

QB365

Important Questions - People as Resource

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) 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 **1**
 - (a) health and capital
 - (b) education, training and medical care
 - (c) skill and productive knowledge
 - (d) all of the above
- 2) Which one of the following is not an activity of primary sector? **1**
 - (a) Transport
 - (b) Forestry
 - (c) Mining
 - (d) Animal Husbandry
- 3) Which of the following is included in the secondary sector? **1**
 - (a) Tourism
 - (b) Agriculture
 - (c) Manufacturing
 - (d) Banking
- 4) Catching fish is a **1**
 - (a) Primary activity
 - (b) Secondary activity
 - (c) Tertiary activity
 - (d) Trade activity
- 5) 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' provides elementary education to all children in the age group of: **1**
 - (a) 5-10 years
 - (b) 6-10 years
 - (c) 10-15 years
 - (d) 6-14 years
- 6) Education contributes towards the growth of a society. It also enhances the: **1**
 - (a) National Income
 - (b) Cultural richness
 - (c) Efficiency of governance
 - (d) All the above
- 7) Which states in India have poor health indices and very few medical colleges? **1**
 - (a) Bihar, Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh
 - (c) Bihar, Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh
- 8) Vocational streams are developed by government for **1**
 - (a) High school
 - (b) Primary school
 - (c) Senior secondary school
 - (d) College level students
- 9) To encourage attendance and improve nutritional status Government has introduced the plan names: **1**
 - (a) Morning Meal
 - (b) Afternoon Meal
 - (c) Mid-day Meal
 - (d) Evening Meal
- 10) The workforce population of India includes people from the age group of: **1**
 - (a) 10-59 years
 - (b) 15-59 years
 - (c) 20-59 years
 - (d) 25-59 years

Section-B

- 11) Explain the role of education in human capital information. **2**
- 12) What part does health play in individual's working life? **2**
- 13) What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector? **2**
- 14) Can you suggest some measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployment? **2**

- 15) Can you imagine some village which initially had no job opportunities but later came up with many? 2
- 16) Why is human resource considered to be the best resource? Explain. 2
- 17) What are classification of human activities that add value to national income? 2
- 18) How does Sakal's mother and father reflect the division of labour? 2
- 19) Why will a firm not like to employ a worker having ill health? How does it affect the working environment? 2
- 20) What is meant by unemployment? How many types of unemployment is there? 2

Section-C

- 21) What is your projection about India's literacy rate in 2020? 4
- 22) What is the difference between working condition of educated and uneducated women? Mention any three of them. 4
- 23) What steps had been taken in 12th five year plan to increase higher education? 4
- 24) Evaluate the impact of unemployment on the growth of an economy. 4
- 25) Discuss employment scenario in India. 4

Section-A

- 1) (d) all of the above 1
- 2) (a) Transport 1
- 3) (a) Tourism 1
- 4) (a) Primary activity 1
- 5) (d) 6-14 years 1
- 6) (a) National Income 1
- 7) (c) Bihar, Uttar Pradesh 1
- 8) (a) High school 1
- 9) (c) Mid-day Meal 1
- 10) (b) 15-59 years 1

Section-B

- 11) 2
- (i) Importance of Education. Human resource refers to the population of a country and the efficiency, productivity, skill and far sightedness of its inhabitants.
- (ii) Education is an important factor for the development of human resource.
- Education-general, technical and medical improves the level of understanding.
 - It also adds to the capacity of human stock to produce more. It increases the mental efficiency of the people.
- (iii) Education can play an effective role in raising production from its low level. General and technical education develops efficiency among the labourers to use highly advanced techniques of production for the optimum use of the existing resources.
- (iv) Education builds healthy human capital to handle the pressure of challenging jobs.

