

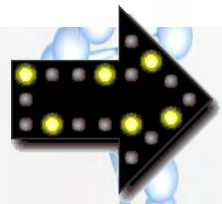
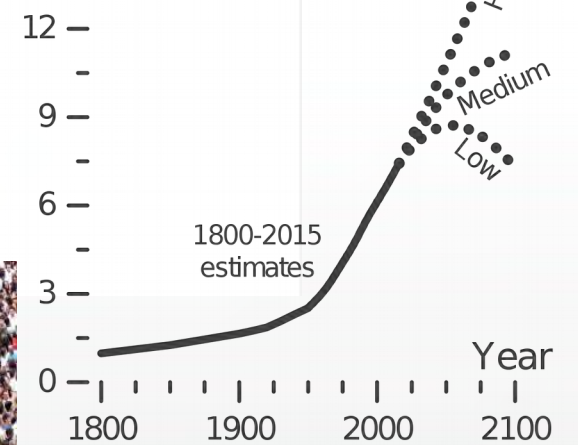
# Social Science II

## Standard X



## Human Resource Development in India

18 – World  
- Population  
in Billions  
- Data from UN



U C Vahid





Manpower is an important factor in making available the above mentioned goods and services. Therefore, human resource is necessary for the progress of any country.



Observe the pictures. Who all can be seen and what jobs are they engaged in? Which are the goods and services made available as a result of these efforts?

- Taxi driver
- Farmer
- 
- 

Arranges transportation  
Produces agricultural crops

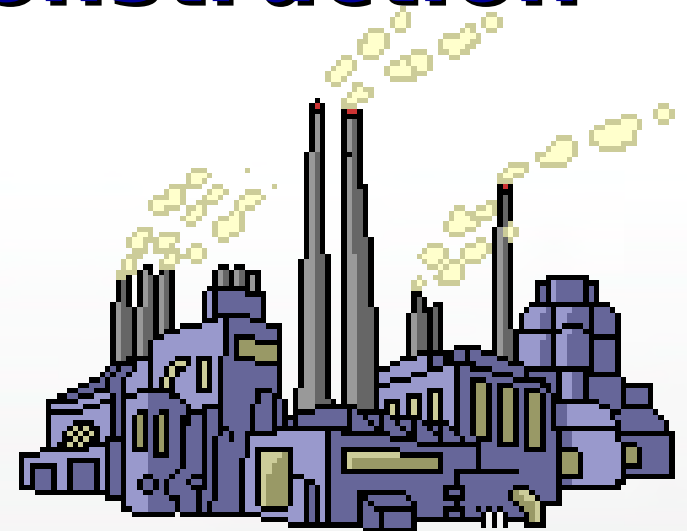


**Teacher = provide education**

**Doctor = treat patients**

**Lab technician = helps to ascertain diseases**

**Engineer = engage in construction work**



# Goods and Services



Goods	Services
Goods can be inventoried	Services cannot be inventoried
Can be patented	Cannot be patented
Can be readily displayed	Cannot be readily displayed
Pricing is easy	Pricing is difficult
Mass production is easy	Mass production is difficult
Goods can be returned or resold	Services cannot be returned or resold
It is easy to synchronize supply and demand	It is difficult to synchronize supply and demand

## Difference between Goods and Services

Goods	Services
A physical commodity	A process or activity
Tangible	Intangible
Homogenous	Heterogeneous
Production and distribution are separation from their consumption	Production, distribution and consumption are simultaneous processes
Can be stored	Cannot be stored
Transfer of ownership is possible	Transfer of ownership is not possible



G  
S  
T

**Human resource** refers to people who have the manpower which can be utilised in the production sector.

**How can human resource be developed?**

**Human resource development is the development of man's physical and mental abilities through education, health care, and training.**



**What is meant by human resource development?**  
**Development of physical and mental abilities of human beings through education, health care and training.**



# What are different levels of human resource development?

- Individuals take efforts to develop their own skills.
- Family creates an environment for the development of the potential of individuals.
- Various institutions and agencies provide facilities for education and training.
- Nation provides the necessary facilities for its people to develop their skills.



What facilities are provided by India for the development of human resource? Discuss.



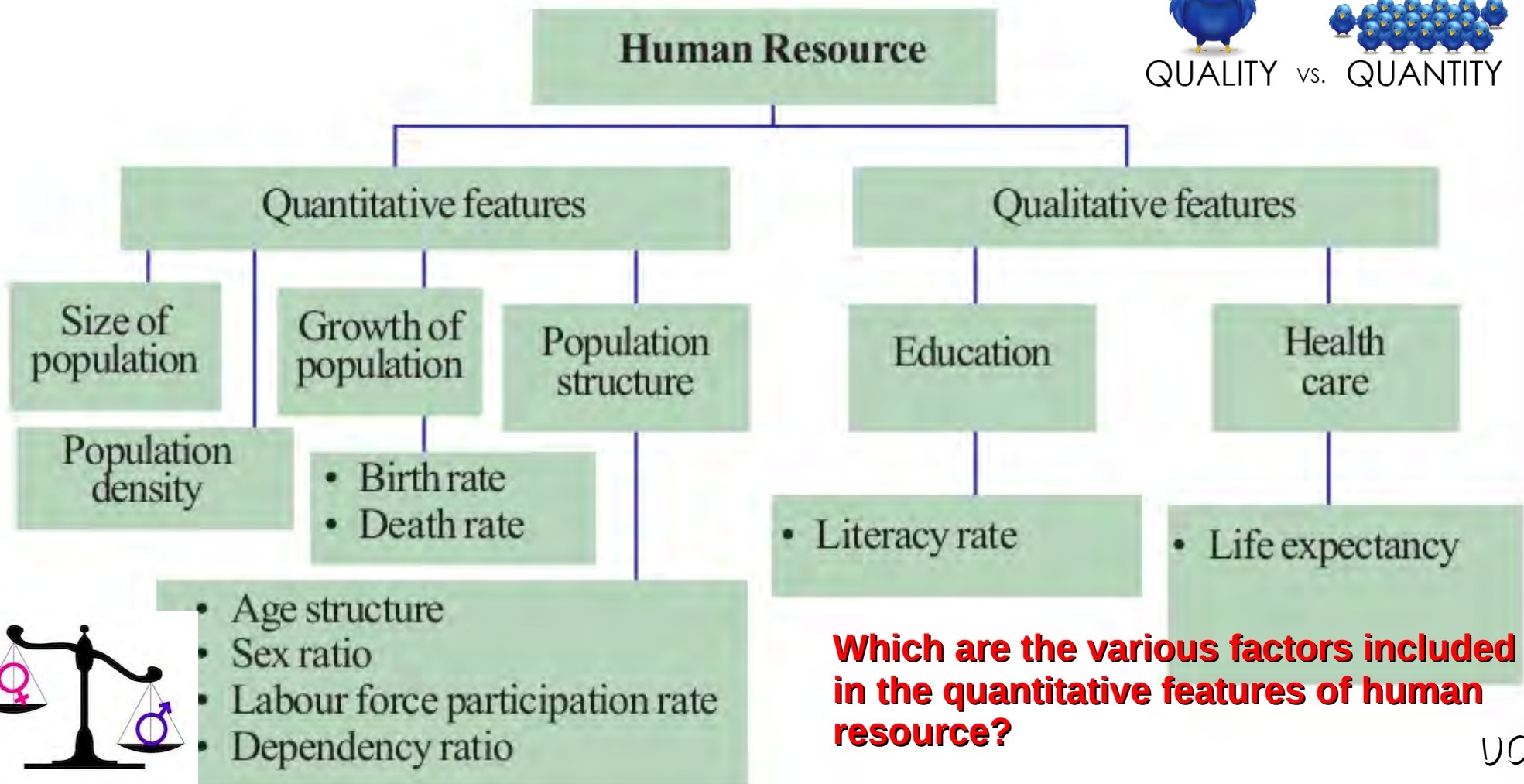
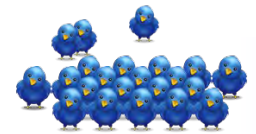


# Features of human resource

- **Human resource has quantitative as well as qualitative features.**



QUALITY vs. QUANTITY



**Which are the various factors included in the quantitative features of human resource?**



# Define the term size of population and Demography?

**Size of population** refers to the total number of people residing in a country at a particular time.

The branch of social science that analyses the population, the changes in its size, its structural aspects, etc is known as **demography**.



Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi- 110011  
<http://www.censusindia.gov.in>



## What is Census?

Every country collects information on the number of people in the country, their age, sex, socio - economic status, etc. and analyses these at specific intervals of time. This activity is known as population census.

## Who conduct the census activities in India?

In India, census activities are spearheaded by the Office of the Population Registrar General and Census Commissioner



2011



## Items of Information: NPR

1	Name of person	6	Sex	11	Present address of usual residence
2	Relationship to Head	7	Date of Birth	12	Duration of stay at present address
3	Father's Name	8	Marital Status	13	Permanent Residential Address

# Census in India

## Census

In 1872 the first Census was held in India.

Since then, Census in India held uninterruptedly.

The Census of India 2011 will be the 15th Census and the 7th after Independence.

- Census 2011 will mark a milestone as the National Population Register (NPR) will also be prepared





In India, population census is conducted once in ten years. The last census was conducted in 2011. Information related to the population were collected as on **1 March 2011**. According to this census there are **121.02 crore** people in India. Out of this, **58.65 crore** are females and **62.37 crore** are males.

	2001	2011	Difference	% Growth 2001-2011
Total persons	1,02,87,37,436	1,21,01,93,422	18,14,55,986	17.64
Males	53,22,23,090	62,37,24,248	9,15,01,158	17.19
Females	49,65,14,346	58,64,69,174	8,99,54,828	18.12

How often is the census conducted in India? Year  
**2011** When was the last census conducted?

