

Economics - 9th Class English Medium Economics Chapter 2

Q1. Write Kinds of Labour

Ans 1: Mental Labour: It is the struggle done with brain, We make plans to launch any economic activity to satisfy our needs and requirements through all stages of life.

2- Physical Labour: It is the struggle which is applied physically, Struggle is needed to produce any good. Although a struggle cannot be measured but profit of a producer is the outcome of his mental and physical struggle. A labourer also gets wages as a result of his physical struggle.

Q2. Write Characteristics of Utility

Ans 1: 1- Utility depends upon the intensity of a human desire. Thus it varies from an individual to individual.

2- Utility of a commodity increases with its multiple uses, Electricity and natural gas have great utility because they are used for many purposes.

3- Utility depends on the use of a good by a particular consumer For an uneducated person, a pen has no utility whereas for a student it has utility.

4- Utility provides a base for demand Only that good or service is demanded which has a utility.

5- although all useful things possess utility but all things that have utility may not be useful.

Q3. What is Economic Goods.

Ans 1: Economic goods are tangible or intangible items that hold value and are subject to exchange in a market. They can be categorized into two main types.

Ans 2: 1- Consumer Goods: These are products designed and purchased for direct consumption or use by individuals, Examples include food, clothing, electronics, and cars.

Ans 3: 2- Capital Goods: These are goods used to produce other goods and services. Capital goods include machinery, tools, factories, and infrastructure.

Q4. Define Goods and Services.

Ans 1: Goods are all material things that are needed by man. The common feature of all the goods is that they satisfy human wants. Utility and productivity are the general features of all the goods.

Ans 2: Services: Services are intangible goods which are in direct use by the people. Teaching by a teacher, medical treatment by a doctor, and people's work for the welfare of a community, all are termed as services. Services are the actions of individuals that make possible to satisfy one another's wants. Services have values so they are bought and sold like goods.

Q5. Define Utility

Ans 1: Generally speaking, utility means the advantages from the use of goods and services. It shows the usefulness of the commodity in use. But in economics, it means the pleasure or satisfaction obtained from a good or a service. In economics, utility and

usefulness have different meanings.

Q6. Write down Kinds of Wants.

Ans 1: 1- Economics Wants: These are wants which can be satisfied only by paying for them if we need a haircut we have to pay for it. If hunger strikes us at school we have to pay for eatables.

2- Non-Economic Wants: These wants can be fulfilled without paying in money terms. We want and get love, air and delight without any payment. Such goods for which we do not have to pay are called free goods for example the air we breath in the sunshine, rain water, water in ocean etc.

Q7. What is the meaning of Value?

Ans 1: Value has different meanings depending on the context but in general, it refers to the worth, usefulness, or importance of something. Here are a few common interpretations.

Ans 2: 1. Economic Value: In economics, value often refers to the worth of goods and services as determined by their utility, scarcity, and demand. Economic value is subjective and can vary among individuals and societies.

Ans 3: 2. Personal Value: On a personal level, value can represent the significance or importance of something to an individual. This could include personal beliefs, principles, relationships, or experiences that hold meaning and importance in one's life.

Ans 4: 3. Market Value: Market Value refers to the price at which a product or service can be exchanged in the marketplace. It's determined by factors such as supply and demand, competition and the perceived worth of the item by buyers and sellers.

Ans 5: 4. Moral or Ethical Value: Value can also refer to moral or ethical principles that guide behavior and decision making. For example, someone might prioritize honesty, integrity, or social responsibility as important values.

Q8. Write Characteristics of Wants.

Ans 1: 1- Human wants are endless which cannot be listed
2- Wants if satisfied appear again after sometime.
3- Wants may be satisfied by various alternative means.
4- Their importance depends on the degree of intensity
5- Wants complement each other. When we buy a car we need to buy petrol also.
6- Wants may become a habit, sometimes it becomes a habit to smoke a cigarette.

Q9. What does free goods mean.

Ans 1: Free Goods typically refer to products or services that are available at no cost to the consumer. These could be items given away as promotional gifts, samples distributed for testing purposes, or even resources provided by governments or organizations without charge, such as free healthcare or education. The concept of "Free Goods" can vary depending on context; sometimes, the cost is covered by advertising revenue or subsidies, while in other cases, it might be funded through donations or taxes.

Q10. Write four kinds of Wealth

Ans 1: Financial Wealth: This includes money, stocks, bonds, and other financial assets that can be easily converted into cash. Financial wealth represents the ability to access purchasing power and make investments.

Ans 2: 2- Physical Wealth: Physical wealth comprises tangible assets such as real estate, land, buildings, vehicles, machinery, and other physical goods. These assets have intrinsic value and can be used for various purposes, including shelter, transportation and production.

Ans 3: 3. Human Capital: Human capital refers to the knowledge, skills, experiences and abilities possessed by individuals. It represents the value that individuals contribute to economic activity through their labor and expertise.

Ans 4: 4- Social Capital: Social Capital encompasses the networks, relationships, and social connections that individuals and groups possess. It includes factors such as trust, reciprocity, and social cohesion within communities or organizations.
