

# MCQs Questions with Answers

Choose the correct option:

Question 1.

‘Bigha’ and ‘Guintha’ are

- (a) the type of village house
- (b) the type of hybrid seeds
- (c) the measuring units of grain
- (d) the measuring units of land area in village

Answer: (d) the measuring units of land area in village

Question 2.

Finance raised to operate a business is called

- (a) labour
- (b) enterprise
- (c) land
- (d) capital

Answer: (d) capital

Question 3.

Minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is

- (a) ₹80
- (b) ₹90
- (c) ₹115
- (d) ₹120

Answer: (c) ₹115

Question 4.

The Green Revolution introduced the farmers to

- (a) cultivation of wheat and rice
- (b) cultivation of green vegetables
- (c) cultivation of sugar cane
- (d) cultivation of forests

Answer: (a) cultivation of wheat and rice

Question 5.

The small farmers constitute about \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of total farmers in India.

(a) 50

(b) 60

(c) 70

(d) 80

Answer: (d) 80

Question 6.

The new ways of farming need

(a) less land

(b) more capital

(c) machinery

(d) all of the above

Answer: (d) all of the above

Question 7.

The most abundant factor of production is

(a) labour

(b) land

(c) machinery

(d) all of the above

Answer: (a) labour

Question 8.

Multiple Cropping refers to :

(a) Cultivation of wheat and rice

(b) cultivation of two crops in alternate rows

(c) cultivating more than one crop on the same field each year

(d) cultivating crops and rearing animals on the same farm

Answer: (c) cultivating more than one crop on the same field each year

Question 9.

Working capital stands for :

- (a) Tools, machines and buildings
- (b) raw materials and money in hand
- (c) total share capital
- (d) fixed deposits in financial institutions

Answer: (b) raw materials and money in hand

Question 10.

Which one of the following is not an effect of the modern farming?

- (a) Soil degradation
- (b) Deforestation
- (c) Decrease in groundwater
- (d) Water pollution

Answer: (d) Water pollution

Question 11.

How many families lives in Village Palampur?

- (a) 150
- (b) 250
- (c) 350
- (d) 450

Answer: (d) 450

Question 12.

Where do most of the small farmers borrow money to arrange for the capital in Palampur?

- (a) Banks
- (b) Co-operative Societies
- (c) Village money lenders
- (d) Friends and relatives

Answer: (c) Village money lenders

Question 13.

‘Operation Flood’ is related to :

- (a) control flood
- (b) produce fish
- (c) milk production
- (d) grain production

Answer: (c) milk production

Question 14.

Consumption of chemical fertilisers is highest in which state of India?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Himachal Pardesh

Answer: (a) Punjab

Question 15.

Scope of farming activity is limited in Palampur due to

- (a) Fixed amount of land
- (b) lack of irrigation
- (c) lack of labour
- (d) none of the above

Answer: (a) Fixed amount of land

Question 16.

Who is a person who puts together land, labour and capital?

- (a) Moneylender
- (b) Entrepreneur
- (c) Zamindar
- (d) Manager

Answer: (b) Entrepreneur

Question 17.

High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds are developed in

- (a) Research institutes
- (b) Factories

- (c) Krishak Bharati Cooperatives
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Research institutes

Question 18.

Which Kharif crop is used for cattle feed?

- (a) Sugarcane
- (b) Potato
- (c) Jowar and bajra
- (d) Wheat

Answer: (c) Jowar and bajra

Question 19.

Which of the following is a modern farming method?

- (a) Multiple cropping
- (b) Use of HYV seeds
- (c) Use of chemical fertilisers
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Answer: (d) Both (b) and (c)

Question 20.

Which area in India has a low level of irrigation?

- (a) Deccan plateau
- (b) Coastal regions
- (c) Riverine plains
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (a) Deccan plateau

Question 21.

Multiple cropping means growing

- (a) only two crops
- (b) only three crops
- (c) upto four crops
- (d) more than one crop

Answer: (d) more than one crop

Question 22.

HYV seeds stands for

- (a) Heavy yielding variety seeds
- (b) High yielding variety seeds
- (c) Half yielding variety seeds
- (d) None

Answer: (b) High yielding variety seeds

Question 23.

The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is

- (a) Rs. 50
- (b) Rs. 60
- (c) Rs. 70
- (d) Rs. 80

Answer: (b) Rs. 60

Question 24.

Which of the following is fixed capital?

- (a) Tools and machines
- (b) Fertilisers and pesticides
- (c) Soil
- (d) Seeds

Answer: (a) Tools and machines

Question 25.

Which of the following is grown in the rainy season?

- (a) Jowar and bajra
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Soyabean
- (d) Rice

Answer: (a) Jowar and bajra

## Fill in the Blanks

Among the three factors of production, we found that labour is the most abundant factor of production. There are many people who are willing to work as farm labourers in the villages, whereas the opportunities of work are limited. They belong to either landless families or

1. \_\_\_\_\_ They are paid low wages, and lead a difficult life In contrast to labour

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a scarce factor of production. Cultivated land area is

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Moreover, even the existing land is distributed.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ among the people engaged in farming there are a large number of small farmers who cultivate small plots of land and live in conditions not much better than the landless farm labourer. To make the maximum use of the existing land, farmers use

5. \_\_\_\_\_ and

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Both these have led to increase in production of crops.

Modern farming methods require a great deal of

7. \_\_\_\_\_ Small farmers usually need to borrow money to arrange for the capital, and are put to great distress to repay the loan. Therefore, capital too is a scarce factor of production, particularly for the small farmers. Though both land and capital are scarce, there is a basic difference between the two factors of production.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a natural resource, whereas.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is man-made. It is possible to increase capital, whereas land is fixed. Therefore, it is very important that we take good care of land and other natural resources used in farming.

Answer

Answer:

1. Families cultivating small plots of land

2. land

3. fixed

4. unequally

5. HYV seeds

6. chemical fertilisers

7. capital

- 8. Land
- 9. capital

**In the given questions, there are two statements marked as Assertion and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code.**

Assertion (A) A farm labourer does not get the wages set by the government.
Reason (R) A farm labourer is ready to work on low wages by seeing heavy competition for work among the farm labourers.

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C) A is true, but R is false
- D) A is false, but R is true.

**Correct Answer: A**

[a] It is a common practice in many villages that farm labourers do not get the wages set by the government. Instead, they have to work on almost half wages due to heavy competition for work among the farm labourers.

Assertion (A) Farming is the main activity in Palampur.
Reason (R) Palampur is a village and primary activities are the main sector of economy in villages.

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C) A is true, but R is false
- D) A is false, but R is true.