Year	Population (in crores)
1951	36.11
1961	43.90
1971	54.82
1981	68.33
1991	84.64
2001	102.87
2011	121.02

### Why are population studies conducted?

Population studies help the government to quantitatively assess the different needs of the people and to plan activities and programmes accordingly.

- Informs the availability of human resource in a country.
- Depicts the extent of basic facilities required by the people.
- Quantifies the goods and services required.
- Determines the socio - economic development policies.





**Russia**

**Canada**

**USA**

**China**

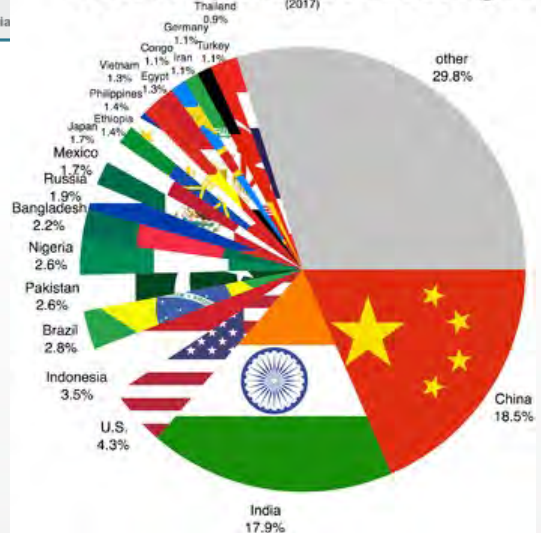


**Brazil**

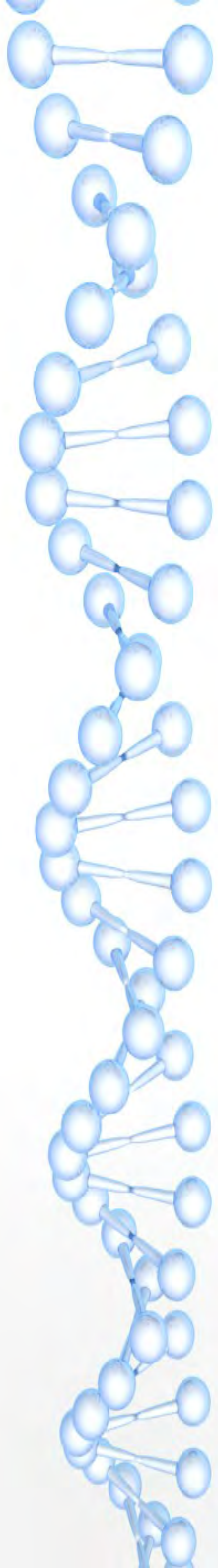
**Australia**

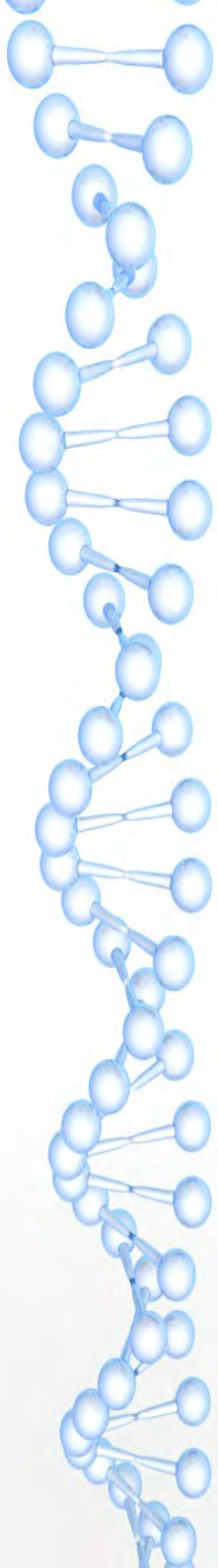
**India**

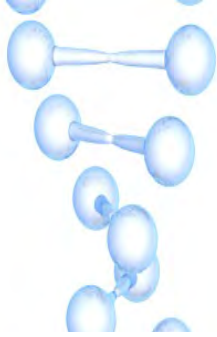
World Population Percentages (2017)



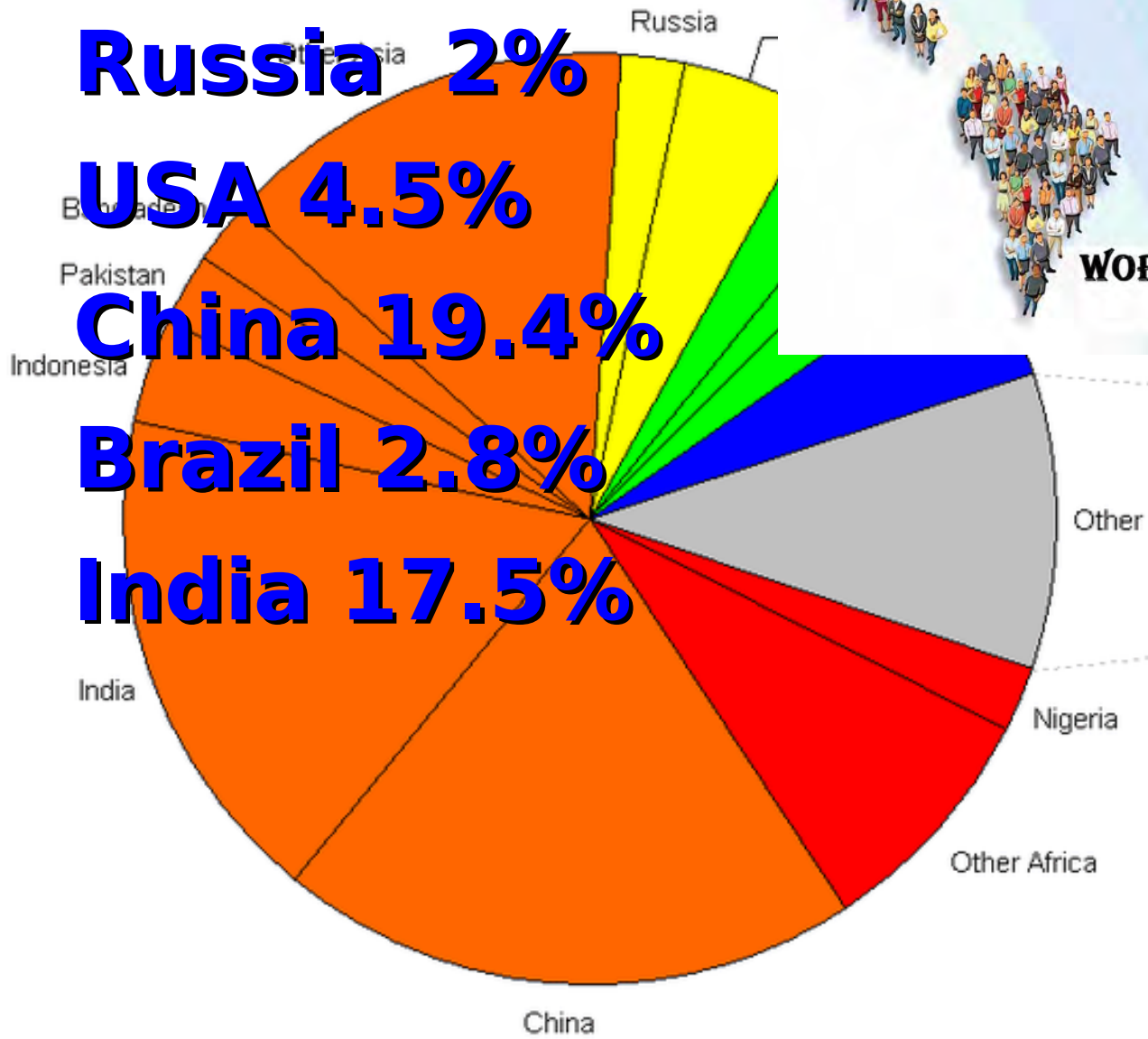
**Brazil**



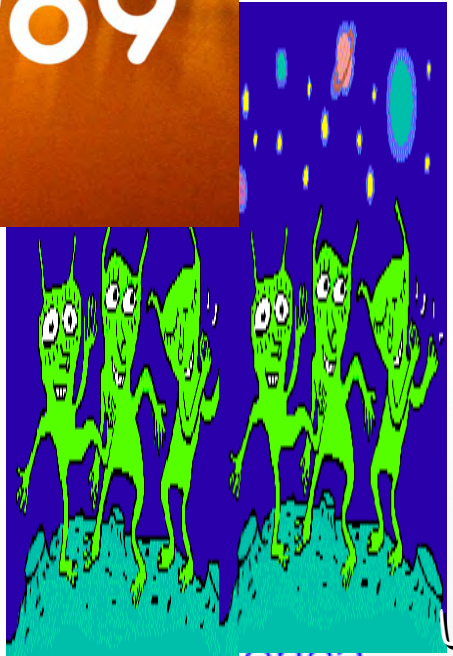




WORLD POPULATION DAY - JULY 11



1989







**According to the United Nations Organisation Report 2014, the world population is 724.4 crores. One in six person of the world population is an Indian. 17.5 percentage of the world population is in India. China ranks first in position with 19.4 percent and India ranks second. In terms of land area, India ranks seventh with only 2.4 percent.**



**India and China can play a major role in making human resource available. It has been proved by the experience of countries like the USA, Japan, and China that a nation can attain high economic development through better human resource development.**

**Countries that become successful in developing human resources has achieved greater high economic development. Evaluate with suitable examples.**



