# ANSWER KEY

## Artificial Intelligence

**Part-A: Employability Skills**

# 1. Communication Skills-II

## Exercise

**Task** (Page 19)

Accept all relevant answers.

**Task** (Page 22)

Accept all relevant answers.

**Task** (Page 38)

Accept all relevant answers.

## 🔒 Unsolved Questions

**A.**
1. Communication
2. Receiver
3. Non-verbal
4. Communication
5. Decoding
6. Feedback
7. Communication
8. Descriptive
9. Non-Descriptive
10. language

**B.**
1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. True

**C.**
1. Verbal communication is the most popular form of communication where the transmission of messages occurs with the usage of words that can be in oral spoken or written form. It includes sounds, words, and speech. It is often used during presentations, video or tele conferences, informal or formal telephone calls, discussions, lectures, public speaking, meetings, etc.

   Examples where it is more effective are:Conversation between teacher and parent during parent-teacher meeting, a student writing a leave application to the principal, an interview of a candidate with a panel of people, etc.

2. Three skills of mastering verbal communication are:

   i. Maintain eye contact, stand straight and be attentive. Proper body language will bind the interest of the receivers and the information will be delivered with great impact.

   ii. Be authentic in your communication. People are often attracted to someone who speaks from the heart and is genuine, transparent and real.

iii. Be a good listener and give your ear to your audience to know their viewpoint, as that will help you carry your conversation in a required direction.

3. A communication cycle is incomplete and irrelevant without feedback. Feedback is a response of the receiver with respect to the message received from the sender. It works as an indicator for the successful transmission of the message thus making communication a two-way process.

   Examples of feedback are:

   - "Congratulations! Keep it up."
   - "Listen, You people cannot go inside without a ticket."
   - "The report needs more focus on the marketing areas and data analysis charts."
   - "The article you submitted for the school magazine is very well written and I like the way you portrayed the image of a girl child facing social injustice."

4. - **Positive feedback** focuses on the sender's strengths, achievements or successes. It also takes care of the areas of improvement and creates a positive attitude for the sender. For example: "Nice work done by you".

     "You were really good on stage but if you work more on your voice modulation, then you can do wonders".

   - **Negative feedback** it highlights the weaknesses and problems of the information that the sender has conveyed to the receiver. It should be genuine or true to bring a positive change in the process of communication.

     For example: "You did not submit your assignment". "You wrote your answers very badly".

5. **Specific** feedback focuses on the specific points of utmost importance and should be conveyed to the sender. Following are the specific feedback given by a teacher to her students:

   "The article you submitted for the school magazine is very well written and I like the way you portrayed the image of a girl child facing social injustice."

6. Feedback is important in communication because:

   a. It completes the whole process of communication where the sender sends the information and the feedback is the response of the receiver.

   b. It helps in evaluating the effectiveness of communication. Sender gets a clear picture through the feedback that the information intended to be understood by the receiver is a success or a failure.

   c. It is an important step that helps in the collection of information from the receiver.

7. Informal feedback is most of the times spontaneous oral feedback that does not follow any specific pattern or predefined blueprint.

   For example:   "Hi! Your son has done really well this time in exams."

   "Listen, You people cannot go inside without a ticket."

8. **Direct Objects:** Direct objects come after a verb and are directly 'acted on' by the verb. It answers the question "what?" or "who?".

For example: She sang on Annual day. Peter doesn't like Maths.

**Indirect Objects:** Indirect object is the recipient of the direct object. It answers the question "to whom?", "for whom?".

For example: She made a cake for her mother's birthday. He wrote a letter to his friend.

9. It is important to learn different parts of speech to understand the language well to help you construct good sentences for effective communication.

10. • **Noun** is a word to name a person, place, thing or an idea.

For example: Goa is a beautiful place. My pen is broken.

• **Pronoun** is a word that replaces a noun. They are used to avoid the repetition of nouns so that the sentences are smoother and effective.

For example:

**Words are:** I, she, her, you, himself, some, we, you, each, who, which, that, mine, yours, his, her

**Pronoun in a Sentence:** She likes to play in the sand on the seashore. How can you drive yourself with an injured hand?