**Correct Answer: A**

[a] Primary activities are directly dependent on environment as these refer to utilisation of earth's resources. For example, land, water, vegetation, building materials, minerals, etc. It includes hunting, and gathering, fishing, forestry, agriculture, mining etc. Primary sector dominates in rural areas in underdeveloped countries.



Assertion (A) Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming methods in India.
---

Reason (R) The awareness about the modern farming methods was created in these regions.
---

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C) A is true, but R is false
- D) A is false, but R is true.

**Correct Answer: A**

[a] Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first states where Green Revolution was started during 1960s. The farmers here adopted modern method and technology like High Yielding Variety (HYVs) of seeds, tractors, irrigation facilities, pesticides and fertilisers. As these states have fertile lands, high technology, and infrastructure development, it became possible to create awareness about the Green Revolution here.

Assertion (A) The small farmers, who constitute about 80 per cent of total farmers in India, find it difficult to obtain capital.
---

Reason (R) The small sizes of their plots are not able to produce enough.
---

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C) A is true, but R is false
- D) A is false, but R is true.

**Correct Answer: A**

[a] The small farmers, who constitute about 80 percent of total farmers in India, have very small size of plots for cultivation of crops. On these small fields they barely produce enough for their sustenance only. They, subsistence farmers who produce only for their family consumption and not for the market surplus due to small size of landholdings.

Assertion (A) Farmers are able to grow three different crops in a year in Palampur.
---

Reason (R) Palampur has a well-developed system of irrigation.
--

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C) A is true, but R is false

D) A is false, but R is true.

**Correct Answer: A**

[a] Palampur is a well-developed village which has electricity connections. The availability of electricity transformed the system of irrigation and due to well-developed system of irrigation, farmers of the village are able to grow three different crops in a year.

Assertion (A) Though there are a variety of non-farm activities in Palampur, only a few people are involved in it.
--

Reason (R) Loan facilities and markets to sell non-farm products are not well developed in Palampur.
--

A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C) A is true, but R is false

D) A is false, but R is true.

**Correct Answer: A**

[a] The Village of Palampur does not have much formal sources of credit like banks and co-operatives and non-government organisations which provide loans at cheap rate of interest. It also does not have sufficient market places to sell the non-farm products. Thus, due to lack of these factors, much of the people of the village are not interested in non-farm activities.

Assertion (A) All the villages in India do not have a high level of irrigation as in Palampur.
--

Reason (R) To increase production from the same piece of land, farmers do multiple cropping.
--

A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C) A is true, but R is false

D) A is false, but R is true.

**Correct Answer: A**

[a] Many villages in India do not receive sufficient amount of rainfall and also face drought like conditions. Water resources are also limited in India. Therefore, irrigation facility is not adequate to increase the crop production.

Assertion (A) The Indian Government has set Rs. 200 per day (March 2019) as the minimum wage.
---

Reason (R) There is a heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur, so people agree to work for lower wage.

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C) A is true, but R is false
- D) A is false, but R is true.

**Correct Answer: B**

[b] The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is Rs. 300 per day (March 2019). But most of the labourers get almost half wages due to heavy competition for work among the labourers in Palampur.

***Palampur is a fairly well developed village. Justify.\****

Palampur is well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns.

Raiganj, a big village is 3km from Palampur.

An all-weather road connects the village to Raiganj and to the nearest town, Shahpur.

The village has 450 families belonging to different castes.

The 80 upper families own the majority of land. Their houses are quite large and are made of brick with cement plastering.

The SCs, one-third of the population live in one corner of the village and have small houses of mud and straw.

Most of the houses have electric connections.

Electricity is used for tube wells in the fields and for various small businesses.

It has two primary schools, one high school and one primary health center run by the government and one private clinic.

This shows that Palampur has fairly well developed system of roads, transport, electricity, irrigation, schools and health center.

***What is multiple cropping? How does it help in farmer's prosperity?***

To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during a year is known as multiple cropping.

It increases farmer's income and helps in his prosperity.

***Define production.\*\****

Production is an activity that involves making of goods or services that a person needs.

***Give three reasons why small farmers have to arrange capital by borrowing.***

The three reasons are-

To buy seeds and water for irrigation

To pay back the loan with high rate of interest.

To use the money for marriage or festivals.

***What is Kishora's fixed capital?***

Kishora's fixed capital is a buffalo, he bought this under bank loan and sells milk.

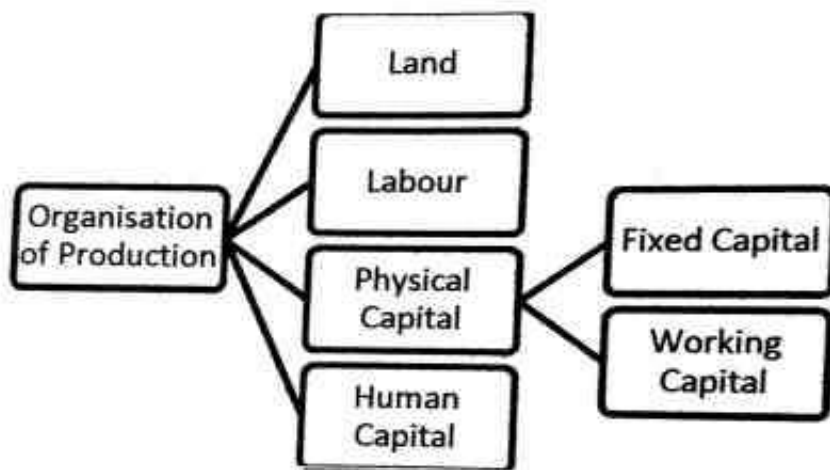
***What is the scarce factor of production in Palampur?***

Land is the scarce factor of production in Palampur.

***What are the four requirements for production?\* OR***

***Mention the four requirements for the production of goods and services. OR***

***What is the aim of production? State any four requirements for production.\****



Every production is organized by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital which are known as factors of production.

The aim of production is to generate income for those people who are involved in the production of goods and services.

*The four requirements for production are;*

*Land:* The first requirement is land and other natural resources like water, forests and minerals.

*Labour:* The people who will do the work. Some are educated and require special skill to perform necessary tasks. Others can do all kinds of manual work.

*Physical Capital:* variety of inputs required at every stage during production. It includes-

*Fixed Capital:* tools, machines and buildings can be used for production over many years.

*Working Capital:* raw material and money in hand.

*Human Capital:* need knowledge and enterprise to be able together land, labour, physical capital and produce an output either to use yourself or to sell in the market.

***Which is the main production activity in Palampur?***

Farming.

***From where do farmers obtain the inputs that they require? OR***

***How do the farmers obtain capital for farming? OR***

***How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?***

All farmers require capital during production. They require fixed as well as working capital.

The medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming.

They are able to arrange for their own capital.

They sell their surplus in the market.

A part of this is saved and the rest is used to buy machinery and other raw materials or

Lend it to the small farmers to make more profit.

