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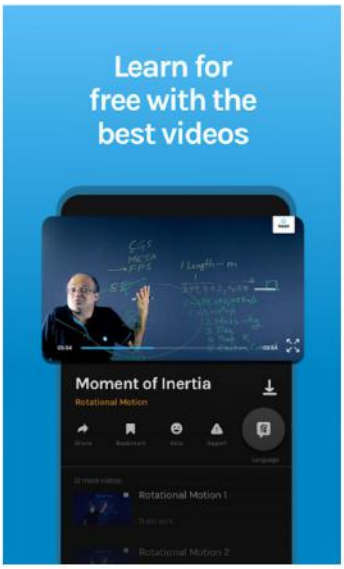

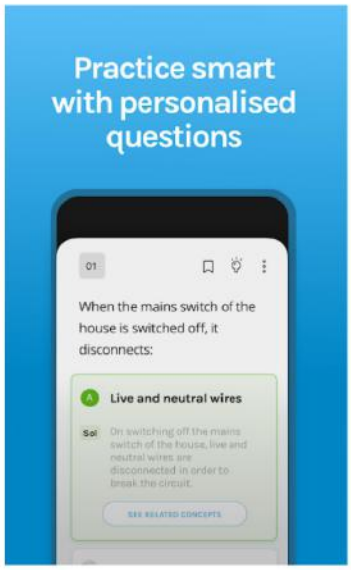

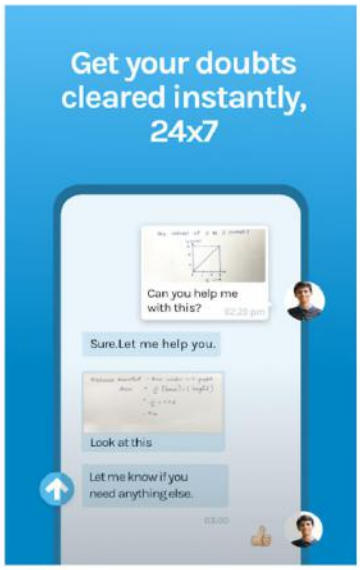

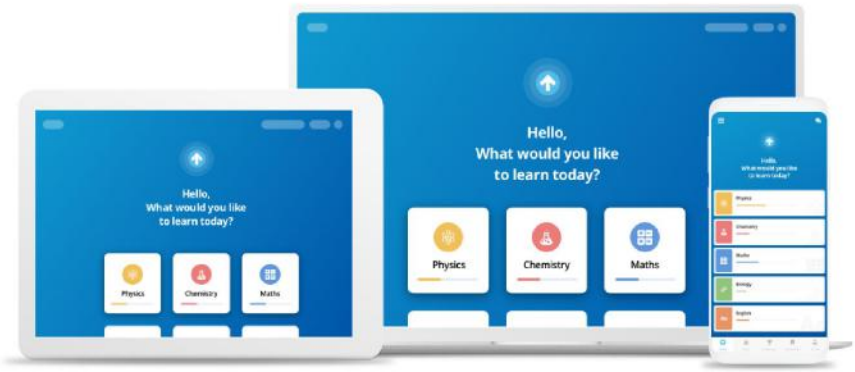

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#491417
Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

What are the various activities undertaken in the primary, secondary and tertiary sector?

Solution

The various activities have been classified into three main sectors i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, and mining. Quarrying and manufacturing is included in the secondary sector. Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance etc. are included in the tertiary sector.

#491607
Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Employment in the service sector increased to the same extent as production.

A True

B False

#491610
Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Workers in the _____ sector do not produce goods.

A tertiary

B agricultural

C primary

D secondary

Solution

Workers in the tertiary sector do not produce goods. Workers provide services or act as an aid or support in the production process.

#491613
Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Most of the workers in the _____ sector enjoy job security.

A organised

B unorganised

C both

D none

Solution

Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours.

#491614
Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

A _____ proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganised sector.

A large

B small

C medium

D very few

Solution

The organised sector offers jobs that are the most sought-after. But the employment opportunities in the organised sector have been expanding very slowly. It is also common find many organised sector enterprises in the unorganised sector. They adopt such strategies to evade taxes and refuse to follow laws that protect labourers. As a result, a larg number of workers are forced to enter the unorganised sector jobs, which pay a very low salary. They are often exploited and not paid a fair wage. Their earnings are low and not regular. These jobs are not secure and have no other benefits.

#491616
Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Cotton is a _____ product and cloth is a _____ product.

A Natural, manufactured

B Manufactured, natural

C Man-made, manufactured

D Natural, natural

Solution

Cotton is a natural product obtained from agriculture which comes under primary sector. From the cotton, yarn is spun and textiles are made whose end product is cloth. And this processing of cotton comes under secondary sector. Cloth is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential.

