



4) what is role of health in human capital formation ?

Ans) Human capital refers to the knowledge and skill embodied in a population. The development of human resource and creation of human capital requires more investment in skill formation, education and health. However the educational benefits and skill formation alone could not lead to human capital formation. If a person is healthy and educated and skilled then he/she becomes an asset of the country. But if an educated and skilled person is unhealthy, he/she becomes a liability of the country. Therefore health, indeed is an indispensable basis for human capital formation.

5) what part does health play in the individuals working life ?

Health plays a very important role in the human capital formation such as:-

→ The health of a person helps to realize his potential and the ability to fight illness.

Primary activity :- The activities involved with extracting raw materials from nature is called primary activity.

The various activities undertaken in primary sector are agriculture, fishing, poultry, farming, mining e.t.c.

Secondary activity :- Activities connected with manufacturing finished goods by processing raw materials got from nature is called secondary activity.

The various activities undertaken in secondary sector is manufacturing of steel, textiles, bread e.t.c.

Tertiary activity :- Activities connected with provision of support and services to all sectors of economy is called tertiary activity.

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7) What is difference between economic activities and non-economic activities?

Economic activities add value to the national economy. Economic activities have two parts:- market activities (production for profit) and non-market activities (production for self consumption).

Non-economic activities do not add value to the national economy. For example:- women generally look after domestic chores. But they aren't paid for work. So they do not contribute to the national economy.

8) Why are women employed in low-paid work?

Education helps individual to make better use of the economic opportunities available and earn a better earning. Due to gender discrimination, women are deprived of education and required skills to become worthy contributors to national income. As a result, a majority of women have meager education and low skill formation for which they are paid less than men.