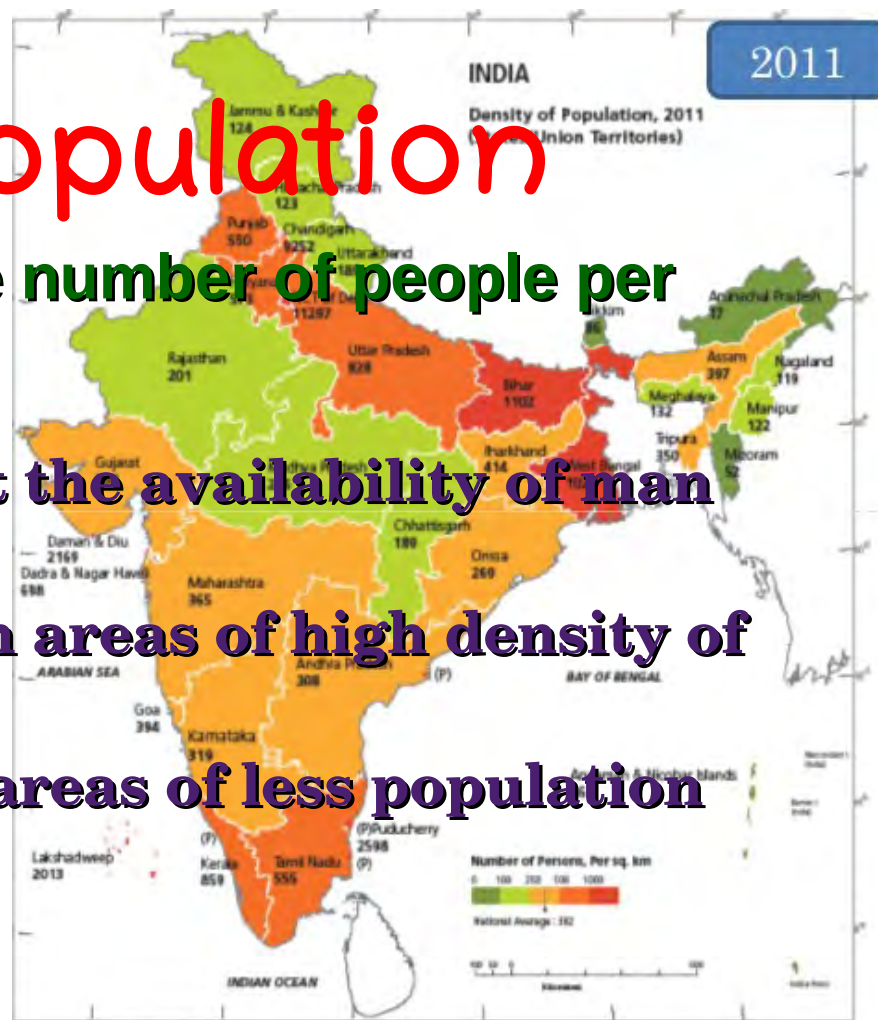
**July 11**  
**World Population Day**  
UNDP has declared 11 July as the World Population Day since 1989 and is observed. This day was selected because the world population reached 500 crore on July 11, 1987.

# population

Density of population refers to the number of people per square kilometre area.

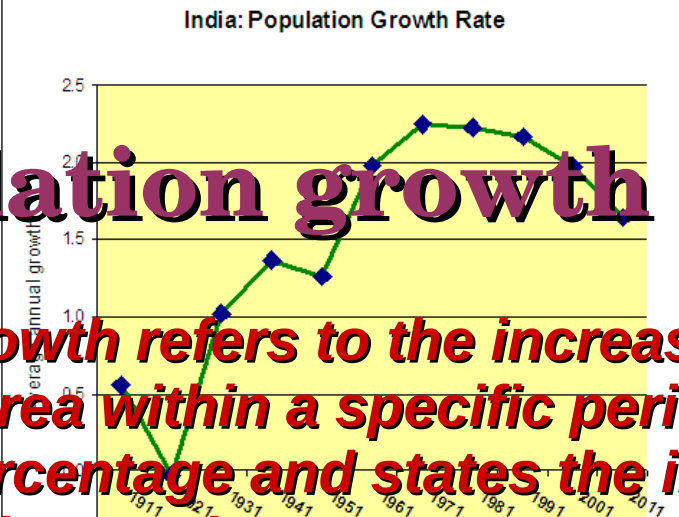
How does density of population affect the availability of manpower?

- Human resource availability more in areas of high density of population.
- \* Human resource availability less in areas of less population density.

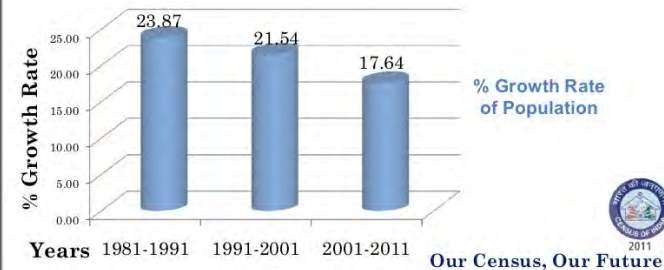


# Population growth rate in India

**Population growth refers to the increase in the number of people in an area within a specific period of time. It is indicated in terms of percentage and states the increase in a year as compared to the previous year.**



Year	Population (in crores)	Decadal growth rate (in percentage)
1951	36.11	13.31 (1941 - 51)
1961	43.90	21.64 (1951 - 61)
1971	54.82	24.80 (1961 - 71)
1981	68.33	24.66 (1971 - 81)
1991	84.64	23.87 (1981 - 91)
2001	102.87	21.54 (1991 - 2001)
2011	121.02	17.64 (2001 - 11)



Source : Census of India 2011 (Provisional)



- Which decade has marked the maximum population growth?
- From which year onwards is there a decrease in the population growth rate?
- How much decrease did the population growth rate record in the decade 2001-2011?



C33JUI

Year	Population (in crores)	Decadal growth rate (in percentage)
1951	36.11	13.31 (1941 - 51)
1961	43.90	21.64 (1951 - 61)
1971	54.82	24.80 (1961 - 71)
1981	68.33	24.66 (1971 - 81)
1991	84.64	23.87 (1981 - 91)
2001	102.87	21.54 (1991 - 2001)
2011	121.02	17.64 (2001 - 11)



© Can Stock Photo

**• Which decade has marked the maximum population growth?**

**1961-71 24.80%**

**• From which year onwards is there a decrease in the population growth rate?**

**1971- 81**

**• How much decrease did the population growth rate record in the Decade 2001-2011?**

**$21.54 - 17.64 = 3.9 \%$**



© Can Stock Photo

Year	Population (in crores)	Decade growth rate (in percentage)
1951	36.11	13.31 (1941 - 51)
1961	43.90	21.64 (1951 - 61)
1971	54.82	24.80 (1961 - 71)
1981	68.33	24.66 (1971 - 81)
1991	84.64	23.87 (1981 - 91)
2001	102.87	21.54 (1991 - 2001)
2011	121.02	17.64 (2001 - 11)

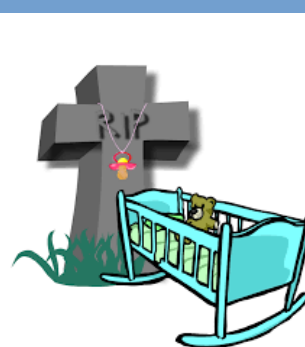
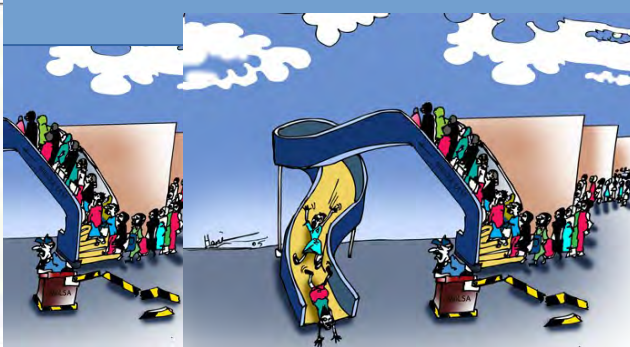
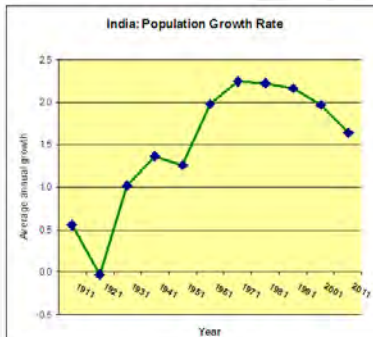


- Which year has decrease in population growth rate?
- Which years have increase in population growth rate?
- What might be the reasons for this?

