

→ Land consists of all natural resources. These are provided to us by nature. Physical capital consists of all those objects that help in further production of different types of goods and services. Human resource, on the other hand, consists of knowledge and skills.

→ These resources are not capable of bringing about an improvement in them by their own effort; they can be changed only by human resource.

→ They do not have a mind and a brain of their own. Human resources, on the other hand, can be trained to perform any task for which it is required.

→ It required education, training and health care. These in turn are again provided by human resources.

Thus, human resources unlike other factor resources has an ability to improve itself.

4.45) The health of a person helps him to realize his potential and the ability to fight illness. An unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation. Indeed health is an indispensable basic for realising one's well-being. 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.

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of a worker. Good health increases the learning capacity of a worker.

## b) Primary Sector

Primary sector includes all those activities which are related to natural resources, like cultivation of land. The primary sector covers agriculture and allied activities like forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming and mining.

## Secondary Sector

A secondary activity covers those activities that are concerned with the transformation of natural resources and products obtained into other goods. For ex - cultivation of wheat as a primary activity. Wheat

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is converted into flour in a mill. This is a secondary activity. Similarly, processing is a primary activity. But manufacturing of furniture is a secondary activity and so on. Secondary sector also includes quarrying and mining.

## Tertiary Sector

It includes all those activities which produce different types of services that are required by the society. Ex - a service of a doctor, a teacher, a maid, an insurance company, a transport company. In an underdeveloped economy, the primary sector is the dominant sector of the economy. With economic growth, the relative imp of the

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Secondary sector and tertiary sector increases whereas that of the primary sector falls.

## 7) Economic Activities

- Economic activities contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy.
- If there is an increase in productive activities that mean the economy is progressing.
- Economic activities lead to an increase in the personal income as well as the national income.

## Non-Economic Activities

- Non-Economic activities do not contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy.

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→ Increase in non-economic activities is not ~~an~~ an indicator that the economy is progressing.

→ Non-economic activities do not lead to an increase in the personal income and national income.

8) → A majority of women have meager education and low skill formation.

→ Women are paid low compared to men.

→ Most women work where there is no job security for them.

→ Various activities relating to legal protection are meager.

→ Employment in the sectors

is characterized by irregular  
and low income

⇒ In the sectors, there is an  
absence of basic facilities  
like maternity leave, child  
care and other social security  
systems.