Whereas small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for capital.

They borrow from large farmers, money lenders and traders who supply various inputs for cultivation at very high rate of interest.

***Explain the agricultural/cultivation pattern in Palampur. OR***

***Describe the five ways through which the farmers of Palampur are able to grow more from the same land. (write both type of farming) OR***

***How multiple cropping is practiced in Palampur?***

Palampur resembles a village of western part of Uttar Pradesh where *multiple cropping* is practiced.

All land is cultivated in Palampur. No land is left idle.

During the rainy season (Kharif) farmers grow jowar and bajra. These plants are used as cattle feed.

It is followed by cultivation of potato between October and December.

In the winter season (Rabi), fields are sown with wheat.

From the wheat produced, farmers keep enough for their family consumption and sell the surplus at the market at Raiganj.

A part of land area, sugarcane is harvested once every year. It is sold in Shahpur in its raw form or as jaggery.

***What does Tejpal Singh do with his earnings?***

Tejpal Singh puts most of the money in his account.

He uses the savings to arrange for the working capital for farming in the next season.

This year, he plans to use his earnings to buy another tractor. Another tractor would increase his fixed capital.

He uses the savings for lending money to poor farmers who are in need of a loan.

***Farmers are able to grow three different crops in a year in Palampur. Why?***

The main reason is due to the well-developed system of irrigation.

***State the importance of growing more than one crop on a piece of land.***

The importance of growing more than one crop on a piece of land is-

It sustains the fertility of the soil.

It generates employment for many people throughout the year

It benefits the farmers economically.

***Distinguish between traditional farming and modern farming methods. OR***

***What are the different ways to increase production on the same piece of land?***

***Use examples and explain. (write both type of farming) OR***

***What is the difference between multiple cropping and modern farming?***

<i>Multiple cropping</i>	<i>Modern farming</i>
It is a traditional method	It is a modern farming method
To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during a year.	Growing of one crop on the same piece of land at one point of time
Two main crops i.e., Kharif and Rabi crop in between third crop are grown.	To produce larger quantities of food grains on a single crop.
Low productivity	High productivity.
Traditional seeds	HYV seeds
Less irrigation	More irrigation
Wooden tools and equipments, ploughing land using bullock carts, manually drawing water from wells.	Electric run tube wells, modern farm machinery like tractors and threshers.
Cow dung or other natural manure used as fertilizers	Chemical fertilizers and pesticides are used.
No adverse effect	Many adverse effects.
Manual labour and traditional machines used for all activities	Modern machines used

***Importance of electricity. OR***

***Mention any two benefits of electricity that has helped the farmers of Palampur.\* OR***

***How did the spread of electricity help farmers of Palampur?\****

The spread of electricity helped the farmers in following ways-

Most of the houses have electricity connections.

It is used to run tube wells in the fields.

It is used in various types of small businesses.

***Explain the harmful effects of chemical fertilizers.***

Chemical fertilizers provide minerals which dissolve in water and are immediately available to plants.

But they escape from the soil and pollute the ground water, rivers and lakes.

It can also kill bacteria and other microorganisms in the soil.

After the use of chemical fertilizers the soil is less fertile than ever before.

Continuous use of chemical fertilisers can lead to degradation of the soil's health.

*Why are the wages for farm labourer in Palampur is less than minimum wages?*

Because;

There is heavy competition for work among the farmers.

Employment is less and farmers are more and, therefore, farmers have to be content with what they are earning.

Land is owned by landlords who desire to earn more and more profit by giving minimum wages.

The farmers are illiterate and unaware of the amount of minimum wages set by the government.

***Differentiate between small farmers, medium farmers and big farmers.***

	<i>Small Farmers</i>	<i>Medium Farmers</i>	<i>Big farmers</i>
Capital	They borrow money from- Large farmers Money lenders Traders The rate of interest is high	Own savings	Own savings
Land	Insufficient, Unequal small plots of land	Land is quite large in size as compared to small farmers	More than 2-10 hectares of land
Labour	They cultivate their fields with family.	They hire labourers to work on the field.	Hire farm labourers to work on the field.
Production	Little surplus.	Keep enough for family consumption, sell surplus at market	Sell surplus crop and has good earnings for fixed capital.

***Why was the cost of agricultural production rising very high after Green Revolution?***

Green revolution was introduced in India 1960.

Use of HYV seeds produced yield, they needed plenty of water, fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results.

The continuous use of chemical fertilizers has led to the degradation of soil health.

Now farmers are forced to use more and more chemical fertilizers and inputs to achieve the same production level.

So, this has increased the cost of cultivation.



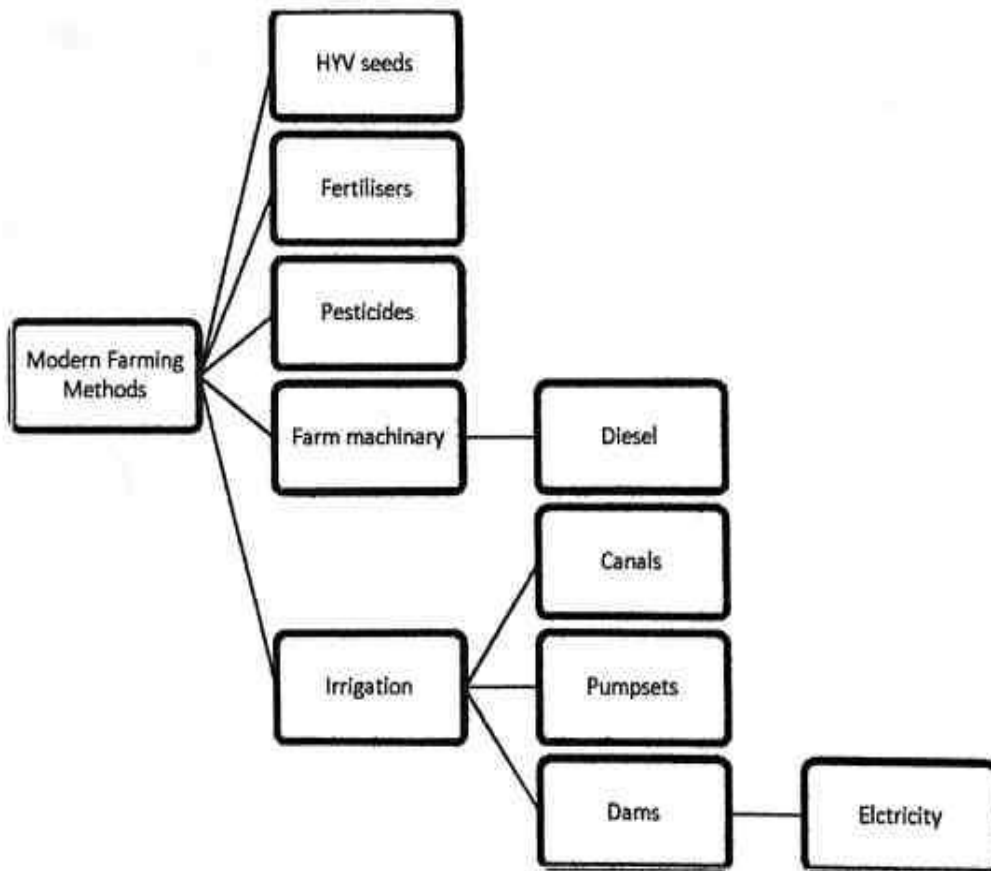
***What is the working capital required by the farmer using modern farming method?***