**D.** 1. a. **Cultural barrier:** As mindset of people of different cultures are different, so is their language, signs and symbols. This causes a barrier to communication.

b. **Physical barrier:** If the temperature of the surrounding is either too hot or too cold, then the working environment will not be comfortable.

c. **Linguistic barrier:** An English person traveling to Japan will not be able to interact with Japanese if he doesn't know Japanese.

d. **Interpersonal barrier:** strict rituals of people living in certain geographical area.

e. **Organisational barrier:** a formal communication protocol is always followed when communication takes place between senior and his subordinate. In such situations, a subordinate employee will always have a fear, anxiety and withdrawal in communication.

2. Three principles of effective communication are:

• **Principle of Clarity in Ideas:** The sender should be clear as to what needs to be conveyed through the process of communication. The message should be clear and precise in an understandable form.

• **Principle of Appropriate Language:** The language of the message should be simple. There should be no hidden meaning. Avoid using inappropriate and symbolic words that may lead to miscommunication.

• **Principle of Attention:** The message should be designed in such a way that the receiver is not forced to pay extra attention. The content of the message should be made keeping in mind the interest of the receiver.

3. Two examples of physical barrier are:

   • Sometimes, long-distance communication using e-mail, fax, telephonic conversation may not be functioning properly due to bad weather or internet connectivity issues.

   • Working environment may not be comfortable due to unhealthy surroundings, poor infrastructure, untrained staff, etc. This also hinders the performance of the employees.

4. Inadequate flow of information amongst employees working at different levels of hierarchy may lead to organisational barriers. Examples are:

   • absence of certain facilities like a comfortable working environment, telephone, fax or internet connectivity, suitable temperature, sufficient tools, stationery and healthy relationships with the co-worker may affect the efficiency of employees and hinder the process of communication.

   • Poor coordination amongst the employees due to complex organisational structure will lead to filtering and misinterpretation of the information.

5. **Complete:** The message should include all necessary information and should be complete in all respects for effective communication.

   **Courteous:** The content of the message should be respectful, friendly and honest. The sender should not hurt the receiver through the message and at the same time the feedback given by the receiver should not affect the feelings and sentiments of the sender.

6.  No Parking     No Left Turn     Wifi

    No Entry     No Mobile Phones

7. a. • **Encoding:** It is the process of converting the message into a form which only the intended receiver can understand by converting the actual message into symbols, words, actions, diagrams.

   • **Decoding:** It is the interpretation of the message delivered by the sender.

   b. • **Verbal communication** is the most popular form of communication where the transmission of messages occurs with the usage of words that can be in oral spoken or written form. It includes sounds, words, and speech. It is often used during presentations, video or tele conferences, informal or formal telephone calls, discussions, lectures, public speaking, meetings, etc.

   • **Non-verbal communication** is defined as communication through physical and physiological cues without using spoken or written words. The information is transmitted using body language, touch, facial expressions, symbols, signals, etc. Most of our communication with the people around us throughout the day is non-verbal and most of the time we are not aware of it. It is helpful when trying to understand others' thoughts and feelings.

8.  a. **Advantages of Verbal Communication:**
    - Clear and precise message is delivered to the receiver, so there are less chances of discrepancy in the delivered message.
    - The information conveyed can be saved for future use by recording the verbal or written communication.

    **Disadvantages of Verbal Communication:**
    - Language has different dialects or speech tone that lead to difficulty for the receiver to understand the message conveyed by the sender.
    - Lengthy messages (written or oral) are difficult to comprehend, is unsuitable and boring especially in a crowd.

    b. **Advantages of Non-Verbal Communication:**
    - It is useful and easy method of communication where no common language is required to master.
    - It is a fast method of communication as gestures have more impact than words.

    **Disadvantages of Non-Verbal Communication:**
    - Since it uses gestures, facial expressions, eye contact, touch, sign, sound etc. for communication, there are chances of misinterpretation of the message required to be delivered.
    - Different cultures use different ways of non-verbal communication. The difference in message can lead to negativity and offense. For example, people who speak less and are less interactive are considered cold and arrogant. However, the Japanese admire silence and consider it as a key to success.

    c. **Advantages of Visual Communication:**
    - It enhances the other forms of communication for better understanding of the information conveyed.
    - There is no prerequisite of learning a specific language and can be used by people in different geographical areas with different cultures.

    **Disadvantages of Visual Communication:**
    - It is an expensive medium of communication as it requires the additional cost and time for designing and printing pamphlets, posters, pictures etc.
    - It is a time-consuming process as designing and decorating takes more time than writing or conveying orally.