Score : 4, Time : 4 Minutes

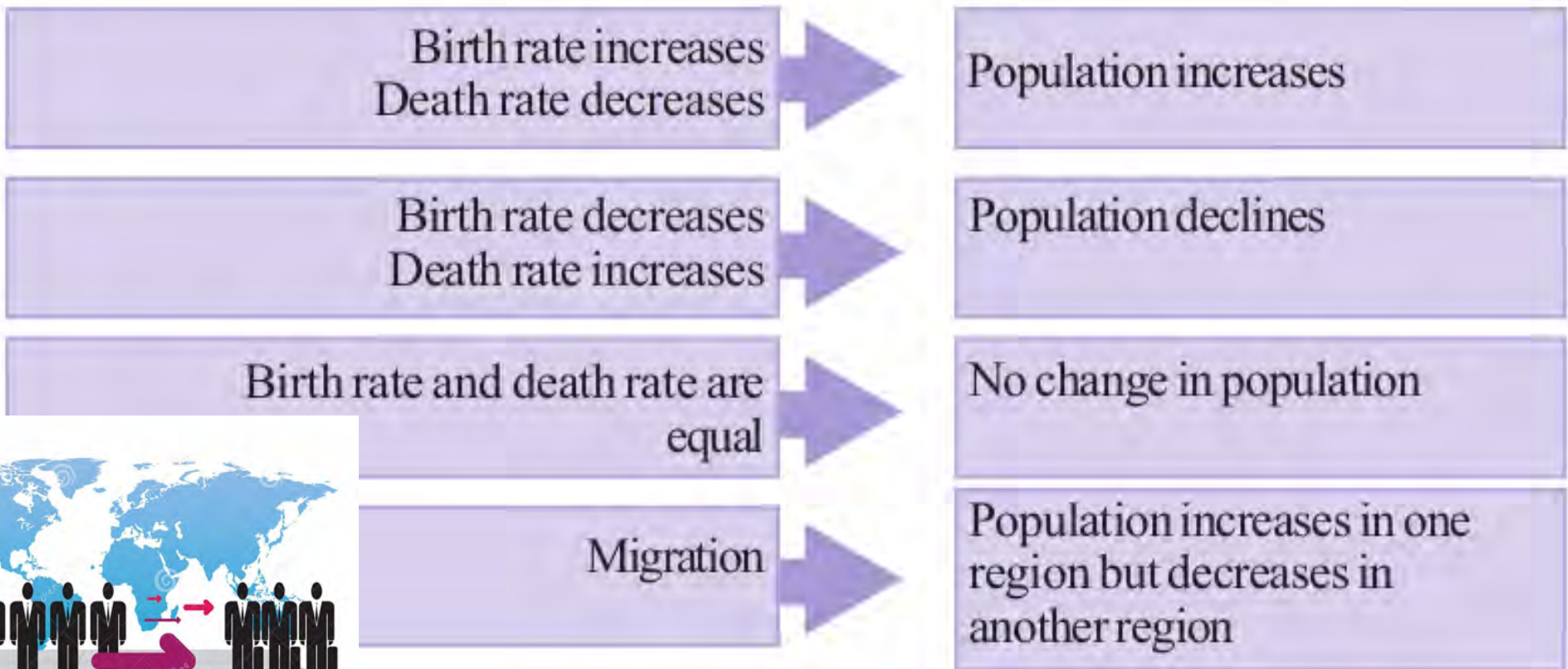
### ■ Scoring Indicators

- 1951
  - 1971, 1981
- Changes in the birth rate and death rate, migration



© Waltraud Grubitzsch/dpa/Corbis

# What changes do birth rate, death rate and migration make. Explain.



www.shenischool.in

## Birth rate

Birth rate is the number of live births per 1000.

## Death rate

Death rate is the number of deaths per 1000.

## Migration

Migration is the settlement of people of a region in another region.

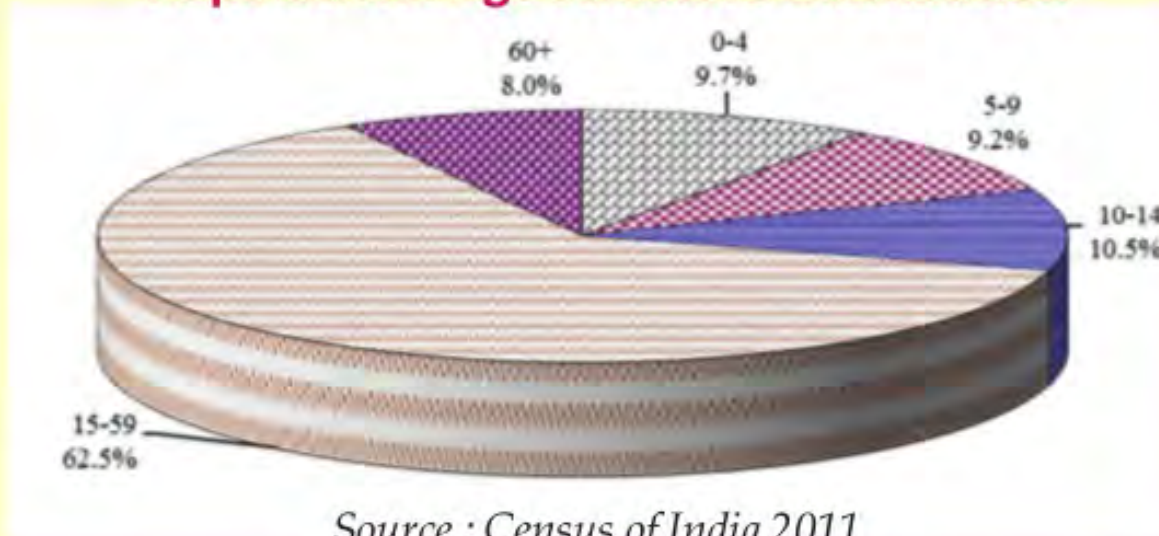


# Population Structure

Age structure is the classification of population into different age groups and presenting the ratio of each group in the population. For example, classification is done in age groups like 0- 14 years, 15-59 years, and 60 and above years.

*Given below is the age structure based on Census of India 2011.*

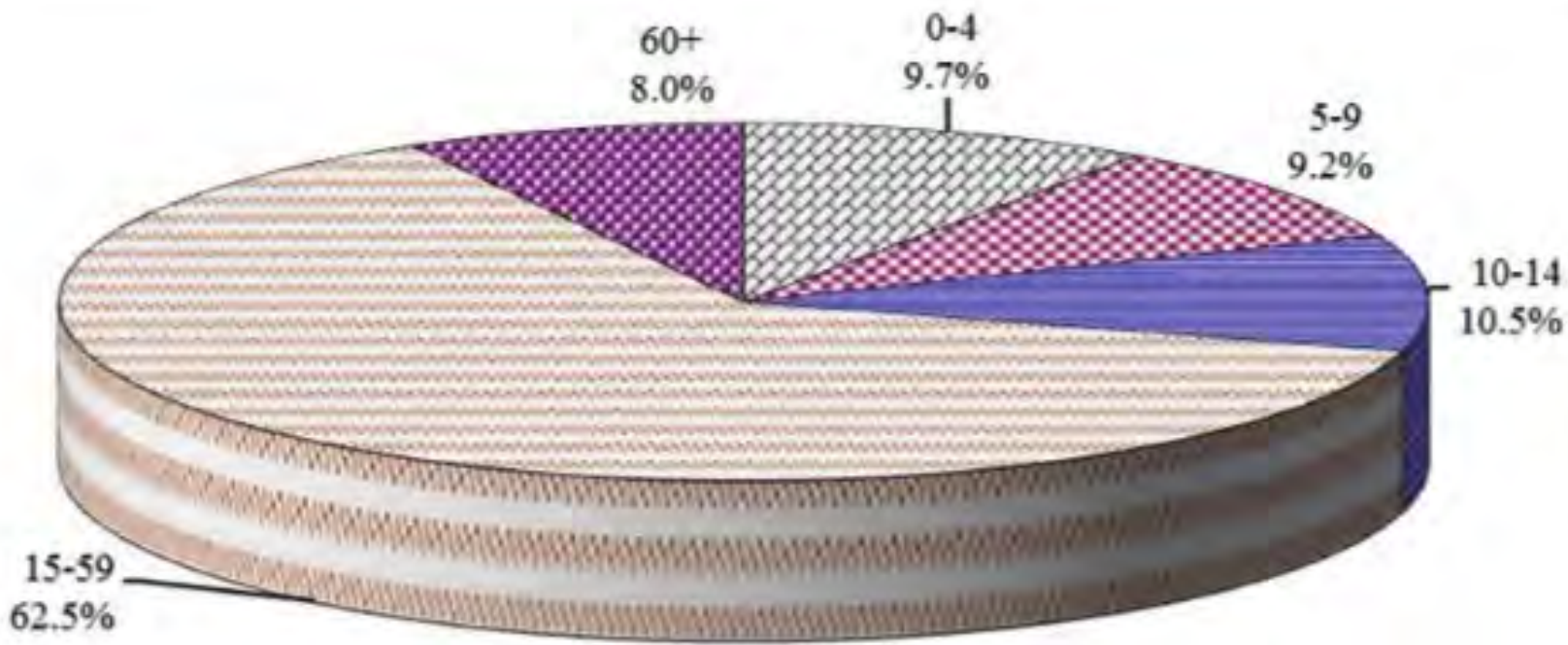
## Population : Age Structure Distribution



*Source : Census of India 2011*

- *What percentage of the total population belongs to the age group of 0-14 years?*
- *What percentage of the total population belongs to the age group of 60 years and above?*
- *What percentage of the total population belongs to the age group of 15-59 years?*





What percentage of the total population belongs to the age group of 0-14 years? **29.4%**

What percentage of the total population belongs to the age group of 60 years and above? **8%**

What percentage of the total population belongs to the age group of 15-59 years? **62.5%**

What are labour force participation rate and dependency rate ?

Labour force participation rate

Dependency rate





What is labour force participation rate and dependency rate?

Score : 4, Time : 4 Minutes

## ■ Scoring Indicators

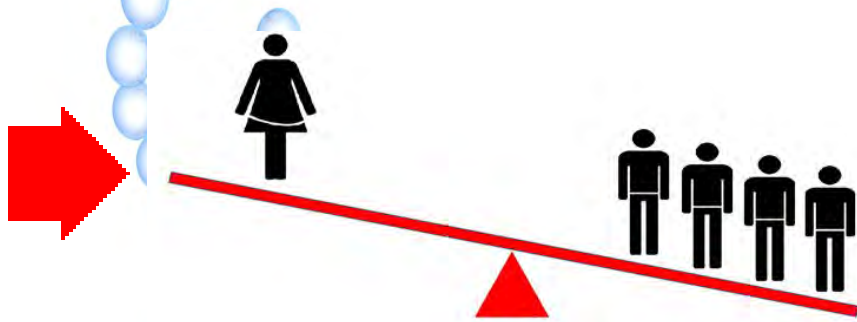
- Labour force participation rate - Ratio of the population in the age group of 15 - 59, who are either employed or actively looking for jobs.
- Dependency ratio - The number of people in the age group 0 - 14 and 60 above and their proportion to the population.

