

DAV POLICE PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTOR 25 PANCHKULA

CHAPTER -2 SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY WORKSHEET SOLUTION

Ans 1:- Primary Sector.

Ans 2 :- Secondary Sector.

Ans 3 :- Secondary Sector.

Ans 4:- Tertiary Sector.

Ans 5:- a) The government can spent money on development of the infrastructure like bank services, constructions of roads, credit facility.

b) Identify, promote and locate industry.

Ans 6:- Agriculture.

Ans 7 :- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Dairy Farming.

Ans 8:- Agriculture.

Ans 9:- 1. Agriculture - Wheat - Flour - Biscuits

► Eg- Fruits - Juice

Potato – Lays ,Bingo, Crux

2. Forestry - Neem, Aloe Vera – Face wash, soaps and medicines.

(Himalaya, Medimix, Ayur)

3. Animal Husbandry – Sheep – Wool

4. Dairy Farming – Cow – Milk – Amul Verka

Mother Dairy

5. Mining – Gold, Silver, Copper, Mineral Oil – Industries

Ans 10:- Public Sector.

Ans 11:- Goods used in the production of final goods & services are called intermediate goods.

Ans 12:- Those goods and services that finally reach the consumers are called final goods and services.

Ans 13:- a) Tertiary sectors are different from the other sectors because this sector does not produce goods but they are an aid or sport for the production process.
b) It helps in development of primary and secondary sectors.

c) Developmental structure of every country depend upon its basic infrastructure like education, school, hospital, post and telegraphs, administration offices,

transportation service and insurance services are required.

Ans 14:- Gross Domestic Product :- It is the total value of all the final goods and services produced in the three sectors in particular year in a country.

Calculation of GDP is a difficult task because it is done by the Central Govt Ministry, with the help of various govt departments of all the Indian States and Union Territories collecting information relating to the total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimate the GDP.

Ans 15:- We have to see which sector is contributing more in the total production and generates maximum employment.

Ans 16:- a) Act as a service sector.

b) Provide aid to trade.

c) Improve basic infrastructure.

d) Facilitate goods from the place of production to consumption.

e) Improve the standard of living of the people.

f) Technical up-gradation.

g) Increase in National income.

Ans 17:- Are working less than what they are capable of doing.

Ans 18:- Disguised Unemployment.

Ans 19:- Primary Sector.

Ans 20:- It is the value of final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country.

Ans 21:- Gross Domestic Product.

Ans 22:- Tertiary Sector.

Ans 23 :- Tertiary Sector.

Ans 24:- 50% to 60%.

Ans 25:- a) It has been implemented in 200 poorest of the poor districts of India.

b) NREGA guarantees 100 days of assured work to the people who are able and in need of work.

c) If the government fails to provide work, it will provide unemployment allowances to the people.

d) One-third of the jobs are reserved for women.

Ans 26:- a) To give employment opportunities to the people who live in rural areas.

b) To raise the standard of living of the people.

c) To implement the right to work.

Ans 27: -

Private Sector	Public Sector
1) Unlimited Jobs 2) Un secure the Jobs 3) Unlimited works/day 4) Unlimited Age of Services 5) Only for Earn Profit 6) No Bear of Mistake (Fire)	1) Limited Jobs 2) Secure the Jobs 3) Limited times/day 4) Limited Age of Services 5) Only for Social Welfare 6) Not Mentioned

Ans 28:- ORGANISED SECTOR: -

- ▣ Terms of employment is regular.
- ▣ Registered by govt.
- ▣ High wages & salaries.
- ▣ Get annual increment and other allowances.
- ▣ Rules & regulations are followed here.
- ▣ Working hours are fixed.
- ▣ Working conditions are favourable.
- ▣ Skilled and Unskilled labour.
- ▣ Workers have job security.

UNORGANISED SECTOR: -

- ▣ Workers do not have job security
- ▣ Get Daily wages
- ▣ Rules & Regulations are not followed

- ▣ Workers do not get any benefit
- ▣ Working hours are not fixed.
- ▣ Working conditions are not favourable
- ▣ Mostly unskilled labours are working here.

Ans 29: - i) 100 days assured employment every year to each rural household.

ii) $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of the proposed jobs to be reserved for women.

iii) if an applicant is not employed within 15 days, he/she is entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.

iv) The govt has to establish Central Employment Guarantee Funds and State Employment Guarantee Funds for the implementation of the scheme.

v) The scheme is to be extended to 600 districts.

Ans 30:- Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy because:-

In India more than half of the workers in the country are working in the agriculture.

ii) Share in GDP was more than 40% in 1973.

iii) Raw materials for secondary sector are mostly supplied by agriculture.

iv) Share of agriculture in the GDP has decline from 44% to 24% during 1973 to 2003.

v) Workers in the agricultural sector are under-employed. But it continues to be the largest employer.