- 12) Health plays crucial part in individual's working life: 2
- 1.It helps a person to fight illness.
 - 2.It creates well being of human life.
 - 3.It adds to the quality of life of an individual.
 - 4.It adds value to the human resources of the country.
- 13) 2
- Following activities are undertaken in the primary,secondary and tertiary sectors:
1. Primary Sector. Farming, mining, fishing, foresting, animal husbandry, flower cultivation etc.
 2. Secondary Sector. Construction work, manufacturing, tailoring, working in industry like working in match factory etc.
 3. Tertiary Sector. Banking, transportation, insurance, communication, financing, courier, astronaut etc.
- 14) 2
- Education, which claims to add to the productivity of the people proves to be curse,when these educated people do not find a job.The following measures are suggested to solve the problem of educated unemployment.
- 15) 2
- Yes, we can imagine some villages, which initially had no job opportunities but later came up with many.
- It was made possible by providing education to village people.
 - Educated people got absorbed in teaching profession.-Girls were trained in stitching and tailoring job emerged.
- The village boy qualified as agro-engineer, revolutionised the cultivation.It increased production and marketing for the surplus production also absorbed some people.All these jobs could be created by improving the quality of human resource.
- 16) 2
- Human resources are important for development as they contribute to the growth of the economy by taking up productive activities in the form of business, profession and employment.They also create demand in the economy which helps industry to grow and prosper.A well educated, healthy and disciplined human resource is more of an an asset for the economy than a liability.
- 17) 2
- 1.Primary Sector: It includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing , farming, mining and quarrying.
 - 2.Secondary Sector: It includes manufacturing activities like conversion of raw material to finished goods by use of human and physical resources.
 - 3.Tertiary Sector: It includes trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism etc.

18)

2

- (a) There is a division of labour due to historical and cultural reasons. Women generally look after domestic chores and men work in the fields.
- (b) Sakal's mother Sheela cooks food, cleans utensils, washes clothes, cleans the house and looks after her children. Sakal's father Buta cultivates field, sells the produce in the market and earns money for the family.
- (c) There is remuneration paid to Sheela for upbringing the family while Buta earns money to support his family.
- The household work done by women is not recognised in the National Income.

19)

2

The basic aim of a firm is to maximise profit. Any firm would not be induced to employ people who might not work efficiently as a healthy worker because of ill health. The health of a person helps him to realise his potential and the ability to fight illness.

An unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation indeed; health is an indispensable basis for realising one's wellbeing. It affects the working environment as the person is not able to work to his or her full potential.

20) Unemployment is a situation in which is willing to work at prevailing wages, but does not get any work.

2

In India, we have employment in rural and urban areas:

Rural employment

(i) Disguised unemployment

(ii) Seasonal unemployment

Urban unemployment

(i) Educated unemployment

(ii) Technical unemployment

Section-C

21)

4

India's literacy rate in 2011 stands at 74%, Government has taken several steps to increase this rate it is expected that by 2020, literacy rate should reach near about 90 per cent.

22)

4

- (a) (i) Educated women are aware of their rights and responsibilities which provides them an equal opportunity to grow and prosper with their male co-workers.
- (ii) Uneducated women are not aware of their rights and are exploited by the employer in terms of low wages and bad working conditions.
- (b) (i) Educated women generally earn more due to their education. They may be professors, doctors, teachers, etc.
- (ii) Uneducated women are generally skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers if they work.
- (c) Educated women are more presentable to demonstrate their job skills which is generally not available in uneducated women.

23)

4

- (a) The eleventh plan endeavoured to increase the enrolment in higher education of the 18 to 23 years age group to 15 % by 2011-12 and to 21% by twelfth plan.
- (b) The strategy focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of states-specific curriculum modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology.
- (c) The plan also focuses on distant education, convergence of formal, non-information, distant and IT education institutions.
- (d) Over the past fifty years, there has been a significant growth in the number of university and institutions of higher learning in specialised areas.

24)

4

The following are the impact of unemployment on the growth of an economy:

- (a) Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource.
- (b) People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability.
- (c) There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth.
- (d) People do not have enough money to support their family.
- (e) Inability to educated people who are willing to work to find gainful employment implies a great social waste.
- (f) Unemployment tends to increase economic overload.

Hence, unemployment has detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy.

25)

4

In case of India, unemployment scenario is as below.

- (a) Statistically, the unemployment rate is low in India.
- (b) A large number of people represented with low income and productivity are counted as employed. They appear to work throughout the year but in terms of their potential and income, it is not adequate for them.
- (c) Poor people cannot afford to sit idle. They tend to engage in any activity irrespective of its earning potential.
- (d) The employment structure is characterised by self-employment in the primary sector. The whole family contributes in the field even though not everybody is really needed.