परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर कुंजी / Answer Key (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII   विषय /Subject: Social Science   माह/ Month: August अंक/Marks: 40
दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Factors of production

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: ____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No._____   कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: ________

Answers of Multiple Choice Questions:-

Ans.1 (b) Continuous improvement

Ans.2 (c) Monetary resources as well as human-made assets like machinery, tools, and factories

Ans.3 (c) Labour intensive

Ans.4 (d) Interest

Ans.5 (c) 1904

Ans.6 (a) Training

Ans.7 (b) Stock market

Ans.8 (c) 65 per cent

Ans.9 (d) Semiconductor chips

Ans.10 (a) Supply chain

Answers of 2 Marks Questions:-

Ans.1 Startup- A startup is an entrepreneurial venture with limited resources that aims at rapid growth and expansion while leveraging technology.

Ans. 2 An entrepreneur is a person who comes up with an idea, takes risks, gathers other factors of production, and works hard to make their startup idea successful.

Ans. 3 Dividend- An amount of money paid regularly by a company to its shareholders out of its profits. Or, a distribution of a company's earnings to eligible shareholders.

Answers of 3 marks questions:-

Ans.1 (i)Fair compensation and working conditions: Employers need to ensure that workers are paid fairly for their labour and that they work in a safe environment.

(ii) Skill development and training: There is a responsibility to invest in training and education to ensure that workers develop the skills necessary to remain competitive in the labour market.

(iii) Workplace rights and protections: Laws and regulations for workers' rights relating to fair treatment, preventing discrimination, and providing benefits like health care or paid leave should be adhered to.

Ans.2 (i) Personal savings, family, and friends are the first source of funds and support for individuals when they start a business.

(ii) In case the funds are insufficient, they take loans from the bank to meet the shortfall. Interest along with a part of the loan amount has to be paid over a period of time.

(iii) Similarly,large companies require a lot of money to expand their business;hence, they raise money from the general public through the stock market. The stock market is a special type of market where shares are bought and sold. Large companies raise money from the public by offering them a share of the profits, called a dividend.

Ans.3 A culture of hard work, continuous improvement, and endeavouring to do things well has helped countries to move forward. There is a Japanese concept called kaizen, which means 'continuous improvement'. This concept has been applied in Japan since the mid-1940s and has helped Japan achieve higher standards of living for its people. Another example could be that of the German work ethic, which is deeply rooted in their history. Germany is renowned for its high-quality industrial output. They place a high value on punctuality, attention to detail and quality. These qualities of their human capital contributed to their rise as a global leader in technology and manufacturing.

Answers of 5 marks questions:-

Ans.1 (i) The word 'land' in economics encompasses not only geographical land but also natural resources like soil, forests, water, air, sunlight, minerals, oil and natural gas.Businesses either purchase the required land or pay rent to use it for a period of time.

(ii) Labour is essential in production, involving physical and mental effort. Carpenters, farmers, construction workers, teachers, and doctors use varying levels of physical strength, knowledge, and skill. Everyone contributes differently through their work, helping create goods and services for society's needs.

(iii) Businesses also require capital that comprises monetary resources and durable assets like machinery, tools, equipment, vehicles, vending carts, computers, shops, factories, office buildings, etc., for their day-to-day operations. These are all called 'capital' — money plus human-made resources that are used to produce goods and services.

(iv Entrepreneurship means starting your own business or creating something new to solve a problem. An entrepreneur is a person who comes up with an idea, takes risks, gathers other factors of production, and works hard to make their startup idea successful.

Ans.2 (i) Human beings play a key role in economic activities and production processes as they apply their knowledge, skills,and decision-making abilities to create goods and services.

(ii) For example, a police officer maintains law and order, a scientist invents new technologies, a chef develops new recipes, etc. They all require a special set of knowledge and skills to perform well. Human capital refers to the specialised skills, knowledge, abilities and expertise required to perform that labour. Thus, human capital is not just the basic efforts of labour but also the quality and efficiency of that labour.

Facilitators of human capital:

(i) Education and training- Education helps individuals gain knowledge, starting with basic literacy and extending to expertise in specific fields. What you learn in school enriches your knowledge and prepares you to solve real world problems. With education and training, individuals are prepared to excel in their careers.

(ii)Good health- It supports cognitive development, allowing children to attend school regularly and learn better. Similarly, workers are able to give their best, physically and mentally, when they are of sound body. They are able to do more in shorter time periods, be creative, and do not have to be away from work due to ill health.

Ans.3 Technology means the application of scientific knowledge. Any production-related activity uses some form of technology. Some early forms of technology that have existed since ancient times are still in use today.

(ii) Today, newer and advanced technological developments are applied in various areas, making our lives easier. For example, farmers can get advance weather updates; Global Positioning Systems (GPS) can discover the shortest routes for transporting goods, and so on.

(iii) This process makes it easier for people and businesses to get things done and improve how they work. For example, instead of sending letters by post, we now use email to communicate with people quickly and at a lower cost.

(iv) However, remember that technological progress does not always mean replacing old technologies — some, like pulleys and wheelbarrows, are still in use.

(v) A variety of online courses are avail-able to students through Government platforms like SWAYAM , which offers courses for Grade 9 onwards and operates on Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) through which learners can explore subjects like robotics, aquaculture, textile printing and so on that are free of cost.