9.  **Parts of a Sentence:** A sentence is made up of:
    - **Subject:** A subject is a noun that refers to a person, place or thing.
    - **Verb:** It is the action done by the subject.
    - **Object:** It is a person, place or thing that receives an action and gets affected.

    For example: He drove a brand new car. **Subject:** He **Verb:** drove **Object:** new car.

    My mother cooks wonderful food. **Subject:** My mother **Verb:** cooks **Object:** wonderful food.

10. A paragraph is a collection of relevant sentences with a common theme. It begins with an introduction of a theme, followed by sentences describing a theme and ends with a statement supporting a common idea.

   **Rules for writing a paragraph:**
   - It begins on a new line.
   - The first line has an indentation.
   - It focuses on a main theme.

**E.** 1. Factors responsible for internal barriers are:
   - withdrawal or lack of being in touch for communication.
   - more engaged in leisure activities that involve only self and not others.
   - poor self-esteem or social anxiety.
   - strict rules and regulations of school environment where students need to be less interactive and more formal.

2. A regular follow up and review of the communication is important for appropriate actions. Such follow up helps in removing barriers in effective communication.Try to communicate in person as much as possible to avoid misinterpretation of the information.

3. Accept all relevant answers.

**F.** Accept all relevant answers.

### Lab Activity

Accept all relevant answers.

# 2. Self-Management Skills-II

### Task (Page 60)
Accept all relevant answers.

### Task (Page 62)
Accept all relevant answers.

### Unsolved Questions

**A.** 1. Stress    2. anxiety    3. Eustress    4. Financial stress    5. Yoga
   6. negative   7. likes, dislikes   8. self-aware, self-monitored, self-correcting
   9. Independently        10. Ability to work independently

**B.** 1. True    2. True    3. False    4. True    5. True
   6. True    7. True    8. True    9. False    10. False

**C.** 1. Stress Management is a method or a technique used to make changes in your lifestyle, thoughts, emotions that help you relax your mind and body to minimise the effects of stress.

Two methods for managing exam related stress are:

- **Time Management:** When you feel that there is too much to do and not enough time then you start getting panic attacks, lose focus and make errors in your work. Good time management techniques will help you prioritize your task and managing your commitments. Make a list of the work in terms of urgent, important, not important. This will put you in control of your situation and help you increase your productivity.

- **Physical Exercise:** Physical exercise in the fresh air increases the flow of blood and oxygen in the body. This will help in releasing good hormones and will make a healthy mind and body. It can be in the form of going out for a walk, physically active at home by helping in the household chores, walking uphill, jogging or running, aerobics, etc.

2. To manage all types of stress in life remember the ABC of stress management originally created by psychologist, Dr. Albert Ellis. This technique helps you analyse the three aspects of a situation that causes stress:

   **A:** Adversity or the stressful event.

   **B:** Beliefs or the way you respond to the event.

   **C:** Consequences of actions and outcomes of the event.

3. The practice of yoga involves stretching the body and forming different poses while keeping breathing slow and controlled. This will relax the body and energize it at the same time.

4. Five symptoms of stress in our body are following:

   - Headaches, dizziness, shaking.
   - High blood pressure.
   - Chest pain.
   - Digestive problem.
   - Becoming less social.

5. Some common signs of stress are following:

   - Lack of sleep.
   - Loss of appetite.
   - Feeling overloaded and depressed.
   - Frequent mood swings.
   - Loss of interest and focus.

**D.** 1. Good stress also known as "eustress" occurs when we are excited. Our heart beats faster and we feel a rush of hormones in our body but it is not dangerous for us. We also feel this good stress before a public performance, ride in water parks, when the exam result is declared. This kind of stress keeps us lively and excited in life. So in the short term, stress can have a positive impact on us and our behaviour.

2. It is important to be self-aware because:
   - Improve your skills by recognizing your passion and your commitments in life.
   - Channelise your energy in your favour with full productivity.
   - Focus on your weakness.
   - By giving you happiness with the credibility of your work.
   - Bring good leadership qualities at the workplace.
   - Manage your emotions and behaviour to strengthen your relationships in personal and professional life.
   - Decrease your stress level by identifying your likes and dislikes related to tasks.
3. - **Internal/Intrinsic Motivation:** Intrinsic motivation is related to what we want to do. It is doing something with fun which makes you happy and is totally interesting for you. It gives you pleasure and feel good. For example, doing gardening, taking part in inter school debate, going for a morning walk, playing with the kids in the park, and doing painting in your free time.
   - **External/Extrinsic Motivation:** Extrinsic motivation is related to what we have to do. It is doing something that gives you rewards or avoids getting punishments. The reward can be money, post, marks, goodwill, etc. For example, doing a part time job to
4. Time management is the ability to utilise your time effectively so that you are able to do the required task at an appropriate time. It helps you focus better on important tasks, which leads to better efficiency. It gives you a feel that you are never running against time. You are able to finish your work with less effort and make the most of the limited time you've got.

