

7.How is human capital superior to other resources?

Ans :Human capital is superior to other resources because other resources can be developed only by human beings with their skills and knowledge. They can not be developed and become useful on their own.

8.Why do educated parents invest heavily in the education of their children?

Ans :Educated parents invest more in the health and education of their children because they are aware of the benefits of higher education.

9.How illiterate parents create a vicious cycle for their children?

Ans :Illiterate parents who are not aware of the advantages of education and hygiene, deprive their children of these which in turn results in their children falling in the trap of a vicious circle.

10.What are different types of primary activities?

Ans :Primary activities include agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, mining, quarrying and poultry farming etc.

11.What are tertiary activities?

Ans :Tertiary activities include services like education, health, communication, banking, trade, transport, tourism, insurance etc. These services help in the smooth functioning of primary and secondary activities.

12.A person is making envelopes with the help of paper. In which sector should his activity be included?

Ans :Secondary sector

13.What are economic activities?

Ans :The activities which help to earn money for the country or add value to the national income are known as economic activities.

14.What are non-economic activities?

Ans :Non-economic activities are those activities which do not add to the national income such as an individual performing domestic chores.

15.Define market activities.

Ans :Market activities are those activities for which the people, who perform these activities, are paid or have profits such as production of goods and services.

16.What are non-market activities?

Ans :Non-market activities are those activities which are carried out for self-consumption such as consumption and processing of primary products and own account production of fixed assets.

17.In which case women get paid for their work?

Ans :Women are paid for their work when they enter into the labour market.

18.What are the major determinants of earnings?

Ans :Education and skill are the two major determinants of earnings.

19.What is an unorganised sector?

Ans :It is a sector where the income of people is low and irregular. The basic facilities such as maternity leave, childcare and other social security systems are also absent in an unorganised sector.

20.What kinds of jobs in the organised sector attract women?

Ans :In the organised sector, teaching and medicine attract the women most.

21.Mention two factors on which quality of population depends.

Ans :The two factors are the literacy rate and the health of a person indicated by life expectancy and skill formation of the people.

22.Which factor decides the growth rate of a country?

Ans :The growth rate of a country is decided by the quality of population.

23.How is education useful to an individual?

Ans :Education is useful in making better use of the economic opportunities available to an individual.

24.What are Navodaya Vidyalayas?

Ans :Navodaya Vidyalayas are the schools started for the talented children in the rural areas.

25.Why have vocational streams been developed?

Ans :Vocational streams have been developed to equip large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills.

26.Describe five main features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Ans :The five main features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are:

(a) It is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years.

(b) It is a time-bound initiative of the central government, in partnership with

the states, the local government and the community for attaining the goal of universalisation of elementary education.

(c) In this, bridge courses and back-to-school camps have been introduced to increase the enrolment in elementary education.

(d) Mid-day meal scheme has been introduced to encourage attendance in schools and increase their nutritional status.

(e) These type of policies of the government could add to the literate minds and further the economic development.

27. Describe the policy of government on higher education as per Tenth Five Year Plan.

Ans : The policy of the Indian government under the Tenth Five Year Plan is as follows:

(a) It focusses on improving the education sector.

(b) It focusses on increasing access, quality and adoption of state-specific curriculum, modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology.

(c) It focusses on distance education, convergence of formal and non-formal distance and IT education institutions.

(d) It aims at reducing gender gaps in literacy and to increase the literacy rates within the time period.

(e) It aims at increasing the enrolment in higher education of 18 to 23 years age group from the present 6% to 9% by the end of the plan period.

28. Why will a firm not like to employ a worker with ill-health? How does it affect the working environment?

Ans : A firm will not like to employ an ill-healthy worker because:

(a) An unhealthy worker would not be able to contribute to the overall productivity of an organisation.

(b) An unhealthy worker is a liability rather than an asset for an organisation.

(c) An unhealthy worker cannot contribute to the growth of the organisation.

(d) An unhealthy worker does not work regularly and remains on leaves due to sickness.

(e) It creates a gloomy atmosphere in the surroundings.

29. Describe different types of unemployment found in India.

Ans : The different types of unemployment found in India are:

(a) Disguised unemployment. This is the phenomenon where too many workers are working in a specific job. It happens in small agricultural farms where the whole family is working on the same farm but so many workers are not required to cultivate the farm efficiently.

(b) Seasonal unemployment. It occurs when workers can find work in a specific season. For example, agricultural workers may find work only during busy agricultural seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing are done.

(c) Educated unemployment. This type of unemployment is common in urban areas. There is unemployment among the educated and technically skilled workers because they are not able to find the jobs for themselves.

30. Explain any five effects of unemployment on the overall growth of the economy.

Or

How does unemployment affect the overall growth of an economy?

Ans :The five effects of unemployment on the overall growth of an economy are:

(a) It leads to wastage of manpower resource.

(b) The people who are an asset become a liability.

(c) It creates a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the young people.

(d) It increases economic overload, i.e., the dependence of unemployed on the working population.

(e) The quality of life of an individual gets affected.