**This (15- 59) age group has the capability to contribute to the progress of the nation.**

**An increase in the dependency ratio decreases the per capita income.**

**When the age structure is examined the need for proper utilisation of human resource will be understood. Write your response to this statement.**

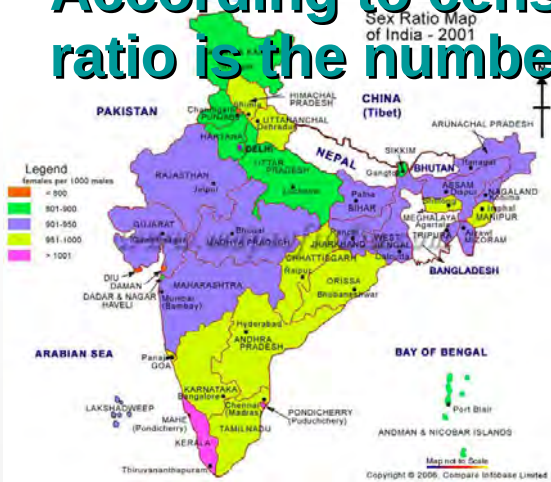
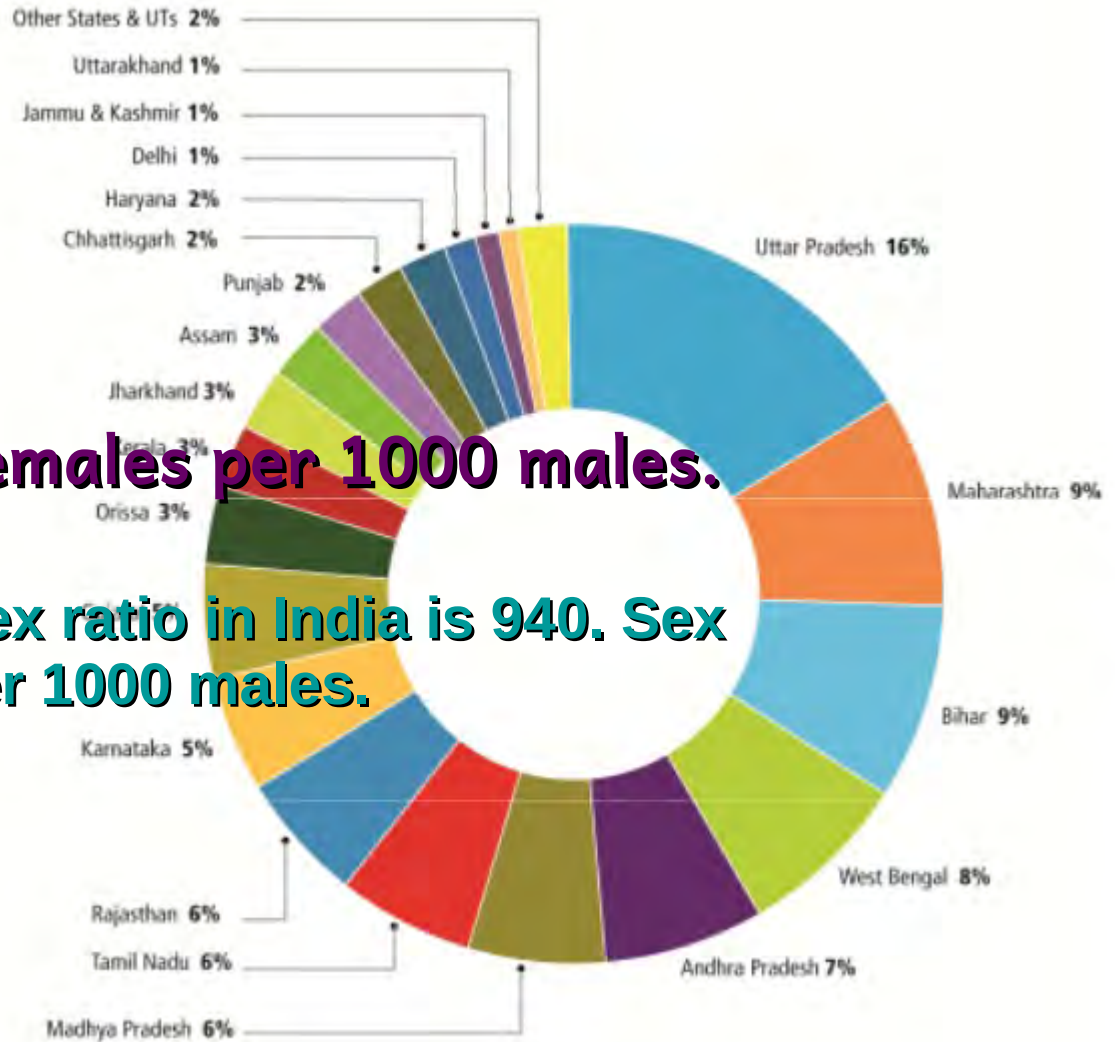
**• Many people in the age group 15 - 59 years do not have job. This points to the necessity of utilising the human resources aptly**



# Sex ratio

**Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males.**

**According to census 2011, the sex ratio in India is 940. Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males.**



State/ UT Code	India State/Union Territory <sup>a</sup>	Total Population	Males	Females	Percentage Sex Ratio 2001-2011	Sex ratio	Density (persons per sq.km.)	Child Population 0-6 Years	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Literacy rate Persons	Literacy rate Males	Literacy rate Females
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>1,210,193,422</b>	<b>623,724,288</b>	<b>586,469,134</b>	<b>13.64</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>158,769,287</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>74.04</b>	<b>82.14</b>	<b>69.49</b>
01	JAMMU & KASHMIR	12,548,936	6,665,561	5,883,365	23.71	892	134	2,005,642	859	68.34	78.26	58.01
02	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,856,509	3,473,850	3,382,617	12.81	934	121	768,884	906	83.38	90.89	76.60
03	PUNJAB	27,704,236	14,634,819	13,069,417	19.79	898	590	2,941,530	846	76.68	81.48	71.34
04	CHANDIGARH <sup>b</sup>	1,654,686	580,262	474,404	17.10	876	5251	117,953	867	86.48	90.54	81.36
05	UTTARANCHAL	10,116,752	5,154,178	4,962,574	19.17	962	189	1,328,884	886	79.68	88.93	70.30
06	HARYANA	25,353,081	13,505,130	11,847,951	19.90	877	528	3,259,734	890	76.68	85.38	66.37
07	NCT OF DELHI <sup>b</sup>	16,753,235	8,976,416	7,776,819	20.98	866	11,239	1,930,916	866	88.34	91.03	80.58
08	RAJASTHAN	68,621,612	35,620,086	33,001,526	21.44	926	201	10,508,916	889	67.06	80.51	52.66
09	UTTAR PRADESH	199,581,477	104,506,415	94,985,062	20.09	908	828	20,728,238	899	69.72	79.24	59.26
10	BIHAR	103,804,637	54,185,347	49,619,290	25.07	916	1,102	16,582,229	939	63.82	75.39	53.28
11	SIKKIM	607,888	321,661	286,227	12.56	889	6	61,077	944	82.30	87.29	76.48
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,382,611	720,232	662,379	25.92	930	17	302,359	960	66.36	73.69	59.57
13	NAGALAND	1,980,602	1,025,707	954,895	-0.67	931	119	288,561	944	80.71	83.29	76.69
14	MANIPUR	2,721,756	1,369,764	1,351,992	18.65	987	121	359,237	934	79.88	86.48	79.17
15	MIZORAM	1,091,614	562,339	529,275	22.78	975	52	168,536	971	91.98	93.32	89.40
16	TRIPURA	3,671,032	1,871,667	1,799,165	14.75	961	350	448,065	963	67.25	92.16	68.15
17	MEGHALAYA	2,964,007	1,492,668	1,471,339	27.62	966	124	528,823	970	75.48	77.17	73.38
18	ASSAM	31,169,272	15,954,927	15,214,345	16.93	954	337	4,511,367	957	79.19	78.61	67.27
19	WEST BENGAL	91,347,736	46,927,389	44,420,347	19.96	949	1,029	10,172,589	960	77.08	82.67	71.16
20	JHARKHAND	32,966,238	16,931,888	16,034,350	22.34	947	414	5,237,582	943	67.62	78.45	56.21
21	ORISSA	41,947,358	21,201,678	20,745,680	13.97	948	269	5,028,659	934	73.46	82.40	64.36
22	CHHATTISGARH	25,540,196	12,827,915	12,712,281	22.59	991	189	3,588,028	964	71.08	81.45	60.99
23	MADHYA PRADESH	72,597,585	37,612,930	34,984,645	20.90	930	236	10,548,235	912	70.68	80.53	60.02
24	GUJARAT	60,583,628	31,482,282	28,901,346	19.17	918	308	7,458,118	886	79.31	87.23	70.23
25	DAMAN & DIU <sup>b</sup>	342,911	150,160	92,811	59.54	616	2169	25,880	909	87.67	91.48	79.59
26	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI <sup>b</sup>	342,889	193,178	149,675	55.59	715	698	48,196	924	77.66	86.46	66.59
27	MAHARASHTRA	112,372,572	58,961,297	54,011,575	15.99	926	368	12,848,328	883	82.91	89.82	75.46
28	ANDHRA PRADESH	84,665,535	42,509,681	42,155,852	11.10	948	309	8,648,686	943	67.66	75.56	59.34
29	KARNATAKA	61,130,704	31,057,742	30,072,962	15.67	968	319	6,825,603	943	75.60	82.85	68.12
30	GOA	1,457,729	340,711	712,612	8.17	968	334	139,485	930	87.40	92.81	81.64
31	LAKSHADWEEP <sup>b</sup>	64,429	33,108	31,321	6.23	946	2,019	7,088	908	92.38	96.11	86.25
32	KERALA	33,387,677	16,021,250	17,366,387	-4.86	1,088	899	3,522,347	959	93.91	96.02	91.98
33	TAMIL NADU	72,138,958	36,158,671	35,980,287	15.68	945	525	6,894,621	946	80.29	86.61	79.88
34	PUDUCHERRY <sup>b</sup>	1,244,464	610,485	633,979	27.72	1,038	2,596	127,610	965	86.56	92.12	81.22
35	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS <sup>b</sup>	579,944	302,330	177,614	6.68	838	46	39,487	966	86.27	90.11	81.98