   Examples are: Writing down the deadlines for projects, or for tasks that are part of completing the overall project, checking your submission deadlines and start working on the assignment whose deadline is close.
5. Keep a track of your time you spend in your daily life. This way you will waste less time on unwanted activities. You will be able to analyse the level of achieving your short term and long term goals at the end of the day.

**E.** 1. She should highlight these skills: self-confidence, self-efficacy, positive thinking, responsible, etc.
   2. Accept all relevant answers.

### Lab Activity

Accept all relevant answers.

# 3. ICT Skills-II

## 🔒 Unsolved Questions

**A.** 1. Shutdown       2. System Tray       3. File
   4. File name, Extension   5. File path       6. Folders
   7. Computer virus      8. Computer care and maintenance
   9. Backup      10. disk cleanup and disk defragmentation

**B.** 1. False   2. True   3. True   4. True   5. True   6. False
   7. True   8. True   9. True   10. True

**C.** 1. Mobile operating systems have Graphical User Interface with menus and buttons supporting different types of apps on Smartphones, tablets, smart watches or other portable devices. It is a combination of an operating system and communication technology. The different mobile OS available these days are: • Android OS • Windows OS

2. Any data in the computer is stored in the form of a file. That is why a file is said to be a collection of logically related data. Every file has its own unique name which is made up of two parts: file name and extension.

   Folder is a collection of related files and subfolders. A sub-folder may contain one or more files and subfolders within. Folders do not occupy any disk space. They point to specific file locations within the file system of the computer.

3. Utility software does housekeeping functions like backing up disk or scanning/cleaning viruses or arranging information etc. They ensure the smooth functioning of the computer. When the system does their backup of your data or checks for malware then you are using utility software.

4. In this type of operating system, the response time plays a very important role. Each job assigned to the computer has to be prioritised and processed within time constraints otherwise the system is considered a failure and processed data will lose its importance. Examples are RT Linux and Lynx.

6. Good care and maintenance plays an important role in the performance of a computer because:

   • It helps you detect the hardware or software problems at an early stage before they become serious issues.

   • It prevents the computer from viruses and malwares.

   • It speeds up the processing power of a computer by deleting old unwanted files and applications.

7. Different ways to protect data in the computer are:

- **Use proper passwords combinations for your computer login:** At the time to allocate passwords take care to use the combinations of small letters, upper case, numbers, and special characters like $, %, &, etc. These combinations are difficult to hack and will be able to save your computer from unauthorised access.

- **Install Anti-virus and Firewall:** Anti-viruses and Firewall will not allow the unwanted data to enter your computer. If by mistake you download any malicious code then antivirus or antimalware software will warn you and then will remove it from your computer. This way you will be able to project your data from getting damaged or stolen.

- **Encrypt Data:** Data encryption is converting the readable data into unreadable encoded form to save it from unauthorised access. Sometimes sensitive data like personal credit card transactions you do in online purchasing or data from defence services need to be transmitted through the internet or any other network should be encoded to protect the information.

8. To remove temporary files in a computer follow the given steps:

**Step 1:** Double-click the **Computer** icon on the desktop.

**Step 2:** In the dialog box that opens select Local Disk (C:).

**Step 3:** Properties option from the Shortcut menu. Select **General** Tab.

**Step 4:** In the General Tab click on **Disk Cleanup** button present on the bottom right side.

**Step 5:** Disk Cleanup Dialog box opens. Put a tick in front of **Temporary Files**, **Thumbnails**, etc. that you want to delete. Click on **OK** button.

**Step 6:** A dialog box appears where it will ask for confirmation before deleting it permanently. Click on **Delete Files** button. This will delete all the temporary files in your computer.

9. Different ways to keep the hardware components clean are:

- Keep the computer and the area around it dust free by dusting it with a soft, dry cloth at least once a week.

- Avoid eating or drinking while working on the computer.

- Cover the computer with a plain cloth along with its physical components when not in use.