The working capital required for modern farming method are-

HYV seeds

Chemical fertilizers and

Pesticides



***Discuss the non –farming activities in Palampur. \*\****

The non-farming activities in Palampur are-

***Dairy Farming:***

People rear buffaloes. They feed them with various food of grass, jowar, bajra that grows during the rainy season.

The milk is sold in nearby villages.

Some people also setup collection centers and chilling centers from where milk is transported to far away towns and cities

***Small-scale Manufacturing:***

Manufacturing in Palampur involves very simple production methods and are done on a small scale.

They are carried out mostly at home.

This is mostly done with the help of family labour. Rarely, labour is hired

Shop keeping:

Shopkeepers buy various goods from the wholesale markets in the city and sell them in the village.

Small general stores in the village sell a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, oil, biscuits, soap, batteries, candles, toothpastes, pen, pencil and even some cloth. Some families whose houses are closer to the bus stand have used a part of the space to open small shops. They sell eatables also.

Transport:

Rickshaw-wallas, tonga-wallas, jeep, tractor, truck drivers and people driving the traditional bullock carts and bogeys or the people in transport service.

They carry people and goods from one place to another to earn money.

This transport services have risen now.

Self-employed:

Some people have opened-

Coaching institutes.

Computer training centers.

Stitching classes etc.

To obtain profit from non-farming activities.

***Who will provide labour?***

Small farmers along with their families provide the labour required for farming themselves.

Medium and large farmers hire labourers.

***How can you say that the distribution of land is unequal in Palampur?\* OR***

***How is land distributed amongst the farmers of Palampur? Explain. OR***

***Describe the distribution of land among farmers in Palampur.***

Land is very important for farming. Unfortunately, not all the people in Palampur have sufficient land for cultivation.

Out of 450 families in Palampur, only 240 families cultivate plots less than 2 hectares in size and 150 Dalit families are landless.

The remaining 60 families of medium and large farmers cultivate more than 2 hectares of land.

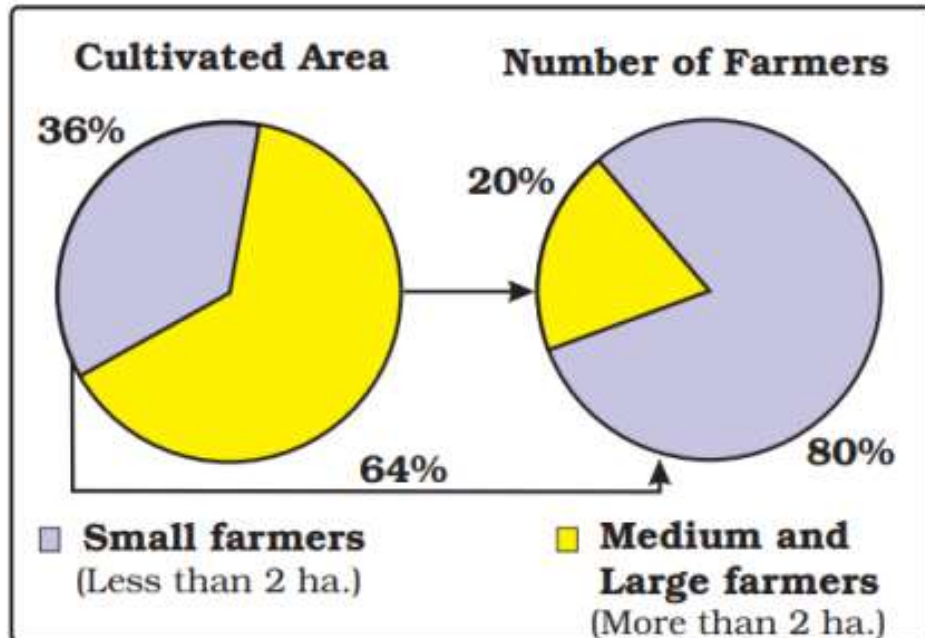
A few large farmers have land extending over 10 hectares or even more.

Cultivation from plots of land less than 2 hectares in size does not bring adequate income to the farmers family.

On the other hand, half of the areas of the village is covered with plots quite large in size.

Thus, land in Palampur is unevenly distributed.

### ***Distribution of Cultivated Area and Farmers***



### ***What are the benefits of modern farming?***

They are;

Increase in productivity

Enhance productivity

Improvement in living standard of farmers

Growth of economy and country

Good quality produce

Modern means of storage has reduced wastage of food grains

Crop protection is an important feature.

***The standard unit of measuring land is Hectare. Local units bigha, guintha etc.***

***Is there a way one can grow more from the same land?***

Yes, (write about multiple cropping.)

***What are the sources of irrigation?***

Well, tube well, rivers etc.

***Why do so many families of farmers cultivate small plots of land?***

Land in Palampur is fixed and 75% of the people who are working are dependent on farming for their livelihood. Since land is fixed and maximum people are dependent on land they are forced to cultivate small plots of land.

***Is it important to increase the area under cultivation? If yes, why?***

By the increase in cultivable land, the agricultural production will increase. Hence it is important to make hilly and desert areas cultivable

***What kind of farming methods – modern or traditional or mixed do farmers need?***

For small farmers – Traditional method.

For big farmers – Modern method.

For medium farmers – Mixed method.

***How much of cultivable land irrigated in India (very little/nearly half/majority/all)?***

Nearly half (about 40%).

***Would you agree that the distribution of cultivated land is unequal in Palampur?***

***Do you find a similar situation for India? Explain. \****

Yes, the distribution of cultivated land is unequal in Palampur because out of the 450 families,

150 families are landless,

240 families cultivate small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size

whereas 60 medium and large farmers cultivate more than 2 hectares of land, a few of them have land extending over 10 hectares or more,

This shows that medium and large farmers have more land though they are numerically smaller. This clearly shows the inequality in the distribution of cultivated land.

According to the graph, a similar situation exists for India also which means that 80% of the small farmers cultivate only 36% of the cultivated area whereas 20% of the big farmers cultivate 64% of the cultivated area.