# What are the qualitative factors that improve the labour potential?

- *Education*
- *Healthcare*
- *Training*
- *Social capital*
- *Encouragement*

**TRAINING**



# what are the advantages in developing human resource?



How does human development help in economic development?



# Qualitative factor improves human resource.

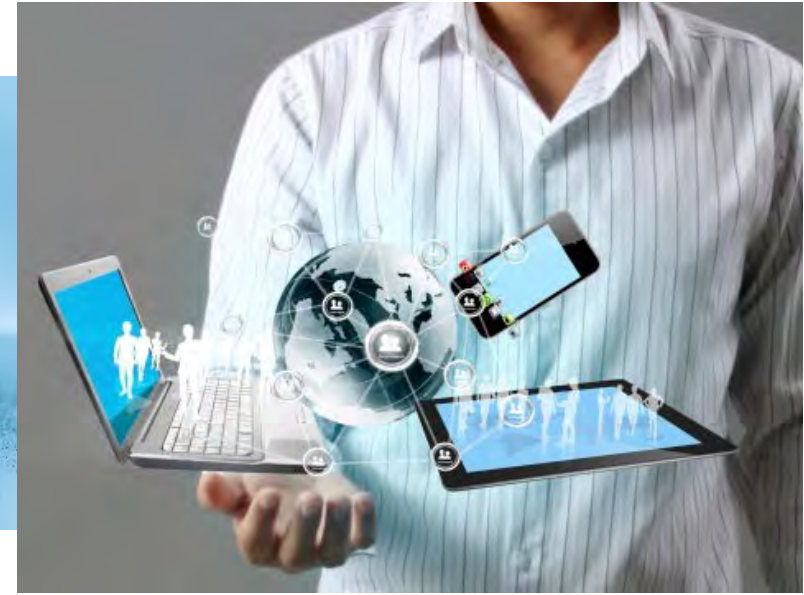
- **Education and human resource development.**



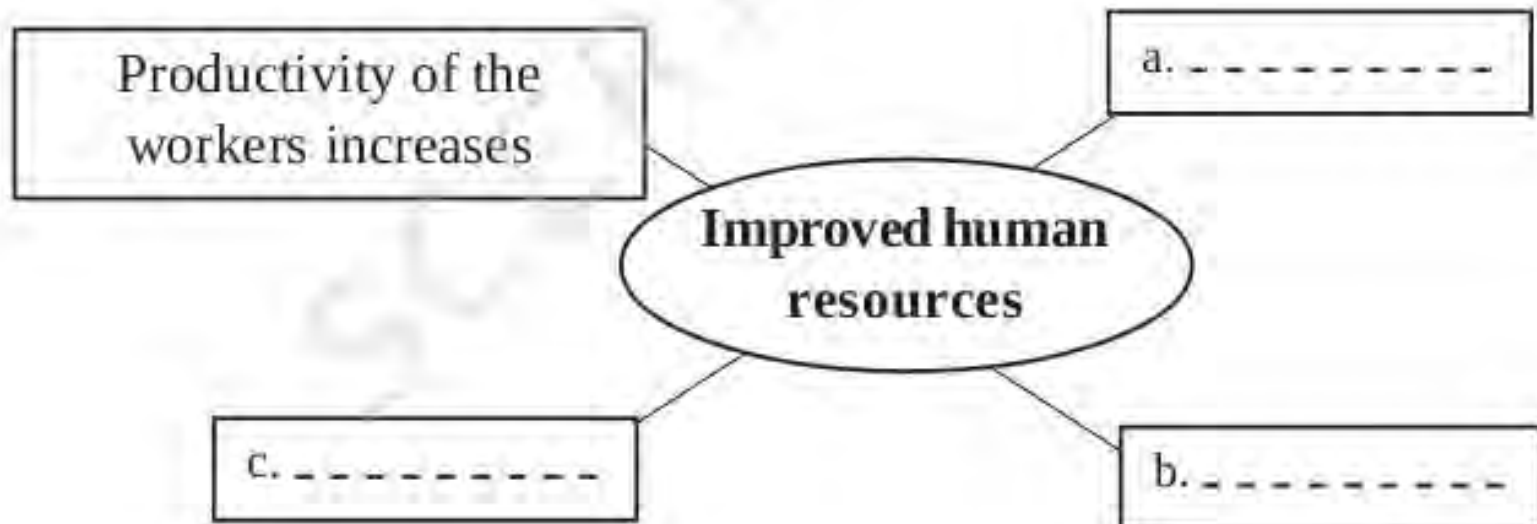
***people with potential and skills***



# PRODUCTIVITY



Complete the word web



**How does education help in the development of a country?**

## ■ Scoring Indicators

- a. Economic inequality is reduced
- b. Natural resources is utilised effectively
- c. Entrepreneurship improves



# Ministry of Human Resource Development

In India, a department operates for human resource development. The Government of India started this department in the year 1985. The main responsibility of this department is to plan and implement the activities necessary for human resource development.

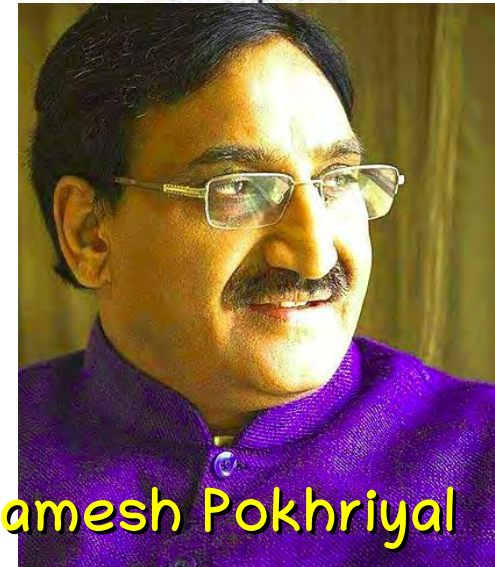
When was the Ministry of Human Resource Development formed? What is its main responsibility?



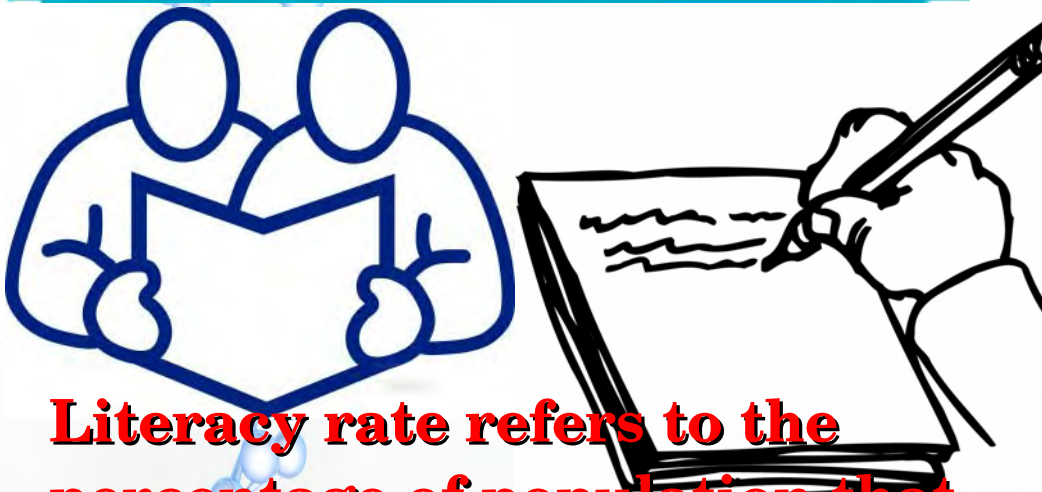
सत्यमेव जयते  
Government of India  
Ministry of Human Resource  
Development



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad



Ramesh Pokhriyal



**Literacy rate refers to the percentage of population that can read and write with comprehension.**

India : Literacy rate	
Female	65.46
Male	82.14
Total	74.04

Source : Census of India 2011 UCV





Projects	Goals
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure integrated development of children upto 6 years</li> <li>To provide healthcare for pregnant and lactating women</li> </ul>
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure universal primary education to all.</li> <li>To improve educational facilities</li> </ul>
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure access to secondary education</li> <li>To improve educational facilities</li> </ul>
Rashtriya Uchthal Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the access to higher education</li> <li>To improve the quality of higher education</li> </ul>
National Skill Development and Monetary Reward Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve the working skills of the youth</li> <li>To ensure the availability of people with employable skills</li> </ul>