10. The backup data can be used to recover the unexpected deleted file. This has become an important process these days in most of the companies and organisations so that their business can continue to function smoothly and their customers do not face problems.

**D.** 1. a. **Speaker:** This icon looks like a loudspeaker viewed from its side. It allows quick access to your computer's volume settings.

b. **Power:** It displays the power cord icon if connected to power otherwise total battery life in % is visible.

c. **Network Connection:** It displays the network connectivity status.

2. We can easily add and remove program in this taskbar by following the given steps:

**Step 1:** Select the program from start menu.

**Step 2:** Either drag or drop on the taskbar or right click on the program and select "Pin to Taskbar".

3. The most common options available in Start menu are:

**Shut Down:** Allows the user to turn off the computer

**All Programs:** Provides access to all installed programs and applications. To start an application, just click it.

**Search Box:** This allows the user to search a file or folder or run executable files.

**Control Panel:** This allows the user to change various settings.

4. a. System software is a software which is compulsory for the computer. Without a system software computer is just a dummy without any use.

   It is always running in the background of your device and helping the user to smoothly use the computer system. For example: Operating systems like Windows, Mac OS, DOS, etc.

   b. Application software is a set of programs that helps the programmers to perform a specific task. It can be installed on a computer or mobile device depending on the need of the user.

   For example: MS word deals with documents, Spreadsheets with calculation, Presentation software for creating and running presentations.

   c. Utility software does housekeeping functions like backing up disk or scanning/cleaning viruses or arranging information etc. They ensure the smooth functioning of the computer. When the system does their backup of your data or checks for malware then you are using utility software.

**E.** 1. She can maintain regular backup of data.

   2. Multitasking.

   3. Accept all relevant answers.

   4. Accept all relevant answers.

## Lab Activity

Accept all relevant answers.

# 4. Entrepreneurial Skills-II

## 🔒 Unsolved Questions

**A.** 1. Human Resource Management

   2. Change

   3. Free Market

   4. Enter

   5. Entrepreneurship

**B.** 1. True     2. True     3. True     4. False     5. False

**C.** 1. e.     2. a.     3. b.     4. c.     5. d.

**D.** 1. Following are the entrepreneurial functions:

- **Organisation Building and Management:** An entrepreneur has to take care of renting or buying a place, hiring employees, organizing the factors of production, sourcing finance etc. At the time of allocating these resources he should be able to manage his funds in a reasonable way to down costs and losses.

- **Risk taking:** Risk taking is an important function of an entrepreneur where he should be taking responsibility for each action he does and planning for a loss or mishap that may occur in the future due to unforeseen situations. Some risks may not pay off, but an optimistic risk-taking entrepreneur will always look at failure as an opportunity to learn.

- **Innovation:** An entrepreneur uses his knowledge, experience and gathered information to convert his dream into an innovative venture. This can be creating a new product, discovering new markets or new ways of organization of industry.

2. Three important roles of an Entrepreneurs:

**Agent's Role:** Entrepreneurs are considered as 'Agents of Change'. They look for opportunities that help in converting their dream or passion into reality by initiating and creating a business and converting all the challenges faced into a new successful product. This product creates a new market and helps in raising the standards of the community and contribute to the overall development of the economy.

**Risk Assumption Role:** An entrepreneur assumes all possible risks of business which emerges due unstable market conditions, change in the customers preferences, new emerging technologies in the production, change in environmental factors and fluctuations in the profits.

**Capital Formation Role:** Setting up an enterprise needs investment. This investment is taken from personal savings, loans, shares etc. The money is utilized in the capital formation like developing infrastructure in the nearby area, developing the network and transport facilities. All these efforts help in the company trade and capital formation of the country.

3. An entrepreneur does the maximum utilization of resources for the production and management of his business which plays an important role in the development of any country like Free market evolution, Efficiency improvements, New markets, New values.

4. 
- **Entrepreneurs are born not made:** Entrepreneurship is a learned skill, not a natural-born ability. It takes immense dedication, discipline, and hard work to become a successful entrepreneur. It involves creating unique business ideas followed by launching and running a new venture.

- **All entrepreneurs have great ideas:** It is not always a new idea that makes you an entrepreneur. You can take an existing idea and make your own business out of it. Only it needs a potential idea and a proper execution to become reality.

- **The only requirement is a good idea:** Only a good idea is not enough to make you a successful entrepreneur. You need resources, capital, a good market to sell your products, things in your favour to make the business happen the way you want.

