

ECONOMICS

2

EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA
AND TAMILNADU

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

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1. We take age group years for computation of the workforce.

- a) 12–60 b) 15–60 c) 21–65 d) 5–14

Ans: b)

2. Which is the correct sequence of various sectors in GDP of India in the descending order?

- a) Primary sector, Secondary sector, Tertiary sector
b) Primary sector, Tertiary sector, Secondary sector
c) Tertiary sector, Secondary sector, Primary sector
d) Secondary sector, Tertiary sector, Primary sector

Ans: a)

3. Which one of the following sectors is the largest employer in India?

- a) Primary Sector b) Secondary Sector
c) Tertiary Sector d) Public sector

Ans: a)

4. Which one of the following is not in Primary Sector?

- a) Agriculture b) Manufacturing
c) Mining d) Fishery

Ans: b)

5. Which one of the following is not in the Secondary Sector?

- a) Construction b) Manufacturing
c) Small Scale Industry d) Forestry

Ans: d)

6. Tertiary Sector include/s

- a) Transport b) Insurance c) Banking d) All of these

Ans: d)

7. Which sector is not included in the occupational pattern?

- a) Primary sector b) Secondary sector
c) Tertiary sector d) Private sector

Ans: c)

8. Match the List I with List II using the codes given below:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| a) Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Mining | 1. Unorganised sector |
| b) Manufacturing, Electricity Gas and Water Supply | 2. Service Sector |
| c) Trade, Transport and Communication | 3. Secondary sector |
| d) Unincorporated Enterprises and Household industries | 4. Primary Sector |

- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| b) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| c) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| d) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

Ans: b)

9. Which Delhi Sultan of medieval India formed 'Employment Bureau' to solve the unemployment problem?

- a) Muhamad Bin Tugluq b) Allauddin Khilji
c) Feroz Shah Tugluq d) Balban

Ans: c)

10. sector is registered and follows government rules.

- a) Agriculture b) Organised c) Unorganised d) Private

Ans: b)

11. sector provides job security and higher wages

- a) Public sector b) Organised sector
c) Unorganised sector d) Private sector

Ans: b)

12. Find the odd one.

- a) Banking b) Railways c) Insurance d) Small Scale Industry **Ans: d)**

13. The sectors are classified into Public and Private sectors on the basis of

- a) number of workers employed b) nature of economic activity
c) ownership of enterprises d) employment conditions

Ans: c)

14. Assertion (A) : The unorganised sector of the economy characterised by the household Manufacturing activity and small-scale industry.

Reason (R) : Jobs here are low paid and often not regular.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
c) (A) is correct and (R) is false
d) (A) is false and (R) is true

Ans: a)

15. People who employ workers and pay rewards for their work is termed as

- a) Employee b) Employer c) Labour d) caretaker

Ans: b)

16. continues to be the largest employer in Tamil Nadu.

- a) Agriculture b) Manufacturing
c) Banking d) Small Scale Industry

Ans: a)

ADDITIONAL

17. In developing countries, a large number of work force will be engaged in

- a) Primary sector b) Secondary sector
c) Tertiary sector d) Government sector

Ans: a)

18. In India, the employment growth has increased at an average rate of since 1972-73.

- a) 8% b) 6% c) 4% d) 2% **Ans: d)**

19. Feroz Shah Thuglaq was a Sultain of

- a) Hyderabad b) Bengal c) Delhi d) Carnatic **Ans: c)**

20. In the sector, the employment terms are not fixed and regular.

- a) Organised b) Unorganised c) Tertiary d) Public **Ans: b)**

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. In sector, the employment terms are not fixed and regular.

Ans: Unorganised

2. Economic activities are classified into and sectors.

Ans: Private and Public

3. has always featured as an important element of development policy in India.

Ans: Employment

4. Employment pattern changes due to

Ans: Life style of the people

5. The nature of employment in India is

Ans: Multi dimensional

6. of the economy is the number of people in the country, who work and also capable of working.

