***Date – 16.7.20***

***Std – X***

***Economics – L-2, Sectors of the Indian Economy***

***General Instructions-***

1. ***Please read pages 22 to 32***
2. ***Write answers of the questions given in worksheet-1 in your notebook.***
3. ***Write the remaining questions and answers of L-1 in your notebook.***

***SYMBIOSIS SCHOOL, NASHIK***

***Std - X TERM-1 (2020-21)***

***ECONOMICS L-2 Sectors of the Indian Economy Worksheet-1 MM-20***

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| **Concepts-Comparison of three sectors, create more employment, Division of sectors as Organised and unorganised.**  **(1x1=1)**  Q.1. Name the sectors in which economic activities are classified.  **(3x3=9)** |  |  |
| Q.2. Explain any three reasons for the growth of the service sector in India.  Q.3. What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? Who undertakes the task of measuring |  |  |
| GDP in India?  Q.4. Suggest three ways in which states or regions can increase their income and |  |  |
| and employment opportunities of their people.  **(5x2=10)**  Q.5. Distinguish between organized sector and unorganized sector.  Q.6. How can workers be protected in the unorganized sector?    Questions and Answers continued on L-1.  Q.6. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with  your own examples related to development.  Ans. We use averages for comparison but it has some hidden disparities.  Limitations-   1. Besides money or income, one would like to consider other things like job security, working atmosphere, comfortability of the family members etc. 2. These non-material things mean a lot to us than money. 3. This criterion used by the World Bank covers only economic aspects, it does not provide us the distribution of income among the citizens.   Example-Consider A and B as two countries having 5 citizens each in 2007 and  their average income is Rs.4000 monthly.  Country Monthly income in 2007 Total income Average Income  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  1 2 3 4 5  A 3500 4100 3700 3800 4500 20000 4000  B 500 500 500 500 18000 20000 4000 |  |  |

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* Based on the above data, the average income of both countries A and B is equal but everybody would like to live in country A because that is the country with no rich and no poor, while in case of country B, there is much difference between rich and poor.
* Hence, we conclude that averages are useful for comparison but it does not tell us how the income is distributed among the people.

Q.7. Find out the present sources of energy that are used by the people in India. What

could be the other possibilities 50 years from now?

Ans.7. Present sources of energy used by the people in India-

1. Conventional sources of energy- Coal, petroleum, Natural gas and electricity. These sources of energy have been in use for quite some time.
2. Non-Conventional sources of energy- These are wind, solar, energy, tidal energy, Atomic energy, bio gas etc.

- No doubt coal and mineral oil are important sources of energy, but during the

last 3 decades they have shown signs of exhaustion. If we continuously use

these sources of energy, it is believed that their stock will not last for more

than 40 years. In such a situation, the future of energy sources seems to be

quite bleak and gloomy.

Q.8. What are public facilities? Why there is a need for public facilities?

Ans.8. Public facilities are the facilities which are provided by the

Government or any other organization for the common people.

Example-Public parks, schools, hospitals etc.

- Need for Public facilities-

a) Public facility is the cheapest way to provide basic services collectively.

b) Most of the poor people survive only because of public facilities.

c) There are many services like police, education, transport etc. which

becomes affordable only if they are part of public facilities.

Q.9. Women who are engaged in paid jobs are an example of persons who fulfil

mixed goals. Analyse the statement.

Ans9. a) Working women fulfil their aim of economic independence.

1. They also look for social status.
2. They share household as well as social responsibilities.

Q.10. Why Kerala state has a better human development ranking in comparison to

that of Punjab? Explain with reasons.

Ans10. Kerala ranks higher as compared to Punjab even with a lower per capita

because-

1. It has adequate provisions of basic health and educational facilities.
2. Infant mortality rate is lower.
3. Literacy rate is higher. Total number of school attending children is higher.
4. Per capita income is not the only criterion to measure the human development ranking. Money cannot buy all the essential things required for a good life. Example-Pollution – free environment.