***Date – 21.7.20***

***Std – X***

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

***General Instructions-***

***1. Check the answers given in the answer key and make the necessary***

***Corrections.***

***2. Please write the textual question and answers in your notebook.***

***SYMBIOSIS SCHOOL, NASHIK***

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

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

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| **Concepts-Comparison of three sectors, create more employment, Division of sectors as Organized and unorganized.**  **Answer Key** |  |  |
| Ans.1. The reasons for the growth of service sector in India are as follows-   1. As the income level rises certain sections of people start demanding many more services like hotels, shopping, hospitals, schools etc. 2. The development of agriculture and industry or primary and secondary sector leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage etc. 3. In any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, municipal corporations, banks, insurance companies etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to take the responsibility for the provision of these services. |  |  |
| Ans.2. a) Gross Domestic Product is the value of all final goods and services produced  in each sector during a particular year within the country and provides the  total production of the sector for that year. The sum production in three  sectors give GDP.  b) The central government ministry with the help of various government  departments of all the Indian states and union territories undertakes the |  |  |
| huge task of measuring GDP.  Ans.3. To increase income and employment of people of a region, we have to identify  the resources available in that area and accordingly plan a mechanism to put  into its optimum use. Thus, the steps to be taken have to be region specific.   1. Promote tourism. 2. Development and promote the regional craft industry. 3. Targeted employment generation programs, like skill development programs etc.   Ans.4. Organized Sector-   1. Organized sector follows government rules and regulations like Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act etc. 2. The terms of employment are regular. People have assured work. 3. People work only for a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they get paid overtime. 4. People get regular monthly salaries. 5. Employees also get paid leave benefit, pensions, gratuity etc.   Unorganized Sector-   1. Unorganized Sector does not follow government rules and regulations. 2. Jobs are low paid and often not regular. Workers can be removed at any time without any reason. 3. There are no fixed number of working hours. Also, there is no provision of overtime. 4. People get daily wages. 5. There is no provision of other benefits.   Ans.5. In unorganized sector, mostly landless agricultural labourers, small and  marginal farmers, casual workers and artisans are included. The following  measures can be adopted to protect the labourers in unorganized sector-   1. Farmers need to be supported through timely delivery of seeds, agricultural inputs, storage facilities credit marketing. 2. In urban areas, casual workers need government support for procuring raw material. 3. Small scale industry also needs support for procuring raw material, marketing, loans at a cheap rate. 4. Implementation of Minimum Wages Act. 5. Government should devise schemes for their literacy, skill development, and social security. 6. A Board can be set up for looking over as well as suggesting over the law for protection of people in unorganized sector.   **Textual Question and Answers-**  Q.1. Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors is useful?  Ans.1. Yes, because-   1. It helps us to know what is the share of each sector in GDP. 2. It tells us how many workers are employed in each sector. 3. It tells us which sector is gaining importance.   Q.2. For each of the sectors that we came across in the chapter why should one focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined? Discuss.  Ans. Employment and GDP are very important aspects of the economy. All economic activities are related to employment and GDP and exert influence on them. It is very important so as to satisfy present development and preserve the prospects for future generations. Economic activities should be such that they generate regular and long period employment and contribute substantially to the GDP. All this together will develop the country. Other issues that should be examined are problems of workers in unorganized sector, education and health facilities.  Q.3. How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with a few examples.  Ans.3. Tertiary Sector-   1. It is also known as the service sector. It includes trade, transport, communication and other services provided to the people employed in primary and secondary sectors. 2. These activities do not produce a good but they support the production process. These services increase their efficiency and also provide them with necessary information and knowledge. Tertiary occupations have become a synonym for developed countries. 3. Tertiary sector is different from the primary sector which includes all those economic activities which are connected to extraction and production of natural resources.   Example- Agriculture, fishery, mining etc.   1. Tertiary sector is also different from the secondary sector which includes all activities which are concerned with the processing of materials which have already been extracted at the primary stage.   Example- Converting sugarcane into sugar.  Q.4. What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example each from the urban and rural areas.  Ans.4. Disguised Unemployment-  a) It refers to a situation wherein more people are engaged in a work than required.  When the surplus workers engaged in the activity or the work are removed, the  production remains unaffected.  b) Example – Consider that 10 persons are engaged in 1acre of land for agricultural  activities. If they use modern methods of cultivation, a situation can be created  where only 5 persons can complete the work instead of 10. If these surplus 5  persons are asked to leave, the agricultural production from the same land  remains unaffected.  c) Similarly, there are thousands of casual workers in the service sector in urban  areas who search for daily employment. They are employed as painters,  plumbers, repair persons, etc. They may spend the whole day but earn very little.  Q.5. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.  Ans.5. Open unemployment-  Open unemployment can occur in any sector (primary, secondary or tertiary).  Under this type of unemployment, the worker is ready to work but he is  unable to find any work. Since the worker openly searches for employment  opportunity, the unemployment cannot be hidden.  Disguised unemployment-  It refers to a situation wherein more people are engaged in a work than  required. When the surplus workers are engaged in the activity or the workers  are removed, the production will not suffer.  Q.6. “Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian  economy”. Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answers.  Ans.6. We do not agree with the statement that tertiary sector is not playing any  significant role in the Indian economy.  The fact is that the tertiary sector has gained importance since 1950s,  immediately after independence and has now become the most dominated  sector in the Indian economy, both, in terms of its share in GDP and  employment. At present, about 25% of total employment is generated in the  tertiary sector and about 60% of India’s GDP get generated from this sector.  So, we conclude that the share of tertiary sector in the development of  the country has increased in comparison to previous years. | q |  |