Ans: Labour force

7. Public sector means

Ans: Government undertaking

ADDITIONAL

8. The nature of employment in India is

Ans: Multidimensional

9. The employees in the organised sector are provided with and receive higher wages.

Ans: Job security

10. and are the example of Public sector.

Ans: BSNL and NLC

11. In unorganised sector, the jobs are and often not regular.

Ans: Low paid

12. The shape of the 'Employment Structure' diagram is

Ans: Triangle

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Public sector | - | a) Banking |
| 2. Private sector | - | b) Poultry |
| 3. Primary sector | - | c) Profit motive |
| 4. Tertiary sector | - | d) Service motive |

Ans: 1-d 2-c 3-b 4-a

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS.

1. What is labour force of the economy?

Labour force of the economy is the number of people in the country who work and also capable of working.

2. Why are children and old age (above 60 years) are not considered for computation of workforce?

- We take age group of 15-60 years of age are excluded for the computation of workforce.
- Persons who are less than 15 years are considered as children and person who have crossed 60 years of age are excluded as they are not physically fit to undertake productive occupation.

3. What are the three sectors of an economy?

- Primary or agriculture sector
- Secondary or industrial sector and
- Tertiary or service sector

4. Agriculture, despite a sharp decline in Gross Domestic Product, continues to be the largest employer in Tamil Nadu. Give reason.

Agriculture, despite a sharp decline in gross domestic product, continues to be the largest employer in Tamil Nadu. This is because the non-agriculture sectors are yet to generate enough employment to affect a shift of labour force.

ADDITIONAL

5. What are Public sector and Private sector? Give Example.

Economic activities are classified into Public and Private sector based on who owns assets and is responsible for the delivery of services.

- Example:**
- i) Private sector - TVS Motors and TATA Steel
 - ii) Public sector - SAIL (Steel Authority of India) and BSNL

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL.

1. Explain: (a) primary sector (b) secondary sector and (c) tertiary sector.

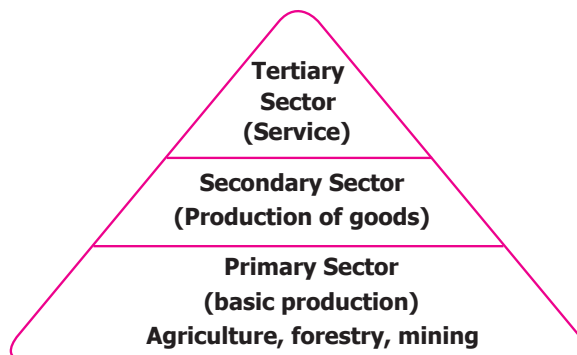
Primary sector : Agriculture, forestry animal husbandry, poultry, dairy farming, fishing etc. are Primary Sector.

Secondary sector : Manufacturing, small and large-scale industries and constructional activities. Secondary Sector.

Tertiary sector : Transport, insurance, banking, trade, communication, real estate, government and non-government services.

2. Explain the employment structure of India.

- The economy is classified into three sectors: primary or agriculture sector, secondary or industrial sector and tertiary or service sector.
- The structure of employment denotes the number of workers engaged in different sectors of the economy. One can find in developing countries like India that a large work force will be engaged in primary sector, while a small proportion in secondary and tertiary sectors.



- In well-developed countries, the proportion of work force engaged in agriculture will be very small and a majority of labour force will be in the industrial and tertiary sectors.
- Employment has always featured as an important element of development policy in India. Employment growth has increased at an average rate of 2% during the past four decades since 1972–73.

3. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors.

Employment conditions under organized Sectors:

- This sector works according to certain rules and regulations given in the law.
- Organised sector has some formal processes and procedures.
- The employees in this sector are provided with job security and receive higher wages than those of the unorganised sectors.
- Organised sector gives good salary, fixed working hours, paid holidays and provides medical allowance and insurance also.