(Pie chart is above)

***Why are farm labourers like Dala Ramkali poor?***

Dala and Ramkali are landless farm labourers who work on daily wages in Palampur.

Though, minimum wages for farm labourers set by the government is ` 60 per day, they get only ` 35-40.

There is heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur, so people agree to work for low wages.

They remain out of work for most parts of the year and have to take loans from the moneylender to fulfill their needs.

Due to this seasonal unemployment, they remain poor and are unable to repay the loan and fall into a debt trap.

***Why do people migrate? Can you describe the work that the migrants of Gosaipur and Majauli might do at the place of destination?***

People migrate in search of employment or better job opportunities to the cities.

The migrants from Gosaipur and Majauli who went to cities will probably find work as casual labourers, industrial workers, street hawkers, rickshaw pullers, head load workers, as servants in homes and hotels, or to work as farm labourers.

***What capital did Mishrilal need to set up his jiggery manufacturing unit?***

Fixed Capital in the form of the sugarcane crushing machine.

Working Capital in the form of money

for buying sugarcane from other farmers

for paying the electricity bill of running the crushing machine

***Who provide the labour in this (Mishrilal's) case?***

The labour is provided by him and his family. Otherwise he will employ landless labourers.

***Can you guess why Mishrilal is unable to increase his profit?***

Mishrilal has set up a small scale unit.

The farm holding is about 2 hectares in size and production of sugarcane is low, so raw material is also less.

He has to pay for the electricity to run the machine.

Since the industry is small scale, production is less and therefore, he is unable to increase his profit.

***Could you think of any reasons when he (Mishrilal) might face a loss?***

Conditions under which he may face a loss can be-

If his crushing machine becomes defective, his production will reduce or totally stop.

If due to drought or other calamity, his jaggery production will come down leading to a loss for him.

If the demand for jaggery decreases,

If any other costs like electricity, labour or transportation costs increase, he may face a loss.

***Why does Mishrilal sell his jiggery to traders in Shahpur and not in his village?***

Palampur is a small village with 450 families and there is not a big demand for jaggery there.

Shahpur is a town where there is more demand for jaggery, so Mishrilal sells his jaggery to traders in Shahpur and not in his village.

***In what ways is Kareem's capital and labour different from Mishrilal's?***

Both have fixed capital in the form of machines,

But Kareem has a larger fixed capital because he has assets in the form of computers which are more expensive than the sugarcane crushing machine.

Kareem has also employed educated and qualified computer teachers, whereas Mishrilal's labour is mainly unskilled labour.

***Why didn't someone start a computer center earlier? Discuss the possible reasons.***

As very few educated people were there in the village, there was not any demand for computer courses.

The villagers were not aware of the employment potential of computer courses

Teaching faculty for computer courses was not available in the village earlier.

***What is Kishora's fixed capital?***

Kishora's fixed capital is the buffalo and wooden-cart which he has purchased with the bank loan.

***What do you think would be his working capital?***

The money that he earns from selling the milk and transporting goods on his bullock-cart minus his own living expenses are his working capital.

***In how many production activities is Kishora involved?***

Kishora is involved in the following production activities.

Selling of buffalo's milk.

Transporting of various items.

Bringing clay from the river Ganga for the potter.

Transporting jaggery etc. to Shahpur.

***Would you say that Kishora has benefitted from better roads in Palampur?***

certainly yes, because he is involved in the transport business; better roads enable him to easily transport goods from one place to another, run his business successfully and earn profits, which would have been very difficult in the absence of proper roads.

***Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?***

Yes, it is true that modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. For example

HYV seeds, insecticides, pesticides and chemical fertilizers are all manufactured in industries.

Farm machinery like tractors, threshers and also combined harvesters are also manufactured in industries.

Tube well equipment and water pumps used for irrigation are also manufactured in industries.

***Is it important to increase the area under irrigation in Palampur?***

Yes, it is important to increase the area under irrigation because

Water is very essential for agriculture.

In India, the rainfall is unevenly distributed in the country and if rainfall is less, then production will be low, and they will be only able to grow one crop in a season.

With good irrigation it will be possible to do multiple cropping, helping to increase the yield per hectare.

***Construct a table on the distribution of land among the 450 families of Palampur?***

Distribution of land among the 450 families of Palampur.

---

Families with no land (mainly dalits)	150 Families
Families with less than 2 hectares	240 Families
Families with more than 2 hectares	060 Families

---

Total	450 Families
-------	--------------

---

***Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.***

A farmer who works on 1 hectare of land is called a small farmer. He carries out the following activities:

Ploughs the field by bullocks or tractors.

Sows the seeds by simply sprinkling by hands.

Waters the field with the help of Persian wheel.

Sprays the pesticides by manual pumps.

Cuts the crops by hand-operated tools.

***On what terms did Savita get a loan from Tejpal Singh? Would Savita's condition be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest?***

The terms of loan of Savita taken from Tejpal Singh are:

She took loan of Rs.3000 at an interest rate of 24 per cent.

She would have to repay the loan in four months.

She also has to work on Tejpal's field as a farm labourer during the harvesting season at Rs.35 per day.

The bank could have provided her loan at a low rate of interest. In addition, she would have devoted more time to her own field of 1 hectare, instead of working as a farm labourer for Tejpal Singh.

## **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

Question 1.

What is human capital?

Answer:

Human capital refers to a country's skilled and productive labour force.

Question 2.

How can the population of a nation become human capital?

Answer:

Through education, training, and medical care, a nation's population develops human capital.

Question 3.

Which type of investment is known as a human capital investment?

Answer:

Human capital investment is defined as an investment made in the form of education, training, and medical care.

Question 4.

How is human capital superior to other resources?

Or

Why are human resources considered to be the best resource? Explain.

Answer:

Human capital can use land and capital to produce more, whereas land and capital cannot produce anything on their own.

Question 5.

Name any four factors which can improve the quality of human resources.

Answer:

Education,

Health,



Training,  
Technology.

Question 6.

Mention any four factors on which the quality of population depends.

Answer:

Literacy rate,  
Health,  
Life expectancy,  
Skill.

Question 7.

‘Countries like Japan did not have any natural resources, still, they are developed countries.’ Give reasons.

Answer:

They have made significant investments in people, particularly in the areas of education and health.

Other resources, such as land and capital, have been effectively utilised by experienced and trained individuals. People’s efficiency and technology have made these countries wealthy and developed.

Question 8.

The various economic activities have been classified into three sectors? What are these sectors?

Answer:

Primary,  
Secondary,  
Tertiary.

Question 9.

Give two examples of the primary sector.

Answer:

Agriculture,  
Forestry.

Question 10.

Which sector (in the primary sector) is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy? ‘

Answer:

Agriculture.

Question 11.