#491618
Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

The activities in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are_____.

A independent

B interdependent

C useful

D none

Solution

Economic activities, though, are grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent.
For example cultivation of cotton comes under primary sector and its manufacturing into cloth is a secondary sector and its transport and sales are the activities that come und tertiary sector.

#491619
Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of _____.

A employment conditions

B he nature of economic activity

C ownership of enterprises

D number of workers employed in the enterprise

Solution

The three economic sectors can be further classified into Public and Private sector on the basis of who owns the assets and who is responsible for delivering the services.
In Public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.
In the Private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individual or companies.

#491621
Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in _____ sector.

A primary

B secondary

C tertiary

D information technology

Solution

The primary sector of the economy extracts or harvests products that are available naturally. The primary sector includes the production of raw material and basic foods.

Activities associated with the primary sector include agriculture mining, forestry, farming, grazing, hunting and gathering, fishing, and quarrying. The packaging and processing of the raw material associated with this sector is also considered to be part of this sector.

#491622

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year.

A all goods and services

B all final goods and services

C all intermediate goods and services

D all intermediate and final goods and services

Solution

It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is.

#491625

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

In terms of GDP the share of tertiary sector in 2003 is _____.

A between 20 per cent to 30 per cent

B between 30 per cent to 40 per cent

C between 50 per cent to 60 per cent

D 70 per cent

#491630

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Match the following:

	Problems faced by farming sector		Some possible measures
1	Unirrigated land	a	Setting up agro-based mills
2	Low prices for crops	b	Cooperative marketing societies
3	Debt burden	c	Procurement of food grains by government
4	No job in the off season	d	Construction of canals by the government
5	Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest	e	Banks to provide credit with low interest

A 1-A 2-B 3-C 4-D 5-E

B 1-D 2-C 3-E 4-A 5-B

C 1-C 2-D 3-E 4-A 5-B

D 1-B 2-C 3-E 4-D 5-A

Solution

1-D 2-C 3-E 4-A 5-B

For the above problems in farming sector, possible measures include:

For unirrigated land, measures taken by government is the construction of canals by government.

If there is debt burden on farmers there are banks to provide credits on low interests.

Agriculture usually provides seasonal employment and hence in off season farmers and labourers become jobless and hence agro-based mills are being set up to provide employment.

Farmers usually face the problem of local traders compelling them to sell at the prices that are favourable to traders. To solve this problem cooperative marketing society are established so that products are sold at reasonable prices.

For the low prices, measure is procurement of food grains by government.

#491631
Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Find the odd one out and say why.

Tourist guide, dhobi, tailor, potter

Solution

Tourist guide as he is appointed by the government, while dhobi, tailor and potter belong to the private sector.

#491634
Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Find the odd one out and say why.

Teacher, doctor, vegetable vendor, lawyer

Solution

Vegetable vendor belongs to the unorganised sector while the other three belong to the organised sector.

#491635
Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Find the odd one out and say why.

Postman, cobbler, soldier, police constable

Solution

Cobbler belongs to the unorganized sector while the other three belong to the organised sector.

#491638
Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary sector is useful? Explain how.

Solution

On the basis of this classification, we were able to analyse the pattern of total production and employment in India.

#491640
Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

For each of the sectors that we came across in this chapter why should one focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined? Discuss.

Solution

All the economic sectors are not growing at the same pace and not all of the service sector is growing equally well. For instance, if we take the service sector in India, it employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them. Hence, only a part of this sector is growing in importance. So, in this case, if we focus on employment percentage we will be able to determine the area where assistance for upliftment is required.

On the other hand, GDP is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is.

The comparison of GDP and employment readings show that the primary sector continues to be the largest employer even though its GDP has gone down.The reason for th is enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sector.As a result, more than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only a quarter of the GDP. With these findings the government can take necessary measure to uplift the primary sector. Hence GDP nad employment percentages of the three sectors are very important for the balanced growth of a nation.

#491641

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Make a long list of all kinds of work that you find adults around you doing for a living. In what way can u classify them? Explain your choice.

Solution

Primary Sector- A farmer working in his field, a dairy owner selling dairy products and milk, a fisherman selling fish.

Secondary Sector -An engineer working in a factory, a foreman working in a factory

Tertiary Sector- A chartered accountant, a transporter, a banker, a teacher, etc

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#491646

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with a few examples.

Solution

These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a suppor for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. We also may need to talk to others over telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

#491650

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy. Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Solution

Over the thirty years between 1973 and 2003, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2003, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector.

First, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to tal responsibility for the provision of these services.

Second, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.

Third, as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. You can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.

Fourth, over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

Therefore it is undisputable that the tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of Indian economy.

#491653

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

Solution

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

The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are nc followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People ca be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer.

