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SECTOR OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Class 10 - Social Science

Time Allowed: 29 minutes

Maximum Marks: 28

1. Fill in the blanks: [1]
Employment in the service sector _____ increased to the same extent as production. (has/ has not)
2. Fill in the blanks: [1]
Workers in the _____ sector do not produce goods. (tertiary/ agricultural)
3. Fill in the blanks: [1]
Most of the workers in the _____ sector enjoy job security. (organised/ unorganised)
4. Fill in the blanks: [1]
A _____ proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganised sector. (large/ small)
5. Fill in the blanks: [1]
Cotton is a _____ product and cloth is a _____ product. [natural/manufactured]
6. Fill in the blanks: [1]
The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are _____. [independent/interdependent]
7. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of: [1]
 - a) Number of workers employed in the enterprise
 - b) The nature of economic activity
 - c) Employment conditions
 - d) Ownership of enterprises
8. Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in _____ sector. [1]
 - a) Primary
 - b) Information technology
 - c) Secondary
 - d) Tertiary
9. GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year. [1]
 - a) All intermediate goods and services
 - b) All final goods and services
 - c) All goods and services
 - d) All intermediate and final goods and services
10. Match the following: [1]

<u>Problems faced by farming sector</u>	<u>Some possible measures</u>
(a) Unirrigated land	(i) Setting up agro-based mills
(b) Low prices for crops	(ii) Cooperative marketing societies
(c) Debt burden	(iii) Procurement of food grains by government
(d) No job in the off season	(iv) Construction of canals by the government

(e) Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest	(v) Banks to provide credit with low interest
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11. Find the odd one out and say why. [1]
Tourist guide, dhobi, tailor, potter.
12. Find the odd one out and say why. [1]
Teacher, doctor, vegetable vendor, lawyer
13. Find the odd one out and say why. [1]
Postman, cobbler, soldier, police constable
14. Find the odd one out and say why? [1]
MTNL, Indian Railways, Air India, Jet Airlines, All India Radio.
15. How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with a few examples. [3]
16. For each of the sectors that we came across in this chapter, why should one focus on employment and GDP? [5]
Could there be other issues which should be examined? Discuss.
17. Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Who are these? [1]
18. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors. [5]

Solution
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1. 1. has not
2. 1. Tertiary
3. 1. Organised
4. 1. Large
5. 1. Natural, Manufactured
6. 1. Interdependent
- 7.

(d) Ownership of enterprises

Explanation:

A group of people involved in the production or distribution of goods or services with the primary object of sale is called an enterprise. On the basis of ownership, an enterprise can be classified into:

- i. Private Sector Enterprises (Reliance Industries)
- ii. Public Sector Enterprises (BSNL)

8. **(a)** Primary

Explanation:

Production of a commodity, mostly through natural process is an activity in Primary sector. We see agriculture products are produced through natural process and agriculture is known as primary activity. So any production of a commodity through natural process is an activity in primary sector.

- 9.

(b) All final goods and services

Explanation:

GDP or 'Gross Domestic Product' is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is.

10. (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (v), (d) - (i), (e) - (ii)

11. Tourist guide

He is appointed by the government, while dhobi, tailor and potter belong to the private sector.

12. Vegetable vendor

His is the only profession that does not require a formal education.

13. Cobbler

The rest are workers in the public sector, while his profession is part of the private sector.

14. Jet Airlines is an odd one as it is owned by private individuals. Others are public or government sector enterprises.

15. The Tertiary sector is different from the other two sectors because the other sectors produce goods, but this sector does not produce goods by itself. Instead, the Tertiary sector provides services that help in the development of the Primary and Secondary sectors.

These activities are an aid to provide support for the production process, e.g. transport, communication, storage, banking, insurance, trade activities, etc. For this reason, this sector is also known as the Service sector. We can give the following examples for this sector.

1. The goods produced by the primary and secondary sector needs to be transported to the market place. This service of transportation is given by the service sector without which the distribution of goods will become impossible.
 2. Nowadays, we see so many startups coming up. They need money to start their business and to buy new machinery and equipment. This assistance is given by the banking sector as they provide loans to budding entrepreneurs.
16. The commons goals of the Five year plans are GDP growth and full employment and they help monitor and check the most important aspects of economic development like productivity, per capita, contribution to GDP and changes in employment rate by the three sectors of the economy. They also help to take necessary steps to improve upon and act for further development of the country's economy.
- Yes, the other issues which should be examined are given below:
- i. Balanced regional development
 - ii. Equitable distribution of income and wealth among people of the country
 - iii. How to eradicate poverty
 - iv. Modernisation of technology
 - v. Self-reliance of the country
 - vi. Achievement of surplus food production in the country.
17. The service sector in India provides employment to the following two different kinds of people.
- i. A Highly educated and skilled workforce of the country in private, public and other organised sectors.
 - ii. Semi and unskilled as well as less educated people in unorganised sectors or self-employment activities.

organized sector	Unorganized sector
Workers have job security.	Workers do not have job security.
Workers get a regular monthly salary.	Workers get daily wages.
Rules and regulations are followed here.	Rules and regulations are not followed here.
Workers get benefits like provident fund, paid leave, medical benefits, etc.	Workers do not get any such benefits,
Working hours are fixed here.	Working hours are not fixed here. Sometimes, workers work for 10-12 hours straight.
It is called the organized sector because it has some formal processes and procedures.	There are no formal processes and producers here.
Working conditions are favourable.	Working conditions are not favourable.

organized sector	Unorganized sector
The organized sector companies those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular. They are registered by the government.	The unorganized sector is characterized by small scattered units. They are generally outside the control of the government.