Give two examples of the secondary sector.

Answer:

Cloth Manufacturing

Car Manufacturing

Question 12.

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

Answer:

Secondary sector

Question 13.

Give two examples of the tertiary sector.

Answer:

Trace,

Transportation.

Question 14.

What are market activities?

Answer:

The activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs, i.e., activities performed for pay or profit. For example, growing cotton by a farmer.

Question 15.

What are determinants of the earning of any individual in the 1<sup>st</sup> market?  
‘

Answer:

Education,  
Skill.

Question 16.

State an example of a non-market activity.

Or

Give an example of a non-economic activity.

Answer:

A mother cooking food for her family.

Question 17.

What is the term used for production for self-consumption?

Answer:

Non-market activity.

Question 18.

What are non-market activities?

Answer:

These are activities that are performed for self-consumption. For example, growing wheat by a farmer.

Question 19.

What is the infant mortality rate?

Answer:

The infant mortality rate is the death of a child under one year of age.

Question 20.

What is the birth rate?

Answer:

The birth rate is the number of babies born there for every 1000 people during a particular period.

Question 21.

What is the death rate?

Answer:

The death rate is the number of people per 1000 who die during a particular period.

Question 22.

What does an increase in unemployment indicate?

Answer:

Depressed economy.

Question 23.

What is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy?

Answer:

Agriculture.

Question 24.

In which sector is disguised unemployment mostly found?

Answer:

Agriculture sector.

Question 25.

What is meant by seasonal unemployment?

Answer:

Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. For example, workers working in sugar mills get employment only for four or five months a year.

Question 26.

State the two types of unemployment existing in rural India.

Answer:

Seasonal and disguised unemployment.

Question 27.

What name has been given to unemployment when people do not find a job during some months of a year?

Answer:

Seasonal unemployment.

Question 28.

Work requires the services of five people but engages eight people.  
Which type of unemployment is this?

Answer:

Disguised unemployment.

Question 29.

What type of unemployment is found in agriculture? Mention any one feature of this type of unemployment. HOTS

Answer:

Disguised unemployment is found in agriculture.

Under this, people appear to be employed, but actually, they are not.

Question 30.

How unemployment problem differs in rural areas?

Answer:

In the case of rural areas, there is seasonal and disguised unemployment whereas urban areas have educated unemployment

Question 31.

Which type of unemployment is common in urban areas?

Or

Which type of unemployment is found in urban areas?

Answer:

Educated unemployment.

Question 32.

Which Asian country invested the most resources in people, especially in the field of education and health?

Answer:

Japan.

Question 33.

What do you call shifting of labourers from the rural area to the urban

area in search of work?

Answer:

Migration.

Question 34.

‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’ is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children of which age group?

Answer:

6-14 years.

## **Short Answer Type Questions**

Question 1.

How has human capital formation helped India?

Answer:

It improves people’s productivity and efficiency, as well as the country’s productive strength.

It has increased India’s skilled labour force.

In other countries, millions of skilled professionals are employed. They generate foreign currency for us.

Question 2.

How is human resource different from other factors of production?

Explain it in three points.

Answer:

It is a producing element that is alive and active.

It takes work away from you and activates other aspects of your life.

It functions as a labourer, a manager, and a business owner.

Question 3.

Which is the most labour absorbing sector of the Indian economy? What trend has been recently noticed in terms of the dependence of the population on this sector and what is the reason for that?

Answer:

Agriculture is the Indian economy's most labour-intensive sector. The population's reliance on agriculture has been decreasing in recent years. This drop is primarily due to:

Disguised unemployment.

Surplus labour in agriculture has moved to either the Secondary or Tertiary Sector.

Question 4.

“Employment structure is characterised by self-employment in the primary sector.” Explain the statement.

Answer:

Even though not everyone is required, the entire family participates in the field. As a result, there is covert unemployment in the agricultural industry.

Every member of the family has a stake in the outcome.

The concept of sharing field labour and the produce grown helps to alleviate the hardships of unemployment in rural communities.

However, this does not alleviate the family's poverty.

Question 5.

Explain the ways of investment of Human Resources that can give high returns in future.

Answer:

Three ways of investment in the development of Human resources are:

Through Education.

Through Medical Care.

New technology.

Providing training to use new technology. ,

They can discover new methods of increasing production.

Acquired knowledge is well-invested in new fields like IT.

Question 6.

How are working conditions for women in the unorganised sector different from those in the organised sector? Explain.

Answer:

The woman working in the unorganised sector has lower wages than that in the organised sector. This is because the organised sector requires education and skill.

Jobs are low paid and often not regular. Workers can be removed at any time without assigning a reason. This is not the case in the organised sector.

In the unorganised sector, there is the absence of basic facilities like maternity leaves, child care etc. while in the organised sector, these facilities are available.

Question 7.

Explain how investment in education creates the virtuous cycle of human development.

Or

What does a 'Virtuous cycle' created by educated parents mean? Explain.

HOTS

Answer:

A child, too, with investments made on her/ his education and health can yield a high return in future and contribute more to society.

Educated parents invest more heavily in the education of their children.

This is because they realize the importance of education.

They are also conscious of proper nutrition and hygiene.

A virtuous cycle is, thus, created.

Question 8.

Why do educated parents invest more heavily in their children's education? Give three reasons.

Answer:

They realize the importance of education.

They are conscious of proper nutrition and hygiene.

Educated parents have more income as compared to illiterate parents.

Question 9.

Explain three problems of educated unemployment in urban areas.



Answer:

Problems:

Many youths with matriculation, graduation and post-graduation degrees are not able to find jobs.

Unemployment of graduates and post-graduate has increased faster than among matriculates.

A paradoxical manpower situation is witnessed as a surplus of manpower in certain categories co-exist with a shortage of manpower in others.

There is unemployment among technically qualified persons on one hand while there is a dearth of technical skills.

Question 10.

What is seasonal unemployment? What are the factors responsible for seasonal unemployment?

Answer:

It is a type of unemployment in which a worker is employed during some months of the year (especially, during harvesting or the sowing season), and remains without work during the rest of the year.

Factors:

Lack of small-scale and cottage industries in rural areas.

Lack of multiple cropping.

Lack of commercialisation of agriculture.

Question 11.

Can you suggest some measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployed?

Answer:

Technical education should be provided.

Vocational education should be introduced.

Emphasis should be given to skill development.

Question 12.

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

Answer:

- (i) (a) The main objective of a firm is to maximise its profit. So, any firm would not like to employ a worker having ill-health because he/she may not work efficiently as a healthy worker due to ill-health,
- (b) An unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation or the economy.
- (ii) It affects the working environment adversely. An unhealthy person can infect healthy persons of the organisation also.

Question 13.

‘Improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of a country.’ Give reasons.

