



Q13. Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Who are these?

Answer: The service sector in India employs the following two different kinds of people. They are:

- (a) The people involved in the services that may directly help in the production of goods. For example, people involved in the transportation, storage, communication, finance etc.
- (b) The people involved in such services that may not directly help in the production of goods e.g. teachers, doctors, barbers, cobblers lawyers etc. They may be termed as ancillary workers means those who give services to the primary service providers.

Q14. Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Do you agree with this view.? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Answer: Yes, workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. This would be clear from the following points:

- 1. There is no fixed number of working hours. The workers normally work 10 - 12 hours without paid overtime.
- 2. They do not get other allowances apart from the daily wages.
- 3. Government rules and regulations to protect the labourers are not followed there.
- 4. There is no job security.
- 5. Jobs are low paid the workers in this sector are generally illiterate, ignorant and unorganized. So they are not in a position to bargain or secure good wages.
- 6. Being very poor they are always heavily in debt. So, they can be easily made to accept lower wages.

Q15. How are the activities in the economy classified on the basis of employment conditions?

Answer: On the basis of employment conditions, the activities in the economy are classified into organized and unorganized sectors.

Organized Sector This sector covers those enterprises which are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations. For example, Reliance Industries Ltd., GAIL etc.

Unorganized Sector It includes those small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. Though there are rules and regulations but these are never followed here. For example, casual workers in construction, shops etc. In this sector there is no job security and the conditions of employment are also very tough.

Q16. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors.

Answer: The employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors are vastly different. The organised sector has companies registered with the government and hence, it offers job security, paid holidays, pensions, health and other benefits, fixed working hours and extra pay for overtime work. On the other hand, the unorganised sector is a host of opposites. There is no job security, no paid holidays or pensions on retirement, no benefits of provident fund or health insurance, unfixed working hours and no guarantee of safe work environment.

Q17. Explain the objective of implementing the NREGA 2005.

Answer: The objective of implementing the NREGA 2005 was to

provide 100 days of guaranteed employment to those people in rural India who can work, and are in need of work. This Right to Work has been implemented in 200 districts. If the government is unable to provide this employment, then it has to give unemployment allowances to the people.

Q18. Using examples from your area compare and contrast the activities and functions of private and public sectors.

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