#491654

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

Solution

The activities in the economy are sometimes classified on the basis of employment conditions. This classification looks at the way people are employed and their conditions o work and also sees if there are any rules and regulations that are followed as regards the employment of the workers. The classifications are organised and unorganised sectc

#491657

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

Solution

Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc. It is called organised because it has some formal processes and procedures. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations.

The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are no followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People ca be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer.

#491659

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

Solution

Let us take example of any small city of India and let us try to understand the transport sector. The bus services for long distance travel are provided by the State Transport Corporation; which is a public sector organization. Additionally, many private operators also ply their buses. Workers who are working for the State Transport Corporation get a the employment related benefits, which are usually not available to those working for the private operators.

#491661

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain why the government has taken them up.

Solution

Providing health and education facilities, construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams are some of the public sect activities.These activities are the primary responsibility of the government.

These activities need spending of large sums of money, which is beyond the capacity of the private sector. Also, collecting money from thousands of people who use these facilities is not easy. Even if they do provide these things they would charge a high rate for their use. So governments have to undertake heavy spending and ensure that these facilities are available to everyone.

#491662

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.

Solution

There are some activities, which the government has to support. For example, selling electricity at the cost of generation may push up the costs of production of industries. Many units, especially small-scale units, might have to shut down. Government here steps in by producing and supplying electricity at rates which these industries can afford. Government has to bear part of the cost. Similarly, the government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price'. This it stores in its godowns and sells at a lower price to consumers through ration shops. In this way, the government supports both farmers and consumers.

The private sector may not continue their production or business unless the government contributes in the above mentioned ways.

#491663

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the following issues : wages, safety and health. Explain with examples.

Solution

A large number of workers are forced to enter the unorganised sector jobs, which pay a very low salary. They are often exploited and not paid a fair wage. Their earnings are low and not regular. These jobs are not secure and have no other benefits. We also find that majority of workers from scheduled castes, tribes and backward communities find themselves in the unorganised sector. Besides getting the irregular and low paid work, these workers also face social discrimination. Protection and support to the unorganised sector workers is thus necessary for both economic and social development. The workers in the unorganised sector do not get paid leaves, provident fund, payment during holidays, gratuity, etc.

Kamal is a daily wage labourer in a nearby grocery shop. He goes to the shop at 7:30 in the morning and works till 8:00 p.m. in the evening. He gets no other allowances apart from his wages. He is not paid for the days he does not work. He has therefore no leave or paid holidays. Nor was he given any formal letter saying that he has been employed in the shop. He can be asked to leave anytime by his employer.

#491665

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganised sector. The total income of the city in this year (1997-1998) was Rs 60,000 million. Out of this Rs 32,000 million was generated in the organised sector. Present this data as a table. What kind of ways should be thought to generate more employment in the city?

Solution

	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector	Total
No. of workers	4,00,000	11,00,000	15,00,000
Income (Rs)	32,000 million	28,000 million	60,000 million

It is clear that while a larger portion of workers is working in the unorganized sector, the per capita earning of those in the organized sector is more. The government should encourage the entrepreneurs in the unorganized sector to change them into the organized sector. Moreover, government should introduce some incentives so that more industries could be opened up in the organized sector.

#491676

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Passage

The following table gives the GDP in Rupees (Crores) by the three sectors:

Year	primary	secondary	tertiary
1950	80,000	19,000	39,000
2000	3,14,000	2,80,000	5,55,000

Calculate the share of the three sectors in GDP for 1950 and 2000

Solution

Shares of sectors in GDP for 1950

Total GDP of all the sectors is

80000+19000+39000=138000 Cr

Share of primary sector=80000/138000*100=57.97%

Share of secondary sector=19000/138000*100=13.76%

Share of tertiary sector=39000/138000*100=28.26%

Shares of sectors in GDP for 2000

Total GDP of all the sectors is

3, 14,000+2, 80,000+5, 55,000=1149000 cr

Share of primary sector=3, 14,000/1149000*100=27.33%

Share of secondary sector=2, 80,000/1149000*100=24.36%

Share of tertiary sector=5, 55,000/1149000*100=48.30%

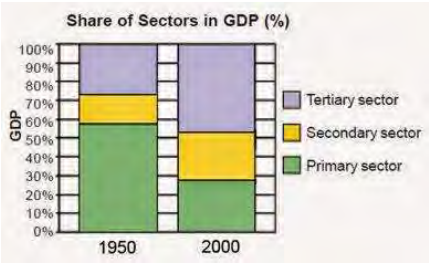
#491678

Topic: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Passage

The following table gives the GDP in Rupees (Crores) by the three sectors:

Year	primary	secondary	tertiary
1950	80,000	19,000	39,000
2000	3,14,000	2,80,000	5,55,000

Show the data as a bar diagram similar to Graph 2 in the chapter.

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