Answer:

Healthy citizens are the basic factors of production.

The health of a person helps him to realise his potential, and the ability to fight illness.

An unhealthy worker or person becomes a liability for the country.

Good health increases the efficiency of the worker.

Question 14.

Explain any three consequences of unemployment.

Answer:

**Poverty:** The basic cause of poverty is unemployment. People do not have enough money to support their families. The inability of educated people, who are willing to work to find gainful employment implies a great social waste.

**Increase in Dependent Population:** Unemployment tends to increase the economic overload. The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases.

**Poor Quality of Life:** The quality of life of an individual as well as of the society is adversely affected. When a family has to live on a bare subsistence level, there is a general decline in its health status and rising withdrawal from the school system.

Question 15.

What are the two types of unemployment which are prevailing in rural areas? Write any four factors responsible for this. HOTS

Answer:

(i) Disguised unemployment,

(ii) Seasonal unemployment.

Causes:

Large families due to overpopulation.

Underdevelopment of cottage and small-scale industries.

Lack of diversification of agriculture.

Lack of capital.

Question 16.

Suggest some methods to remove the rural unemployment problem.

Answer:

By promoting small-scale and cottage industries.

By spreading technical education.

By promoting supplement works like animal rearing, horticulture etc.

Question 17.

What is disguised unemployment? Explain with the help of an example.

Answer:

It is a situation in which more workers are working inactivity than required. The people, who are engaged in such activity appear to be employed but are not fully employed. For example, if for the cultivation of one hectare of land, 10 workers are required, but instead of 10 workers, 15 workers are working. In this case, 5 workers are disguised as unemployed. In such cases, even if the surplus workers are removed the production does not suffer.

Question 18.

Distinguish between disguised unemployment and educated unemployment.

Answer:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Disguised Unemployment</b>	<b>Educated Unemployment</b>
(i)	Under this, people appear to be employed, but they are not.	Under this, people are educated but are unable to find a job.
(ii)	It is mainly found in rural areas.	It is mainly found in urban areas.

Question 19.

Distinguish between market and non-market activities.

Answer:

<b>Market</b>	<b>Non-market</b>
(i) These involve remuneration, i.e., they are performed for pay or profit.	These activities are performed for self-consumption.
(ii) Teacher teaching in a school, a worker working in a mine, a man working in a bank, etc. are some examples of market activities.	Subsistence farming, processing of primary products etc. are non-market activities.

Question 20.

What are the objectives of the 10th Five Year Plan regarding education?

Answer:

The 10th Five Year Plan endeavoured to increase the enrolment in higher education of the 18 to 23 year age group from the present 6 per cent to 9 per cent, by the end of the plan period,

The strategy focuses on increasing access quality, adoption of states-specific curriculum modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology.

The plan also focuses on distant education, the convergence of formal, non-formal, distant and IT education institutions.

## Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

What do you understand by Human Capital Formation? Highlight two initiatives each of Indian government to enhance health and education facilities.

Answer:

When the existing human resource is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, human capital formation takes place. It adds to the productive power of the country. Just like the physical capital formation.

Following are the two schemes introduced by the government to enhance health facilities in India:

Integrated child development services.

Central government health schemes.

Following are the two schemes introduced by the government to enhance education facilities in India:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Mid-day meal scheme.

Question 2.

Why is human capital considered superior to other resources like land and physical capital? Name the factors that affect the quality of the population. Explain, how these factors help in human capital formation?

Answer:

Factors affecting human capital formation are:

It is a living active factor of production.

It extracts work and activates other factors.

It works as labour, management and entrepreneur.

Factors affecting the quality of population are:

Skill Formation: Skill formation increases the productivity of the workers.

Health: A healthy worker is an asset for the company as well as society.

Literacy Rate: Education widens the mental horizon of the citizens.

Question 3.

“People are the greatest resource that a country has.” Explain.

Or

Why is a human resource important for development? Explain.

Answer:

It is a way of referring to a country’s working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. Land, capital and natural resources etc. form the important resources of a country because these help in further production, but all these are useless if a country does not have human resources. It is a human resource that converts all the other sources into a useful form.

Countries like China, Japan etc. have achieved a high growth rate due to human capital.

A skilled and trained person generates more than uneducated and unskilled workers.

Question 4.

How are children of educated parents different from those of uneducated parents? Give three points of difference.

Answer:

Children of Educated Parents	Children of Uneducated Parents
(i) These parents realise the importance of education. So, they are found to invest more heavily in the education of their children.	Uneducated parents often fail to realise the importance of education. They are seen reluctant to spend heavily on the education of their children.
(ii) They are conscious of proper nutrition and hygiene. So, they properly look after their children’s health and nutritional needs.	These parents are themselves uneducated and lacking in hygiene. So, they are not expected to properly look after their

	children's health and hygiene needs.
(iii) Being better educated and healthy, these children are always expected to yield a high return in the future.	Their children are also not expected to receive higher education and yield a high return in the future.
(iv) Their earnings are higher and they provide a greater contribution to society.	Their earnings are generally expected to be less and insufficient. So, their contribution to society is also likely to be lower.
(v) As educated parents better look after their children's education and health, a virtuous cycle is created.	As these parents are found deficient in looking after their children's health, hygienic conditions form a vicious cycle. Their children also remain similarly disadvantaged.

Question 5.

Mention any five steps which have been taken by the government to promote education. taken by the government to promote education.

Or

Explain the initiative taken by the government to improve elementary education in India.

Or

Give three measures taken by Government to improve literacy conditions in India.

Answer:

- (i) Government has launched various schemes for providing universal access, retention and quality in elementary education, with a special emphasis on girls.
- (ii) There is also an establishment of pace-setting of schools like the Novodaya Vidyalaya in each district.
- (iii) Vocational streams have been developed to equip a large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills.
- (iv) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years by 2010. It is a time-bound initiative of the central government, in partnership with the states, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education.
- (v) The Right to Education act has been passed by the Indian Parliament to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.

#### Question 6.

How education and skill formation are the major determinants of the earning of any individual in the market? Explain.

Answer:

Education and training lead to higher productivity.

Earning capacity of an individual depends upon productivity.

Education also leads to the mobility of human resources. Many a time people migrate to other regions or countries in search of better opportunities. Farm labours are ill-paid because of their low productivity.

Countries like Japan and USA have high per capita income because of skill formation.

#### Question 7.

Mention any one advantage of education. How can an educated woman improve her family's condition?

Answer:

The key to education is learning. A solid education gives us a base level of understanding that allows us to actively participate in intellectual



conversations and makes us aware and open-minded in any situation. An educated woman improves her family's condition in the following manner:

An educated woman tends to desire a smaller family size and seek the health care necessary to do so.

