

CLASS 9

Economics

Chapter 2

Qn. 1 What do you understand by people as resource?

An: Land, labour, capital and organisation are the important resources of one country. With the help of the means of production the country can make rapid development. Among them people is superior than the others. Because without the human power the land physical capital cannot become useful. If we make investment in the human being in the form of education, training, and medical care, we can make the human resource a great asset.

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

An: The human capital is superior to other resources like land and physical capital because human resources can make use of land and physical capital. The land and physical capital cannot become useful without the human capital

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

An:

1. Education helps the man for full development
2. The education enable the human being to make the skilled worker and to get higher pay than illiterate worker
3. Education enables a man to be away from bad habits
4. Education is necessary to follow a welfare life
5. Education helps a man to be a good citizen of the country
6. Education develops the value of life

Qn. 4 Explain the role of health in human capital formation

An: Health involves not only the physical fitness but also means that the mental, economic and social development. The health improves the quality of life and helps for the human resource development which depends on the various sectors of the economy. Health covers a wide range of activities including family welfare, population control etc. Only a healthy person can provide full justice to his job and unhealthy person is a liability for his family and country

Qn. 5 What part does health play in the individuals' working life?

An: =====answer of question number four=====

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

An: =====you will get the answer from the text book (page number 19)

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

An:

1. Economic activities: The activities from which the remuneration will get in the form of money are called economic activities

2. Non-economic activities: The activities from which the remuneration will get in the form of service are called the non-economic activities.

Qn.8 Why are women employed in low paid work?

An: The reasons for the low paid work for women as compared to men are follows.

1. Majority of women have less education
2. Education and skill are the major determinants of earning of any individuals in the market.
3. The women cannot do as much physical work as men can do
4. Women are mostly attached with their home duties

Qn.9 How will you explain the term unemployment?

An: Unemployment is a situation in which the people who are willing to work at the current prevailing wage rate, but cannot find work. If someone is not interested in doing work in the prevailing wage rate on outside from his domestic domain, he/she will not be counted as unemployment

Qn.10 what is the difference between disguised and seasonal unemployment?

An:

1. Disguised unemployment: In case of disguised unemployment people appear to be employed. When more persons are working in a job than actually required, this situation is termed as disguised unemployment. The extra people removed, the productivity of the field will not decline
2. Seasonal unemployment : Seasonal unemployment occurs when people are able to find jobs only during some months of the year. In some particular months they are not able to find jobs due to the climate. This type of the unemployment is generally found in the ageicultural sector

Qn.11 Why the educated unemployment is a peculiar problem of India?

An:The joblessness among the educated is known as the educated unemployment. It says that unemployment problem signifies the wastage of human resource the unemployment is high among the educated persons caused greater wastage of human resource due to the investments in education and skill formation. Educated unemployment is a big problem of India because the country spend a huge amount for the development of education every year

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

An: The economic activities are divided into three sectors –primary, secondary and tertiary sector. The primary sector employs two-thirds of the population, the secondary sector employs about 10% of the population and the tertiary sector about 25% of the population. In case of the disguised unemployment there is no other scope for further employment in the primary sector. As a result much emphasise have to be put in the manufacturing activities which belongs to the secondary sector. If maximum employment opportunities created in the manufacturing activities which will result in the development of tertiary sector like transport, communication, banking education, health, tourism, insurance etc.

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

An:

1. In our schools, various vocational courses like type writing, computer training, etc should be introduced
2. More and more industrial training institutes should be opened
3. State and central government should provide vocational education and training to the highly educated people

Qn. 14 Which capital would you consider the best—land, labour, physical capital and human capital? Why?

An:When the importance of physical capital and human capital is to be compared to each other, the human capital scores much than the physical capital. Because to start any business or factory we need human capital. The physical capital cannot become useful on their own in the absence of human capital. So we can consider the human capital is the best.

Qn. 15 What are the steps taken by the government to reduce the unemployment?

An:

1. Rural self-employment scheme
2. Wage employment scheme
3. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna
4. Swarna Jayanti Shiksha Rozgar Yojna
5. Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development
6. About 4300 industrial training institutes are now operating all over India to produce the educated workers.