

CHAPTER-2

PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

MODULE- 2/3



OBJECTIVES

IN THIS SECOND MODULE ,WE WILL LEARN
ABOUT-

- 1) The main features of the Population.
- 2) Education and health help human beings to be an asset to the economy.

Quality of Population

The features of population depends upon the Education system (literacy rate), Health care facilities(life expectancy) and the structure of Employment.

These features of population ultimately decides the GDP or economic growth rate of the country.

QUALITY OF
POPULATION

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graph TD; A[EDUCATION<br/>(LITERACY RATE)] --> C((QUALITY OF<br/>POPULATION)); B[EMPLOYMENT<br/>(ECONOMIC<br/>DEVELOPMENT)] --> C; D[HEALTH CARE<br/>(LIFE EXPECTANCY)] --> C;
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EDUCATION
(LITERACY RATE)

EMPLOYMENT
(ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT)

HEALTH CARE
(LIFE EXPECTANCY)

EDUCATION

Education developed the ability, skills and productivity of a person.

Only skillful person can give the best to the nation and directly involve in the process of economic development of the country.

Education turned human into a resource and human capital.

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN **INDIA**

- For the development of education different education policy adopted and initiated by the government of India, for example:--

University Education Commission (1948–1949),

The Secondary Education Commission (1952–1953),

University Grants Commission

The Kothari Commission (1964–66)

National Policy on Education in May, 1986

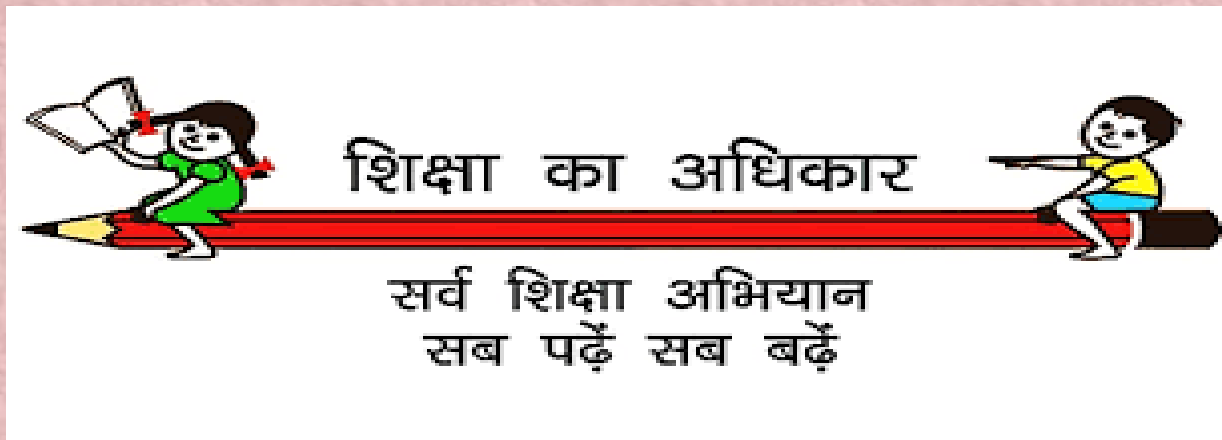
Ministry of Human Resource Development released a draft on New education policy 2019

EDUCATION POLICY

- 1) Right to Education.
- 2) National Program for Education of Girls at Elementary Level .
- 3) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan .
- 4) District Primary Education Program.

SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, or SSA, is an Indian Government programme, the 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 to 14 a fundamental right.



MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME



The Mid-day Meal Scheme is a school meal programme of the Government of India designed to better the nutritional standing of school-age children nationwide. Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to introduce this scheme.

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas is a system of residential schools for talented and poor children of rural areas.

They are run by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, an autonomous organization under the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. Founded in 1985.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

The percentage of education expenditure of GDP rose from 0.64 percent to 3.3 percent in 2013.

According to report the expenditure is increased from Rs 151 crore in the first plan to Rs 3766.90 crore in the eleventh plan.

LITERACY RATE

In our country education achievements are indicated by literacy rate :-

YEAR	COUNTRY	MEN/BOYS	WOMEN/GIRLS
1951	18.21	27.16	8.86
1961	28.30	40.4	15.35
1971	34.20	45.96	21.97
1981	43.50	56.38	29.76
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29
2001	64.82	75.26	53.67
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46

EQUALITY AND EDUCATION

It is the duty of the Indian government to provide quality education to all specially the poor child, girl child.

Open more and more school in rural area and slum area.

Provide basic infrastructure to schools and students.

HEALTH

Health means our ability to control all types of illness and disease.

Healthy mind in a healthy body, so when our mind is healthy then only we can use our full potential or energy towards the constructive and meaningful work.

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DEVELOPMENT IN HEALTH

INFRASTRUCTURE

Development of health infrastructure ensures a country of healthy manpower for production of goods and services.

India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world.

India is the third largest producer of medicines in the world.

In 1950 the number of hospitals in India were only 2717, but the number grew to 18218 in 2000.

Public Health Infrastructure in India

1951-2017

ITEM	1951	1981	2000	2017
Hospitals (Govt.)	2694	6805	15888	23582
Beds(govt.)	117000	504538	719861	710761
Dispensaries	6600	16745	23065	27698
PHCs	725	9115	22842	25650
Sub-centres	----	84736	137311	156231
CHCs	----	761	3043	5624

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Following indicators are adopted to check increased the Life Expectancy:-

- 1) Infant mortality rate(IMR):-Infant mortality rate is the death of a child under one year of age.
- 2) Birth rate:-The number of live births per 1000 people during a particular period of time.
- 3) Death rate:-The number of deaths per 1000 people during a particular period of time.

EQUALITY AND HEALTH

we know that India is a democratic country, so it is the moral duty and responsibility of the government to provide quality health care facilities to all the people equally, specially the poor and needy, tribal people and women.

Let's Do

1) What is the role of education and health in human capital formation?

Let's recall important term :--

- 1) IMR
- 2) Birth Rate
- 3) Death rate
- 4) Life expectancy
- 5) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- 6) Quality of Population