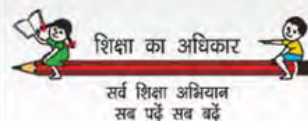


पढ़े चलो, बढ़े चलो  
RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

**Rashtriya Madhyamik  
Shiksha Abhiyan**



**Integrated Child  
Development  
Services**



**SSA  
RMSA**



**Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan**

**RUSA**



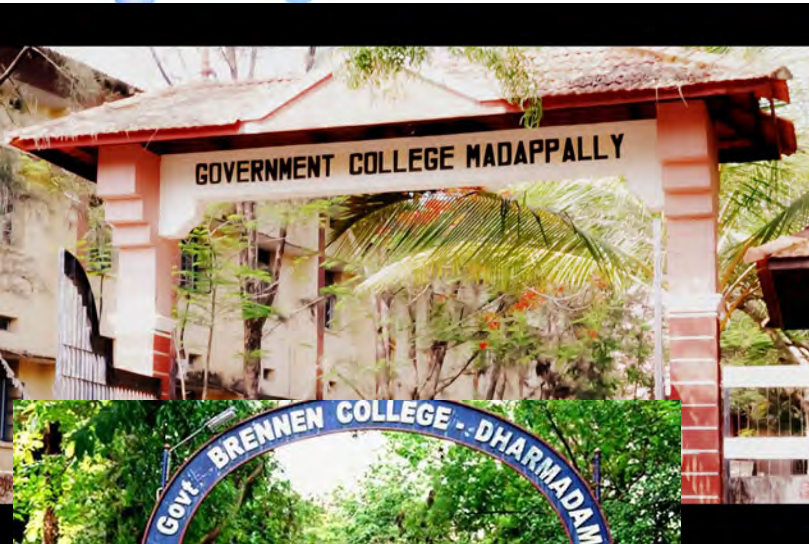
**Transformation of Higher Education**



**N · S · D · C**  
**National  
Skill Development  
Corporation**

UCV

**Transforming the skill landscape**



universities, technical education



## National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)

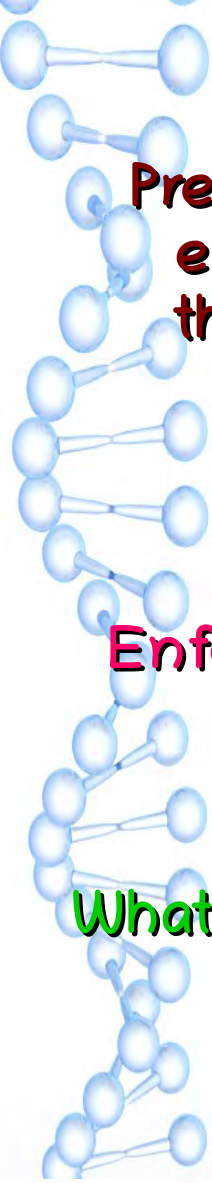
In order to compensate the shortage of skilled people, the NSDC has been giving skill training in various fields such as construction, tourism, banking, and engineering.



N • S • D • C

National Skill Development Corporation

Transforming the skill landscape



Prepare a report by collecting details about the different educational development programmes undertaken by the state and local government institutions in Kerala.

Programmes for the physical condition in schools  
It enabled education

Provide breakfast and noon meals to students

Enforce programmes for quality improvement programmes

·  
·

What are the achievements of India in the education sector

There are institutions at various levels to provide education in a country. Schools, colleges, universities, technical education institutions, etc are among them.

Our country has made education a fundamental right and has passed the Right to Education Act (RTE Act) in 2009.



# Right to Education Act (RTE Act) in 2009.

The constitution ensures the goal of "elementary education for all" through RTE.

**Elementary Education is now a Fundamental Right of Every Child**



**Dr. Manmohan Singh**  
Prime Minister

**Shri Kapil Sibal**  
Minister of Human Resource Development

**Smt. D. Purandeswari**  
Minister of State for Human Resource Development

Government of India  
Ministry of Human Resource Development  
Department of School Education & Literacy



- What are the problems still in exist education sector?**
- Certain sections drop out from schools without completing primary education.
  - There is a lack of availability of basic facilities in the education sector.
  - Quality of education has to be improved.



People with labour potential is the strength of a nation. Which are the qualitative factors that improve labour potential?



Score : 2, Time : 2 Minutes

**Scoring Indicators**

- Education
  - Improving the skills of the individuals
  - Imparting the technological know-how
  - Improve labour skills
  - Health care
- (any four)



How does human resource development help economic development? Prepare a short note.

Score : 4, Time : 4 Minutes

**Scoring Indicators**

For the economic development of a nation, various resources are to be utilised properly.

Like natural resources, human resources are also important.

When the natural resources are combined with human efforts, there is an increase in production leading to economic development.

Therefore availability and quality of the human resource is to be ensured for the economic development.



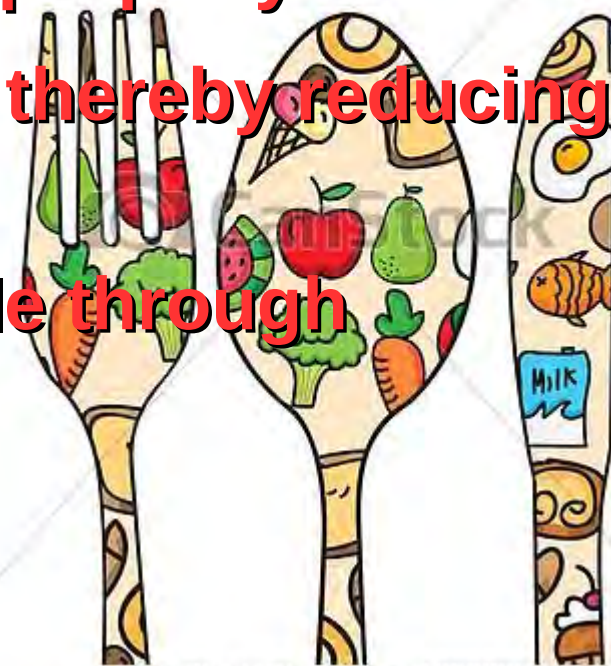
# Human resource development and healthcare



How healthy persons can participate in the progress of a country?

- **Production increases with the increase in efficiency and the number of working days.**
- **Natural resources can be utilised properly.**
- **Medical expense can be reduced, thereby reducing the government's expenditure.**
- **Economic development is possible through increase in production**

*Healthy Food*



# List the facilities to be ensured for healthcare

- Availability of nutritious food
- Availability of clean water
- Preventive measures
- Cleanliness
- Medical facilities
- Ensuring of leisure and entertainment
- Healthy environment



Medical Facilities

Medical Colleges

District Hospitals

Community Health Centres

Primary Health Centres

Health Sub Centres

# All India Institute of Medical Sciences

AIIMS has been established to make available the services of the best doctors and modern medical facilities. Now there are 7 such institutions working in different parts of the country.





'Many problems still remains unresolved in the health sector'. Write your response to this statement.



Time : 3 Minutes

### ■ Scoring Indicators

- Lack of health care facilities in the rural areas.
- Lack of health care facilities in proportion to population.
- Increasing medical expense in the public sector.



Prepare a short note on the educational facilities in India.

Score : 4, Time : 4 Minutes

### ■ Scoring Indicators

- To improve education and skills, government has implemented the following projects.

ICDS

SSA

RMSA

RUSA

National Skill Development and Monetary Reward Scheme

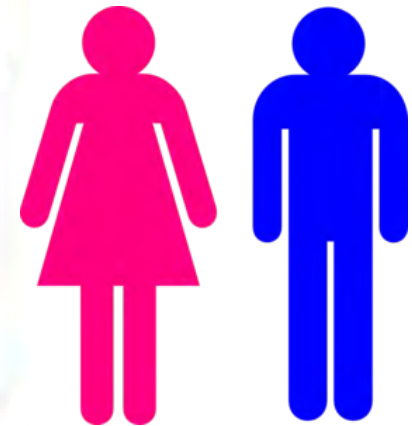
- To provide education, there are institutions at various levels in the country.
- Our country has made education fundamental right and has passed the Right to Education Act (RTE) in 2009.



# Life expectancy

Life expectancy is the average number of years that a person lives.