5. A person who becomes an entrepreneur goes through a career process. This process is as follows:
   - **Enter:** It means implementing the idea by starting a business and entering a new market.
   - **Survive:** It means to remain in the competitive market in between other entrepreneurs dealing with the same business.
   - **Grow:** It means after attaining a reputation and stability an entrepreneur plans to expand the existing business.

**E.** 1. Social entrepreneurship means doing business in a creative manner to help in the social development of the society. Social entrepreneurship deals with environmental and social issues. They put efforts and take risks to bring positive changes in society. Some of the problems taken care by social entrepreneurs are poor quality education for underprivilege, health and sanitation, unemployment, child labour etc.

2. When an entrepreneur runs a business:
   - They use their creativity to come up with a new business idea that will fulfill the changing demands of the customer's.
   - They use the available material and people available around them in an innovative way merged with new technology to create new products.
   - They work for the welfare of the society by saving the environment, contributing their money to build new schools and hospitals in their locality.
   - They create jobs by hiring the skilled and unskilled labourers and helps in bridging the gap of unemployment.
   - With the success of an entrepreneur the people connecting to it, all shares the success and thus helps in the overall development of the country.
   - With the increasing competition of the entrepreneurs in the market the products are available at low and competitive cost.

3. Managerial functions performed by an entrepreneur are:
   - **Planning:** It helps in smooth and effective running of a business. It focuses on the necessary steps to make business ideas succeed and determine the course of action to achieve short-term and long-term objectives. It finds potential markets for a new venture and reduces the uncertainty related to financial and competitive factors.

- **Organizing:** It involves organizing the resources, finances and work to increase the productivity of a business. It also involves assigning work to people in different departments, creating the levels of authority and reporting so that the work is divided, and the right people should be given the right jobs to reduce redundancy and increase the efficiency.

- **Directing:** It is assigning the jobs to the people working in an organisation to increase the productivity of the business and to achieve the predetermined goals. It is a continuous process and takes place at every level of the organization.

- **Staffing:** It means giving jobs to the suitable person in an organization. This involves planning and recruiting the employees for different departments in an organisation by evaluating their skills and knowledge. It also includes training and development, appraisal and remuneration of workers to maintain a satisfactory workforce in an organisation.

4. Women entrepreneurship means women are turned into entrepreneurs by initiating, organising and setting up production and marketing of the products. Women initially joined the business world with innovative ideas to start small and medium scale ventures such as papad making, pickle preparation, food items, paintings, handicrafts, etc. Nowadays women are successful entrepreneurs in modern technology-based business ventures like tours and travels, business related to IT etc.

5. Every entrepreneur has a different reason to start his own business. Some were sure from the beginning that they wanted to be self-employed and work for themselves. Others after working for fixed hours and fixed salaries as waged employed decided to shift to entrepreneurship. After getting the awareness of the two career choices, it is important to understand how taking the route of entrepreneurship benefits an individual.

A person who becomes an entrepreneur goes through a career process. This process is as follows:

- **Enter:** It means implementing the idea by starting a business and entering a new market. For example, Amit is starting a small stationary store in his locality.

- **Survive:** It means to remain in the competitive market in between other entrepreneurs dealing with the same business. For example, there are many other stationary stores in the area. But still Amit is surviving the competition and does well. He even bought the next-door shop and expanded his small store to make a big fancy stationary outlet.

- **Grow:** It means after attaining a reputation and stability an entrepreneur plans to expand the existing business. For example, after a few years, Amit has opened a chain of three more stationary stores in the same city. He even plans to expand it to other neighboring cities as a new brand.

**F.**  1. Accept all relevant answers.

2. Challenges that she faces being a woman entrepreneur are:
   - Responsibility of family
   - Problem related to finance
   - Shortage of Raw material and other resources
   - Stiff competition (Accept all relevant answers.)

3. Accept all relevant answers.

4. Accept all relevant answers.

### 🖳 Lab Activity

Accept all relevant answers.

## 5. Green Skills-II

### 🔒 Unsolved Questions

**A.**  1. Sustainable development    2. Solar energy    3. NITI Aayog    4. 6        5. Organic

**B.**  1. c.        2. e.        3. d.        4. b.        5. a.

**C.**  1. True        2. True        3. False        4. False        5. False

**D.**  1. The first five Sustainable Development Goals are the following:
   - Goal 1 No Poverty
   - Goal 2 Zero Hunger
   - Goal 3 Good Health and Wellbeing
   - Goal 4 Quality Education
   - Goal 5 Gender Equality

2. a.  With the existing issues of climate change, the number of species both on land and water has become extinct and many are on verge of their extinction. Under such circumstances striking a balance in the food chain to bring back the balance in different forms of the ecosystem is a big responsibility.

   b.  Many countries and companies are still giving priority to their own profits at the cost of overuse and exploitation of the natural resources.