An educated woman has high educational and career expectations of her children, both boys and girls. For females, education profoundly changes their lives, how they interact with society, and their economic status.

Educated women create more equitable lives for women and their families and increase their ability to participate in community decision-making and work towards achieving local sustainability goals.

Question 8.

The female literacy rate in India is still far behind that of men. What are the reasons for it? Explain.

Answer:

Negative Attitude for Girls: The negative attitude of illiterate parents towards the girl child and her education is one of the major reasons for low female literacy.

Poverty: Poverty is another root cause of the low literacy rate for the girl child.

Gender Inequality: Gender inequality is still existing in most of the remote areas of India.

Inadequate School Facilities: Most parts of rural India still lacks basic facilities related to education.

Lack of Funds: Low allotment of government funds to the education sector is another cause of the low literacy rate.

Question 9.

Mention any three peculiarities of literacy in India.

Answer:

The literacy rates have increased from about 18% in 1951 to around 73% in 2011.

A vast difference is noticed across different sections of the population. Literacy among males is nearly 50% higher than females, and it is about 50% higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Literacy rates vary from 96% in some districts of Kerala to below 30% in some parts of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. According to the census of 2001, a person aged 7 years and above, who can read and write with understanding in any language is treated as literate.

Question 10.

Describe five main features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Or

Write a short note on 'SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN.'

Answer:

To strengthen the primary school system, the scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was started in 2001.

All 6-14 age children were expected to complete eight years of schooling by 2010.

It began as a time-bound initiative or programme of the Central Government in partnership with the state, the local government and the community to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education.

This programme has covered the entire country with a special focus on the educational needs of girls, SCs/STs and other children.

Along with it, bridge courses and back-to-school camps were started to increase the enrolment in elementary education. The Mid-day Meal Scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children as well as to improve their nutritional status.

Question 11.

What is the difference between the working conditions of educated and uneducated women? Mention any three of them.

Answer:

Uneducated Women	Educated Women
------------------	----------------

(i) Because of low skill formation, they are paid low wages as compared to men.	They are paid at par with the men.
(ii) Most of them work in an unorganised sector where there is no job security, absence of basic facilities like maternity leave, child care and other social systems etc.	They work in the organised sector where they enjoy job security and other basic facilities like maternity leave, child care and other social security systems etc.
(iii) Most of them work in the primary sector.	Most of them work in the secondary or tertiary sector.

Question 12.

Which two states in India have poor health facilities in comparison with others? State the ways by which health facilities in these states can be improved.

Answer:

Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Ways:

Improving the accessibility of health care, family welfare.

Ensuring nutritional service with a special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population.

Improving built up a vast health infrastructure and has developed manpower required at the primary, secondary and tertiary sector in Government as well as in the private sector.

Question 13.

Give an account of National Health Policy. Mention any five points.

Or

“Health should be treated as an important asset for human capital”.

Analyse the statements regarding our national health policy.

Answer:

Improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the country.

The National Health Policy 2002 aims at achieving an acceptable standard of health for the general population of the country.

To achieve the objective, a comprehensive approach was advocated, which included improvements in individual health care, public health, sanitation, clean drinking water, access to food and knowledge of hygiene and feeding practices.

The country has a well structured 3-tier public health infrastructure comprising Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres spread across rural and semi-urban areas and tertiary medical care providing multi-speciality hospitals and medical colleges located almost exclusively in the urban areas.

Over the last five decades, India has built up a vast health infrastructure and has developed manpower required at the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in Government as well as in the private sector.

Question 14.

Describe the provisions made by the Indian government for the development of the education and health care sector for the growth of society.

Answer:

**Education:**

Education is one of the main factors of economic and social development.

Education helps in increasing the mental horizon of the people and is a must to develop a human personality.

Education helps in the development of science and technology.

Education encourages economic development through greater participation of the people in the affairs of the country.

Education increases the efficiency of the workers.

It enhances the national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance.

**Health:**

Health does not mean survival only. It involves not only the physical fitness of the individual but also his mental, economic and social well-being.

Good health increases the efficiency of a worker.

Good health increases the learning capacity of a worker.

A healthy worker is an asset for the firm as well as for the country.

Question 15.

What are the major factors responsible for unemployment in India?

Answer:

**Rapid Growth of Population:** Our population has been continuously rising. From a population of about 361 million in 1951, it has risen to around 1210.2 million in 2011, but due to slow economic growth employment opportunities have not risen at the same pace.

**Overdependence on Agriculture:** Even after more than 50 years of independence, more than 60% of our population still depends upon the primary sector for its livelihood.

**Underdevelopment of Cottage and Small-scale Industry:** Our rural sector is facing problems of disguised and seasonal unemployment. This is due to the underdevelopment of the cottage and the small-scale industry.

**Underdevelopment of Industries:** Due to the shortage of capital and other essential inputs, the industrialisation process is very slow. So the industrial sector has failed to provide enough job opportunities to the unemployed workers.

**The slow pace of Infrastructure Growth:** Slow pace of infrastructure growth is one of the major factors responsible for the slow growth of the Indian economy.

Question 16.

What is unemployment? What kind of unemployment is found in India? Explain any two of them.

Answer:

It is a situation under which a worker is ready to work at the prevailing wages but he/she is unable to find any useful work.

Disguised unemployment

Seasonal unemployment

Structural unemployment

Technical unemployment

**Disguised Unemployment:**

It is a type of unemployment under which people appear to be employed, but actually, they are not.

It is mostly found in agriculture.

It is mainly found in rural areas.

**Seasonal Unemployment:**

It is a type of unemployment under which workers are employed only for a particular season.

It is mostly found in agro-based industries.

It is found both in rural as well as urban areas.

Question 17.

What are the disadvantages of unemployment? Explain.

Or

“Unemployment leads to a depressed economy.” Justify the statement with five arguments.

Answer:

**Wastage of Resource:** Human capital is one of the most important resources. Unemployment leads to the wastage of manpower resources. People who are an asset to the economy turn into liability.

There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth.

**Poverty:** The basic cause of poverty is unemployment. People do not have enough money to support their families. The inability of educated people, who are willing to work to find gainful employment implies a great social waste.

**Increase in Dependent Population:** Unemployment tends to increase the economic overload. The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases.

**Poor Quality of Life:** The quality of life of an individual as well as of the society is adversely affected. When a family has to live on a bare

subsistence level, there is a general decline in its health status and rising withdrawal from the school system.

Class Struggle: Unemployment divides society into haves and have-nots. Accordingly, there is a class conflict that compounds the problem of social turmoil.

Question 18.

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

Answer:

Unemployment has detrimental impacts on the overall growth of an economy.

It is a wastage of manpower resources.

It increases the economic overload.

It tends to increase the number of dependant populations.

An increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy.

It can lead to emotional and mental stress.