Employment conditions under unorganized Sectors:

- Jobs here are low paid and often not regular.
- Mostly, they do not have paid leave, holiday, leave due to sickness and so on.
- Employment is not secure. When there is no work, people are asked to leave the job.
- In the unorganised sector, the employment terms are not fixed and regular. They do not enjoy any special benefits or job security.
- These enterprises are not registered with the government.

4. Distinguish between the Public sector and the Private sector.

Economic activities are classified into public and private sector based on who owns assets and is responsible for the delivery of services. The differences between the Public and Private sectors are as follows-

S.No	Public Sector	Private Sector
1.	Service motive.	Profit motive.
2.	Government owns the assets.	Private individuals own the assets.

3.	Wages are paid by the government.	Wages are paid by the owner or private enterprises.
4.	NLC, SAIL, BSNL, etc are the examples of Public Sector.	TVS motors, Ashok Leyland, TATA Steel, etc are the examples of Private Sector.

VI. PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.

1. Make a long list of all kinds of work that you find adults around you. In what way can you classify them?

S.No	Kinds of work	Classification
1.	Fishing	Primary sector
2.	Transport	Tertiary sector
3.	Agriculture	Primary sector
4	Screw factory	Secondary sector
5	Banking Sector	Tertiary sector
6	Printing press	Secondary sector
7	Poultry	Primary sector
8	Textile trading shop	Tertiary sector
9	Automobile industry	Secondary sector
10	Cattle rearing	Primary sector
11	Real Estate	Tertiary sector
12	Hotel management	Tertiary sector
13	Dairy	Primary sector
14	Handloom industry	Secondary sector
15	Animal husbandry	Primary sector

2. A research scholar looked at the working people in the city of Chennai and found the following:

Place of work	Nature of employment	Percentage of working people
In offices and factories registered with the government.	Organised	15
Own shops, office, clinics in market places with formal license.	Unorganised	20
People working on the street, construction workers, domestic workers.	Unorganised	25
Working in small workshops usually not registered with the government.	Unorganised	40

3. Classify the following list of occupations under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors - Milk vendor, tailor, teacher, doctor, farmer, postman, engineer, potter, fisherman, artisans, policeman, banker, driver, carpenter.

Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Milk vendor	Tailor	Teacher
Farmer	Engineer	Doctor
Fisherman	Potter	Postman
	Artisans	Policeman
	Carpenter	Banker
		Driver

VII. HOTS.

1. Tertiary sector is in top position in the world now. Justify

- The Tertiary Sector is actually the service sector, which involves the giving away direct services to its consumers. It supplies services to the immediate consumers and the business houses and it includes services related to retail, transportation, hotels, sales and much more.
- It is seen that nearly 80% of the workers are related to this industry in sourcing out the best services and has even improved the income standards. This also helps in spending on the luxury items and tourism industry too.
- People who are serving in this sector are generally the white-collar job holders and involve communication from the distant places too.
- So, the Tertiary sector is in top position in the world.

VIII. LIFE SKILL.

1. Discuss the sectors of your village economy.

(Self Activity)

ACTIVITY

1. Why did people shift from agriculture to non-agriculture jobs in Iruvelpattu? What could have been the reasons?

- There is a sharp decline in agricultural production. So the people shifted from agriculture to non agriculture jobs in Iruvelpattu.
- It is mainly because of the failure of monsoon, water scarcity and need of labours.

2. Do you think it is easy to move from agriculture to non-agriculture job? Talk to your teachers and parents and discuss in the class.

It is not an easy to move from agricultural to non-agricultural jobs. Skilled and semi-skilled persons are needed for non-agriculture jobs. But, this is not the case of agriculture.

3. Collect details of main occupations of 20 families in your locality. Prepare a table or chart as given above and discuss in the class.

(Self Activity)

