

VERY SHORT ANSWERS :

1.

a) Poverty : Poverty is a situation where an individual is unable to procure the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter, education and health services.

b) Unemployment : In economics, those people are termed as unemployed who have the ability and desire to work but do not get any opportunity to do so.

c) Density of population : The number of people living in an area of per square kilometer is called population density.

d) Sex ratio : Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in a population. In other words, The sex ratio is the ratio of females to males in a population.

f) Relative poverty : Relative poverty is a condition in which people are deprived of the minimum income required to maintain an average standard of living in a society.

g) Sustainable development : According to the World Commission on Environmental and Development, Sustainable Development is "*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*".

h) Green economy : An economy, whose aim is to remove the threats to the environment and the problems of the ecological system, and achieve sustainable development, is known as Green Economy.

2. The poverty line is the level of income that a person needs to meet the basic necessities of life such as shelter, food and clothing.

According to the definition based on calories given by the Planning Commission of India, the minimum calorie consumption should be 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas.

3. According to the 2011 census, the population of India is 121 crores and the population of Assam is 3 crores and 12 lakh.

4. 2.4% of the total land area of the world is in India.

5. Kerala has the highest sex ratio with 1084 females per 1000 males.

6. The population density of Assam is 398 persons per sq km.

7. Disguised unemployment can be defined as a situation in which the individual appears to be employed but has no role in the total production. This situation is also called 'hidden unemployment.'

8. A continuous rise in the general price level is known as inflation. During inflation, there is a rise in prices and decline in the value of money.

9. The main causes of inflation are:

i) Demand-pull inflation : Inflation that occurs due to increase in aggregate demand is known as demand-pull inflation.

Economics, Ch-2

(ii) Cost-push inflation : Inflation which occurs as a result of fall in aggregate supply due to external factors is known as cost-push inflation.

10. When the government prevents the price increases through several direct methods that keep the price level below the price level of open inflation, it is considered as suppressed inflation.

11. Less than 10 workers are there in an unregulated or unorganised sector.

12.

$$\text{Worker- population ratio} = \frac{\text{Total working population}}{\text{total population}} \times 100$$

13. The Brundtland Commission, also known as the World Commission on Environment and Development put forwarded the definition of sustainable development in 1987.

14. The motto of the environmentally conscious individuals and institutions is- 'Think globally; act locally'.

LONG ANSWERS :

1.

I) High birth rate : High birth rate is a major factor in the rapid growth of population in India. The attitude towards having a male child, which results in higher birth rate in the country.

II) Illiteracy : One of the most important causes of overpopulation is illiteracy. Illiterate people fail to understand the urgent need to prevent excessive growth of population.

III) Poverty : Poverty is another important factor in the rapid growth of population in India. Illiteracy often leads to poverty and lack of education results in unplanned birth of many children.

IV) Migration : Migration is another important point which is responsible for rapid growth of population in India. It has been observed that a large number of people migrate to India from abroad and live here permanently, which increases the population density.

V) Lack of population education : Most people in India are unaware of the available birth control measures and hence fail to adopt proper family planning.

2. Poverty is a situation where an individual is unable to procure the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter, education and health services.

The poverty line determines poverty in terms of calorie consumption. Based on the definition of calories given by the Planning Commission of India, the minimum calorie consumption should be 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas, failing which the person can be defined as 'poor'. People in rural areas require more calories because they have to do more physical labor work than people in urban areas.

3. A continuous rise in the general price level is known as inflation. During inflation, there is a rise in prices and decline in the value of money.

In order to control inflation, the government usually adopts the following measures :

i) Monetary measures : Monetary policy is a common method of managing inflation. The objective of this policy is to reduce the money supply within the economy by increasing bank interest rates. Thus, consumption falls, prices fall and inflation slows down.

Economics, Ch-2

ii) Fiscal measures : Apart from monetary policy, the government also uses fiscal measures to control inflation. In fiscal policy, the government controls inflation by reducing its expenditure. This will control aggregate demand and inflation.

iii) Increased in production : The government can accelerate the process of production by the proper utilization of unutilised resources. This will help in increasing production, and the increased aggregate demand can be met with the increased supply of goods. This will help in the control of prices.

4. In simple terms, unemployment means lack of work. Those people who do not get any opportunity to work are termed as unemployed. But In economics, only those people are termed as unemployed who have the ability and desire to work but do not get any opportunity to do so.

The different types of unemployment are :

i) Rural Unemployment : There are two types of rural unemployment, namely-

- a) Seasonal unemployment,
- b) Disguised unemployment.

ii) Urban Unemployment : There are two types of Urban Unemployment, namely-

- a) Industrial unemployment,
- b) Educated unemployment.

The main causes of unemployment are as follows :

i) Jobless growth : The gap between the rate of growth of national income and the rate of employment is increasing. Such a situation is called jobless growth. This leads to the increase in the problem of unemployment.

ii) Stagnant agricultural development : For a predominantly agricultural country like India, the rate of growth of agriculture is not up to expectations. As a result, unemployment occurs among the people engaged in agriculture.

iii) Slow rate of industrialisation : Industrial unemployment occurs as the rate of industrialisation is not up to expectations.

iv) Faulty educational system : The lack of vocational and technical education has made the population unfit for self employment. As a result, the problem of unemployment is increasing.