3. Three importance of sustainable development are:
   - It provides initiation and approaches for development, conservation and protection of natural resources to stop environmental.
   - It gives solutions in terms of clean energy usage at all levels by efficient use of wind, solar, water energy etc.
   - All the nations across the globe are together in support of implementing these goals in an effective manner.

4. The Sustainable Development Goals also known as the Global Goals, are a universal approach for improving our world. These are 17 interconnected universal goals approved in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and are expected to be achieved by the year 2030.

5. • It provides initiation and approaches for development, conservation and protection of natural resources to stop environmental degradation.

   • It makes us aware of sensible consumption of our natural resources by reducing, recycling and reusing our available resources.

   • It gives solutions in terms of clean energy usage at all levels by efficient use of wind, solar, water energy, etc.

**E.** 1. Initiatives of India in sustainable development are:

   • NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog was given the task of coordinating SDGs in India.

   • The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has built key indicators to monitor the implementation of SDGs.

   • States are also advised to work on similar grounds in planning, implementing, developing and monitoring the state-sponsored schemes in support of SDGs.

   • The Namami Gange Mission— a policy towards achieving the SDG 6, was launched to include sewerage project management, urban and rural sanitation, tackling industrial pollution, water use efficiency and quality improvement, ecosystem conservation and Clean Ganga Fund.

2. These are the three major problems related to sustainable development are:

   • **Food:** As we are using up more and more land for designing concrete jungles, we are reducing the land for cultivation of crops. Soil nutrients are also getting depleted due to pollution from industries, overgrazing of land etc. Overpopulation is another threat for the shortage of food all across the world.

   • **Water:** The supply of drinking fresh water from rivers and ponds are limited all over the world. Due to pollution these water bodies are contaminated and leaving with very less quantity of water for actual use.

   • **Fuel:** Forests are cut down for fuel leaving barren land where soil erosion will lead to soil degradation and drastic change in climatic conditions. Increase in the consumption of oil and natural gas has led to the increase in the level of carbon dioxide causing change in the climatic conditions. We are using a lot of wood from trees for construction of homes and furniture. Extreme weather conditions,such as floods, extreme cold or heat, are seen in many places, which affect the people living there.

3. The SDG has many challenges despite getting support all over the world. Some of the challenges are listed below:

- A large population in most of the countries is unemployed, living in underprivileged conditions, uneducated and have a fixed mindset and behaviour which is very difficult to change. Though many NGOs and non-profitable organisations with the support from government and international bodies are working to educate them and bring awareness, it has many hurdles and challenges which is not easy and time consuming also.

- With the existing issues of climate change, the number of species both on land and water has become extinct and many are on verge of their extinction. Under such circumstances striking a balance in the food chain to bring back the balance in different forms of the ecosystem is a big responsibility.

- Many countries and companies are still giving priority to their own profits at the cost of overuse and exploitation of the natural resources.

- Many countries want to show their power and prove their best by using their nuclear weapons and encouraging the destruction of nature and mankind. In these conditions ensuring world peace is a global challenge.

4. Environmental impacts such as soil, water, greenhouse gas emissions and degradation of ecosystems are caused due to unrestrained development. We have exploited it so much to satisfy our needs, contaminated it with all types of pollution that it has led to land degradation, disturbed ecosystems and drastic climatic change.

5. Three sustainable development goals relevant to my country are:

- **Goal 4: Quality Education:** This goal ensures good quality education for all so that the youth and adults of all nations have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

- **Goal 5: Gender Equality:** This goal ensures that people of all genders have equal rights and opportunities so that they have the power to shape their own lives and contribute to the development of society.

- **Goal 6: Clear Water and Sanitation:** This goal ensures availability of clean and safe water for drinking with proper water resources management at all levels, protecting and restoring water related ecosystems, and providing adequate and equal sanitation and hygiene for all.

**F.** 1. Accept all relevant answers.

2. Accept all relevant answers.

3. Accept all relevant answers.

### Lab Activity

Accept all relevant answers.