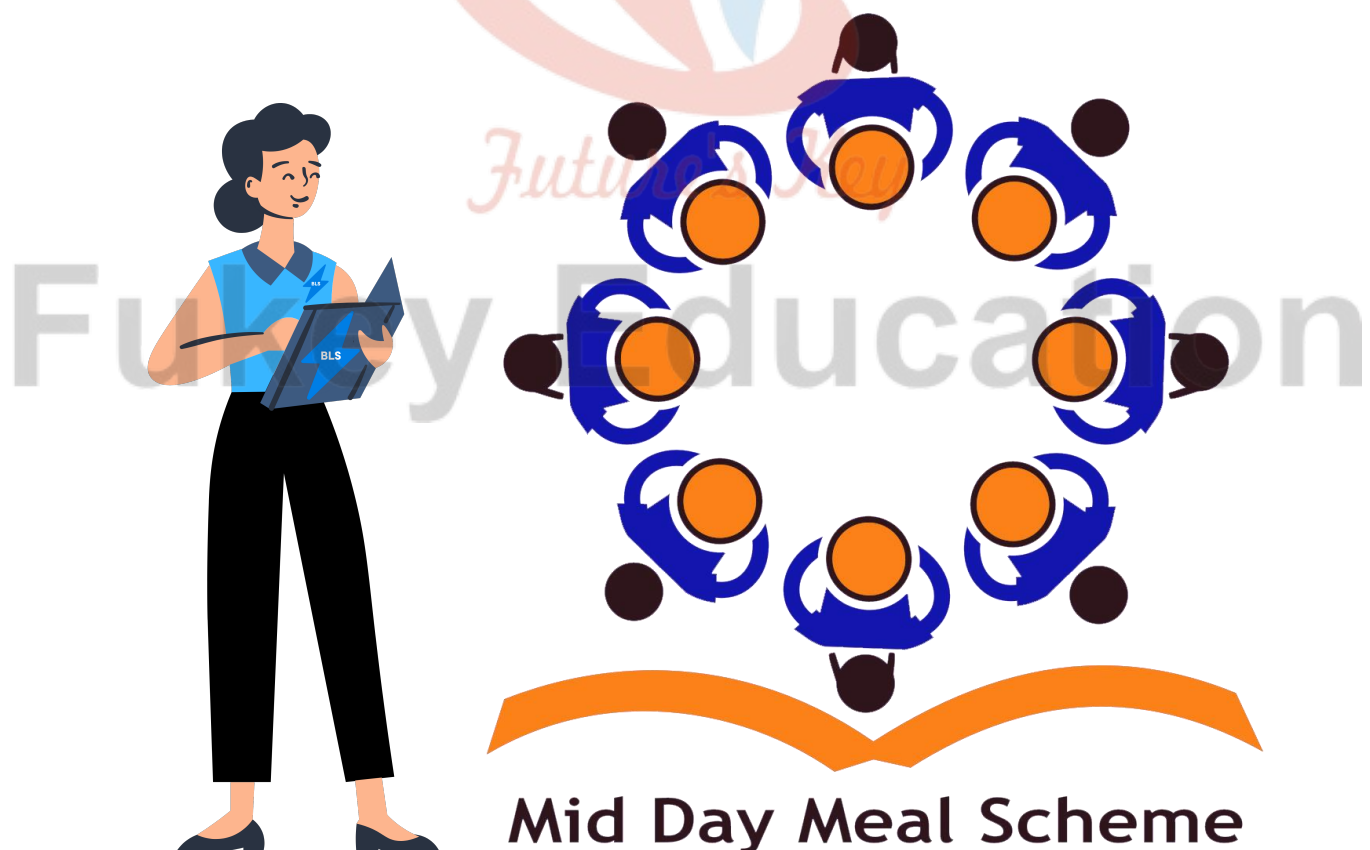
#### Challenges

- Vast difference in literacy is noticed across different sections of the population.
- Huge expansion of schools has been diluted by the poor quality of schooling and high dropout rates.



Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

- Step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 – 14 years by 2010.
- Initiative of the Central government, in partnership with the States, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalization of elementary education.
- Bridge courses and back to school camps have been initiated to increase the enrolment in elementary education.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme



**12th plan endeavoured to raise the country's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)**

- In higher education in the age group of 18 to 23 years to 27% by 2019-20 and to reach the target of 30% by 2020-21.
- The strategy focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of state-specific curriculum modification, vocation alisation and networking on the use of information technology.
- The plan also focuses on distance education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distance and IT education institutions.
- There has been a significant growth in the number of university and institutions of higher learning in specialised areas.





