

Economics - 9th Class English Medium Economics Chapter 6

Q1. Define Capital

Ans 1: "Capital is the wealth which yield an income or aids in the production of an income or is intended to do so".

Q2. Write Importance of Land

Ans 1: 1- It is a foremost factor of production without which any economic activity is impossible
2- It provides food to the human being. It supplies fruits and vegetables.
3- Agricultural development depends on the best qualities of land.
4- Land provides natural resources such as minerals, lakes, mountains, forest, rivers and canals, etc.
5- Fertile and productive land helps in economic development of a country.

Q3. What does Labour Mean?

Ans 1: "Labour" typically refers to the physical or mental exertion that people engage in to produce goods or services. In an economic context, it often refers to the work done by individuals in exchange for wages or salaries. This work can include tasks such as manufacturing products, providing services, or performing administrative duties.

Q4. Define Entrepreneur

Ans 1: "The difference between the entrepreneur and other factors of production is that land, labour and capital can be hired but the entrepreneur cannot be hired."

Q5. Write Importance of Capital

Ans 1: 1- Capital is an essential input in a firm.
2- Large amount of capital increases the efficiency of the firm
3- A greater use of capital increases the pace of agriculture and industrial development.
4- Capital helps in payment of wages.
5- A greater use of capital increases the pace of agriculture and industrial development.

Q6. What is Capital mean?

Ans 1: Capital generally refers to the financial resources, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure used in the production of goods or the provision of services in an economy.

Ans 2: 1- Physical Capital: This includes tangible assets such as buildings, machinery, vehicles, tools, and equipment used in production processes.

Ans 3: 2- Financial Capital: Refers to money or funds available for investment in businesses or other ventures. Financial capital can

come from sources such as savings, investments, loans, or venture capital

Ans 4: 3- Human Capital: This represents the skills, knowledge, expertise, and abilities of individuals that contribute to economic productivity. Human capital is often developed through education, training, and experience.

Q7. What does Organization Mean?

Ans 1: An organization is a structured group of people working together to achieve common goals or objectives. It can refer to various entities, including businesses, non-profit organizations, government agencies, educational institutions, and community groups.

Q8. Write important of Entrepreneur.

Ans 1: 1- The entrepreneur decides what, where, how and for whom to be produced.
2- The entrepreneur can combine factors of production without which a good cannot be produced.
3- Good management of the entrepreneur helps to utilize country's resources most efficiently.

Q9. What does land mean?

Ans 1: Land generally refers to the solid surface of the Earth that is not covered by water. It encompasses various types of terrain such as plains, mountains, valleys, deserts, forests, and more. In a legal context, "Land" often includes not only the surface of the earth but also everything attached to it, such as buildings, trees, minerals, and water rights. Land is a critical resource for human activities, including agriculture, housing, industry, and recreation.

Q10. Why does price change in daily market?

Ans 1: Supply and Demand: Changes in supply and demand for a product or service can directly impact its price. For example, if the supply of a particular product decreases while demand remains constant or increases, the price is likely to rise. Conversely, if supply increases while demand decreases, the price may fall.

Ans 2: 2- Market Sentiment: Investor sentiment and perception of market conditions can affect prices. Positive news or developments about a company, industry, or economy may lead to increased demand and higher prices, while negative news or uncertainty can result in decreased demand and lower prices.

Ans 3: 3- Economic indicators: Economic indicators such as inflation rates, unemployment levels, GDP growth, and interest rates can influence market prices. For instance, high inflation may lead to higher prices for goods and services, while lower unemployment and strong economic growth may increase consumer confidence and spending, driving prices up.