India : Life expectancy	
Female	67.7
Male	64.6
Total	66.1



Source : Census of India 2011



*Organise a seminar on the topic 'The role of education and healthcare in human resource development'.*



*Do you agree with the statement that the main reason for prosperity and poverty in the world is the difference in human resource development? Prepare a note.*



**What is meant by density of population?**

**What is meant by HRD?**

**How can HR be developed?**

**What are the different level of HRD?**

**What are the 2 main features of HR?**

**Define the term size of population and Demography?**

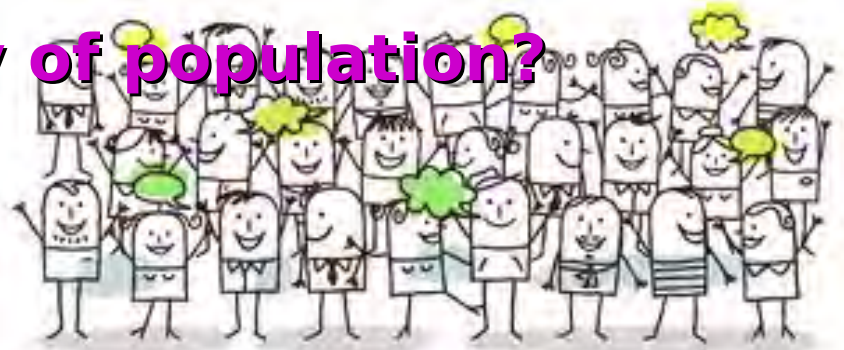
**What is known as population census ?**

**Who conduct the census activities in India?**

**Why are the population studies conducted?**

**Short note on population census of India 2011?**

**Explain UNO population report 2014?**



Complete the given table about India according to 2011 census

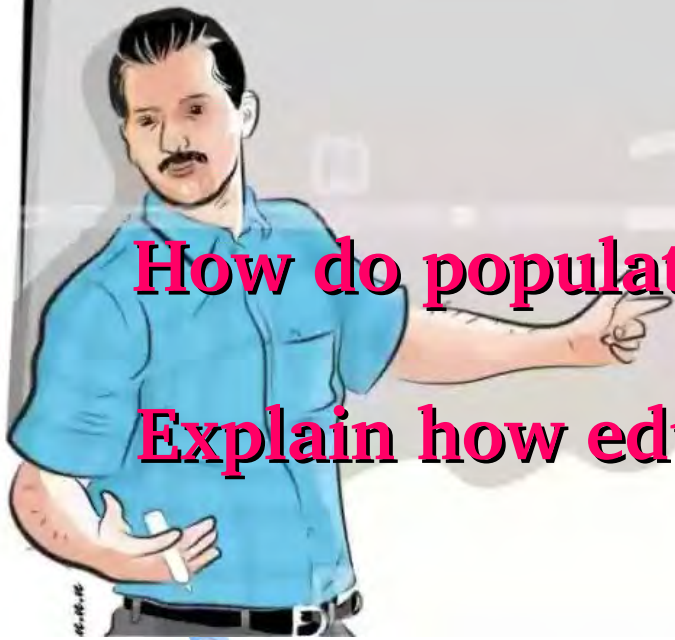
	Male	Female	Total (average)
<b>Sex ratio</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>940</b>	
<b>Life expectancy</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>66.1</b>
<b>Literacy</b>	<b>82.14</b>	<b>65.46</b>	<b>74.04</b>

- List out the quantitative and qualitative aspects of human resource?
- Prepare a note by analysing the importance of population studies.
- Compare the changes in population due to birth rate, death rate and migration.
- Labour force participation rate and dependency rate as per the census of India 2011 is given below. Prepare a graph based on this.

	Labour force participation rate (in percentage)	Dependency rate (in percentage)
Female	62.8	37.2
Male	62.2	37.7

- List the advantages of the increase in labour force participation rate and disadvantages due to increase in dependency rate.
- What are the factors that improve human resource? How does this influence a country's development?

- How does education help in a country's development? Prepare a flowchart.
- List the existing problems in the health sector.
- Explain how education and healthcare help in human resource development.



**2018 March**

**How do population studies help government? 4-score**

**2017 March**

**Explain how education helps in the development of a country. 4-score**

**2017 Model**

**Define 'health'. What are the felicities to be ensured for health care? 4-score**

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), health is a state of physical, mental and social well-being. Along with physical conditions, importance is given to mental and social conditions as well.

- Availability of nutritious food
- Availability of clean water
- Preventive measures
  - Cleanliness
- Medical facilities
- Ensuring of leisure and entertainment
- Healthy environment



**2018 March**

**Population studies help the government to quantitatively assess the different needs of the people and to plan activities and programmes accordingly.**

- **Informs the availability of human resource in a country.**
- **Depicts the extent of basic facilities required by the people.**
  - **Quantifies the goods and services required.**
- **Determines the socio - economic development policies.**

Improves the skills  
of individuals

Betters the technological  
know - how

Helps to secure better  
job and income

Improves the standard of living



2019- Model

**Explain the different levels of human resource development?**

**4 score**

- Individuals take efforts to develop their own skills.
- Family creates an environment for the development of the potential of individuals.
- Various institutions and agencies provide facilities for education and training.
- Nation provides the necessary facilities for its people to develop their skills.

2019 March

**Explain the qualitative features of human development**

**4 score**



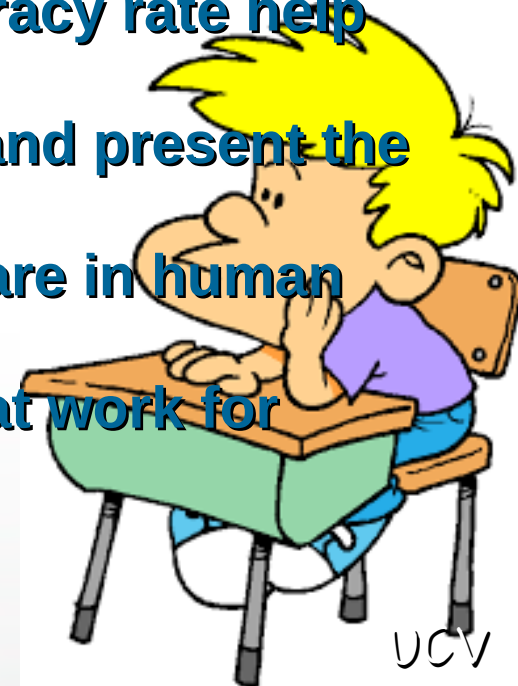




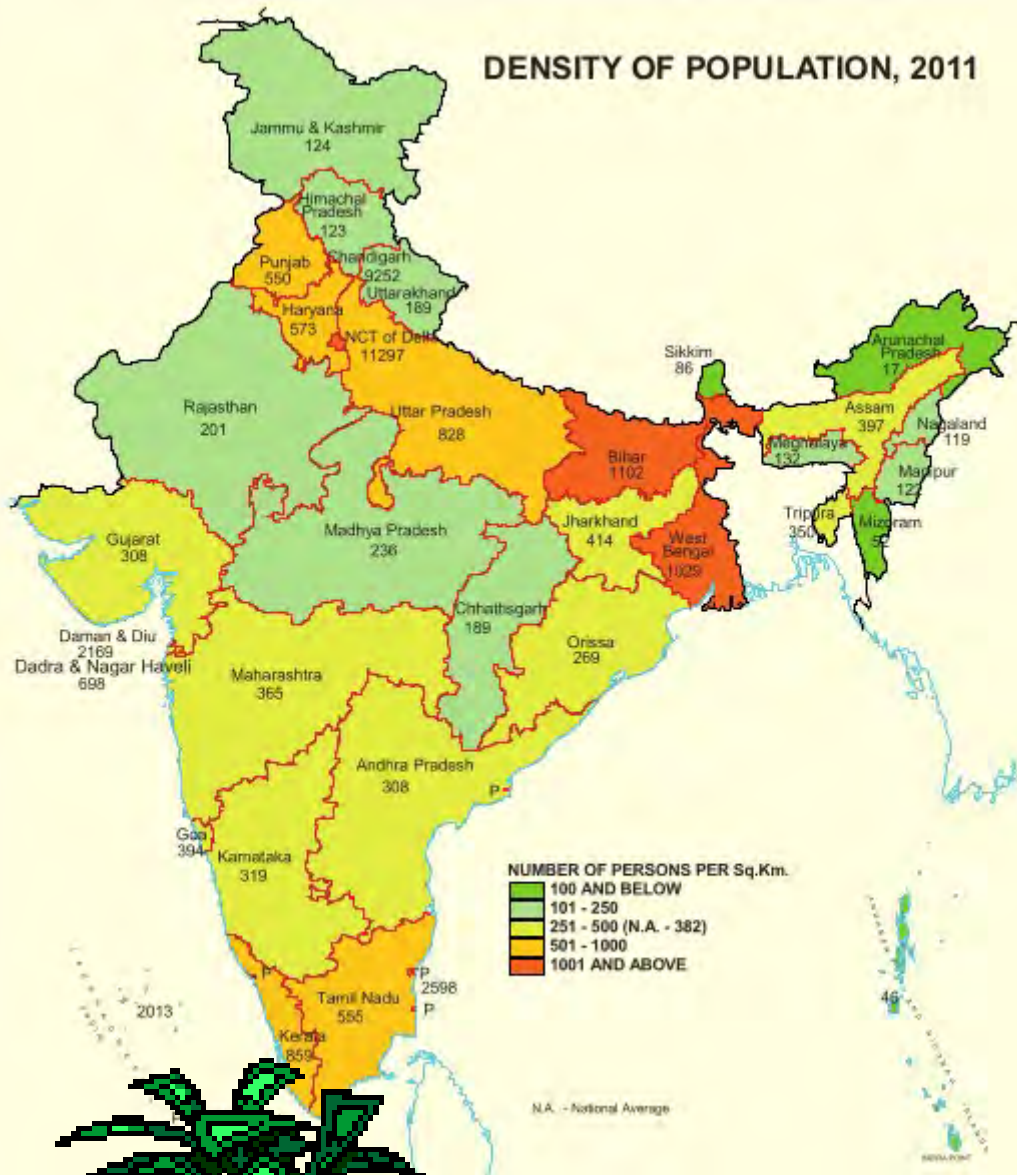
## Significant Learning Outcomes

### The learner

- analyses and present the need for human resource development
- prepares a flowchart depicting the qualitative and quantitative aspects of human resource.
- presents India's population size and the nation's rank by comparing with the world population.
- analyses the factors that affect the population and present a report.
- analyses the graph showing the population age structure, labour force participation rate and dependency rate.
- discusses how the sex ratio, life expectancy, and literacy rate help in the progress of a country.
- analyses the qualitative aspects of human resource and present the findings.
- prepares a note on the role of education and healthcare in human resource development.
- discusses and prepare a note on the mechanisms that work for education and healthcare.



# DENSITY OF POPULATION, 2011





## U C Vahid

## 9447820303

[ucvahid@gmail.com](mailto:ucvahid@gmail.com)