**Health**

- Need of the good health.
- Health is an indispensable basis for realizing one's well-being. Henceforth, improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the country.

**Good Health****Step taken to improve the health condition of our population**

Improving the accessibility of healthcare, family welfare and nutritional service with a special focus on the underprivileged segment.



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
H <sub>SC</sub> /PHC/CHC	182,709	184,359	185,933	187,505	189,784	1,78,548
 Dispensaries and Hospitals	29,715	29,957	30,044	31,641	31,733	31,986 (under Ayush Management)
 Beds Govt	675,799	754,724	6,34,879	710,761	713,986	818,396
 Registered Doctor in Medical Council	36,355	41,711	44,934	43,581	22,567 (registered allopathic doctor at PHCs)	29,799 (registered allopathic doctor at PHCs)
 Nursing Personnel (ANM+RN&RM+LHV)	2,621,981	2,639,229	2,778,248	2,878,182	2,966,375	12,01,393 (2020)

**Outcomes**

1. Increased the life expectancy to over 69.4 years in 2016.
2. Infant mortality rate (IMR) has come down from 147 in 1951 to 36 in 2020.
3. Crude birth rates have dropped to 20.0(2018).
4. Death rates to 6.2 within the same duration of time.

5. Increase in life expectancy and improvement in childcare.
6. Increase in longevity of life is an indicator of good quality of life, marked by self-confidence.
7. Protection of children from infection, ensuring the nutrition of both the mother and the child, and childcare.

### Challenges

1. There are many places in India which do not have even basic facilities.
2. Only 542 medical colleges in the country and 313 dental colleges.
3. Just four states, like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu have the maximum number of colleges.



# Fukey Education

## UNEMPLOYMENT

### Seasonal unemployment

- Let us start with the story of Sakal's family.
- Seasonal unemployment is when people who work in seasonal jobs become unemployed when demand for labour decreases.
- Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the available wages but cannot find jobs.
- The nature of unemployment differs in rural and urban area.

#### Rural area

- Seasonal unemployment.
- Disguised unemployment.

#### Urban area

Educated unemployment.

#### Problems of unemployment

- Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource. Asset for the economy turn into a liability. It implies a great social waste.
- Unemployment tends to increase economic overload.
- The quality of life of an individual as well as of society is adversely affected.
- Decline in its health status and rising withdrawal from the school system.
- Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy.



### Disguised unemployment

#### Case in India

- People appear to work throughout the year but in terms of their potential and income, it is not adequate for them.
- Disguised unemployment means that more people are engaged in a job which can be done with fewer people, normally seen in agriculture where the whole family is involved.
- Employment scenario in three sectors of economy.

#### Shift In the Sectors

- Primary
- Secondary



- Tertiary

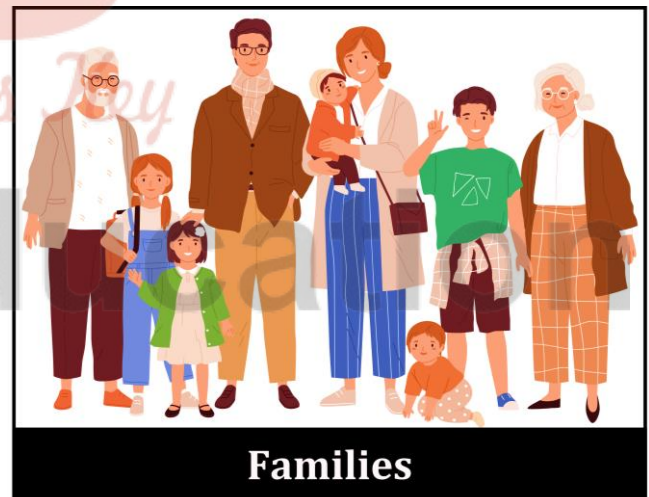
### Consequences of unemployment

#### Concluding Story

A story showing how people could become an asset for the economy.



- Self-reliant.
- Provided education to their children.
- Knowledge was used to improve the farming methods.
- More income, more opportunities, more employment.
- Economic development brought social development.
- Education to girls, they become self-reliant.





02

## PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

## MIND MAP

