



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Sub: Economics
Chapter-2 Question Bank:2	Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy (Eco)	Year: 2022-2023

1	<p>How far is it correct to say that several services which cannot be provided by the private sector can be provided by the public sector? Explain.</p> <p>Ans: Reasons why government has taken up public sector activities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• These activities require huge amount of money which is beyond the capacity of the private sector.• Collecting money from thousands of people who can use the facilities is not easy. Even if they provide these things, they would charge a high rate for their use.• Examples are construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams, etc. Thus, government has to undertake such heavy spending and ensure that these facilities are available for everyone.• The government must spend on providing health and education facilities for all. India's size of illiterate population is one of the largest in the world.• Nearly half of India's children are malnourished and a quarter of them are critically ill. Government also needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities, food and nutrition.• It is also the duty of the government to take care of the poorest and the most ignored regions of the country through increased spending in such areas.
2	<p>Compare and contrast the changes in India with the pattern that was observed for developed countries. What kind of changes between sectors were desired but did not happen in India?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In case of developed countries, the evolution of the economy happened on the most logical pattern. Growth in the primary sector was followed by a growth in the secondary sector. After that, the growth of the tertiary sector followed.• The employment generation also kept pace with related changes in different sectors.• The case of India is somewhat different. The growth of the primary sector was not followed by the growth of the secondary sector, rather it was the tertiary sector which took the lead.• Employment generation in either the secondary or tertiary sector could not keep pace. Still a larger number of people depend on the primary sector for employment; compared to the other two sectors.• This shows a disturbing trend because the primary sector is beset with the problem of hidden unemployment.

3	<p>How can more employment opportunities be created in the rural areas?</p> <p>Ans: The following steps can be taken to create more employment opportunities in the rural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By creating a strong infrastructure: Construction of dams and canals for irrigation purposes in the rural India will generate millions of new jobs. Besides, this will make agriculture more productive. Farmers could be able to grow the second crop during the year, i.e., they will remain employed all the year round. • Expansion of transport, communication network and trade in rural India: Building of roads, store houses, bridges, etc. will not only create new jobs but also add to the income of the farmers and landless labourers. • Setting up of cottage and small-scale industries in rural India: These small industrial units will provide employment in those seasons when there is no work on agricultural farms. • Promotion of local and agro-based industries: Industries such as dal mill, cold storage, honey collection centers and processing of vegetables should be set up in rural or semi-rural areas. Such industries will get raw materials from the rural areas and will create more employment opportunities for the rural people. • Provision of cheap and easy credit facilities: If the farmers are provided cheap and easy loans, they would be in a position to buy necessary agriculture inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural equipment, etc. A prosperous agriculture will generate new employment avenues, • Construction of school buildings, hospital, community centers, etc.: These works generate more employment opportunities as well as contribute to human development. • Promotion of other activities: Promotion of other activities like tourism, regional crafts, information, etc. will certainly lead to creation of new employment opportunities.
4	<p>Why does the primary sector in India continue to be the largest employer in 1977-78 as well as in 2017-18?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary sector continues to be the largest employer because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors. • Industrial output or the production of goods went up by more than nine times during the period, employment in the industry went up by around three times. While production in the service sector rose by 14 times, employment in the service sector rose around five times. • In the primary sector still employs about more than half of the workers in the country. But producing only a quarter of the GDP. • The secondary and tertiary sectors produce the rest of the produce whereas they employ less about half the people. • Both the secondary and tertiary sectors offer a limited number of services which employ highly skilled and educated workers.
5	<p>What is Disguised Unemployment? Explain with an example with each from Urban and Rural areas.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The situation of underemployment is referred to the situation when people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential is called disguised unemployment. In this case, the person considers himself employed but is actually not

	<p>working. When the surplus workers are removed from the work, the production remains unaffected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In rural areas, where agriculture is the main source of income, this kind of unemployment can be seen often. If a piece of land requires only three people to work on it and instead five people are working on it, then the two extra people are said to be in a situation of disguised unemployment. • In cities and urban areas, disguised unemployment is seen when painters, plumbers, electricians are unable to find work on a daily basis and work way less than their potential.
6	<p>Do you think that the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary sector is useful? Explain how.</p> <p>Ans. Yes, the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary sector is useful because of the following reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It helps us to know what is the share of each sector in GDP. • It tells us how many workers are employed in each sector. • It tells us which sector is gaining importance.
7	<p>Why has the entire tertiary sector not grown in importance? Explain.</p> <p>Ans. Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people as mentioned below:</p> <p>(a) There are highly skilled and educated workers such as teachers such as doctors.</p> <p>(b) A large number of workers such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc.</p> <p>The entire tertiary sector not grown in importance because of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peculiarity of skills in the tertiary sector: Highly skilled and educated professionals only are able to get employment. Other engage themselves in low-paid jobs. • High incomes: Higher incomes are available for the top-level administrative jobs only. Low-paid jobs do not attract employment. • No job security: Large number of workers are casual with irregular and low incomes barely to sustain livelihood.
8	<p>How do we come to know the total production in any one of the three sectors? What are the problems associated with it? How can these problems be overcome?</p> <p>Ans. To know the total production in any one of the three sectors, we need to count the final goods and services produced in that sector in a financial year. This counting of goods and services involves two problems:</p> <p>(a) There are too many goods and services produced. So, counting them would be a difficult task.</p> <p>(b) Sometimes intermediate goods are also counted. This will lead to the problem of double counting. It will not give the actual figures of goods and services produced.</p> <p>These problems can be overcome by adding the value of final goods and services produced rather than the actual numbers.</p>

9	<p>'Workers are exploited in unorganized sector'. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Yes, workers are exploited in an unorganized sector. Reasons are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no rules and regulations followed. • Jobs are low paid and often not regular. • No provision of overtime and no paid holidays or leave is given. • Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without reason. • No other facilities like Provident Fund, Gratuity or sick leave are given. • No medical benefit is given.
10	<p>How can workers in the unorganized sector be protected? Explain giving examples of rural and urban areas.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>As the workers in the unorganized sector are low paid, irregular and are exploited in different ways, there is a need for their protection. The following steps should be taken to provide protection and support to them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the rural areas, the unorganised sector mostly comprises of landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers and artisans (such as weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters and goldsmiths). • The small and marginal farmers need to be supported through adequate facility for timely delivery of seeds, agricultural inputs, credit, storage facilities and marketing outlets. • In the urban areas, unorganised sector comprises mainly of workers in small-scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transport etc., and those who work as street vendors, head load workers, garment makers, rag pickers etc. • The Government should help small-scale industry in procuring raw material and marketing of output. • As majority of workers from scheduled castes, tribes and backward communities, they are also socially discriminated. The Government should take steps to ensure equal treatment for all.
11	<p>Explain the objectives of implementing the MGNREGA 2005</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MGNREGA is an employment generation scheme of the government of India for rural areas. Central government in India made a law implementing the Right to work in about 625 districts of India which aims at improving livelihood in rural areas. • Under this scheme all those who are able to and need work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. • If an applicant is not provided employment within fifteen days, he or she will be entitled to unemployment allowance. • The types of work that would help to increase the production from the land will be given preference under this Act. • One - third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women.