

Class X - Social Science

Understanding Economic Development

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

CBSE NOTES

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY - Challenge Worksheet

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Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. Evaluate the implications of the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India's GDP over the last four decades.

Hint: Consider the disparity between GDP contribution and employment generation in the tertiary sector.

2. Analyze the reasons behind the predominance of the unorganised sector in India's employment landscape.

Hint: Think about the barriers to entering the organised sector and the nature of jobs in the unorganised sector.



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Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

3. Discuss the role of the government in supporting the agricultural sector to reduce underemployment.

Hint: Consider government schemes and their impact on rural employment.

4. Compare and contrast the employment conditions in the organised and unorganised sectors with examples.

Hint: Focus on job security, benefits, and working conditions.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

5. Examine the impact of the MGNREGA 2005 on rural employment and income levels.

Hint: Consider both the immediate and long-term effects of the scheme.

6. Critically assess the statement: 'The tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of the Indian economy.'

Hint: Weigh the sector's GDP contribution against employment quality.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

7. Explain the concept of disguised unemployment with examples from both urban and rural areas.

Hint: Think about scenarios where removing workers doesn't affect output.

8. Discuss the challenges faced by workers in the unorganised sector and suggest measures to protect them.

Hint: Consider legal, economic, and social protection measures.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

9. Analyze the interdependence of the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors with real-life examples.

Hint: Think about the supply chain from production to service delivery.

10. Evaluate the effectiveness of public sector activities in promoting economic development in India.

Hint: Consider both the achievements and shortcomings of public sector initiatives.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

1. Evaluate the implications of the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India's GDP over the last four decades.

Solution: The rising importance of the tertiary sector in India's GDP indicates a shift towards a service-based economy, reflecting global trends. This shift has implications for employment, as the sector's growth has not been matched by a proportional increase in jobs, leading to underemployment. Examples include IT and banking sectors growing rapidly, while traditional sectors like agriculture see stagnant employment rates. Counterpoints include the argument that the tertiary sector's growth can lead to higher income levels and better quality of life, but this is not uniformly distributed across all sections of society.

2. Analyze the reasons behind the predominance of the unorganised sector in India's employment landscape.

Solution: The predominance of the unorganised sector in India's employment landscape is due to factors like lack of formal education, skills, and access to credit, which limit entry into the organised sector. Additionally, the unorganised sector offers flexibility and requires lower capital investment. Examples include street vendors and small-scale artisans. Counterpoints highlight the lack of job security and benefits in the unorganised sector, pushing for government intervention to formalize these jobs.

3. Discuss the role of the government in supporting the agricultural sector to reduce underemployment.

Solution: The government can support the agricultural sector through initiatives like irrigation projects, credit facilities, and MSP (Minimum Support Price) to reduce underemployment. Examples include the MGNREGA scheme, which provides employment in rural areas. Counterpoints argue that such measures may not be sufficient without addressing structural issues like land fragmentation and market access.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

4. Compare and contrast the employment conditions in the organised and unorganised sectors with examples.

Solution: Employment conditions in the organised sector include job security, fixed working hours, and benefits like PF and gratuity, as seen in government jobs. In contrast, the unorganised sector lacks these, with irregular pay and no benefits, exemplified by daily wage laborers. Counterpoints include the argument that the unorganised sector provides more flexibility and opportunities for those without formal education.

5. Examine the impact of the MGNREGA 2005 on rural employment and income levels.

Solution: MGNREGA 2005 has positively impacted rural employment by guaranteeing 100 days of work, thus stabilizing income levels. Examples include increased wages and reduced migration. Counterpoints highlight issues like delayed payments and lack of productive asset creation, questioning its long-term sustainability.

6. Critically assess the statement: 'The tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of the Indian economy.'

Solution: This statement can be critiqued by highlighting the tertiary sector's substantial contribution to GDP and its role in modernizing the economy through IT and services. Examples include the growth of IT hubs like Bangalore. Counterpoints argue that the sector's benefits are unevenly distributed, with many service jobs being low-paying and insecure.

7. Explain the concept of disguised unemployment with examples from both urban and rural areas.

Solution: Disguised unemployment occurs when more people are employed than needed, seen in rural areas with family farms where all members work but not efficiently. In urban areas, it's seen in street vendors with minimal earnings. Counterpoints suggest that such employment provides social security in absence of alternatives.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

8. Discuss the challenges faced by workers in the unorganised sector and suggest measures to protect them.

Solution: Challenges include lack of job security, low wages, and no benefits. Protection measures could include social security schemes, skill development, and formalizing employment. Examples include the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act. Counterpoints highlight implementation challenges and resistance from employers.

9. Analyze the interdependence of the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors with real-life examples.

Solution: The sectors are interdependent; for example, agriculture (primary) provides raw materials to industries (secondary), which in turn rely on transport and banking (tertiary) for distribution and finance. Counterpoints include instances where sectoral imbalances, like over-reliance on agriculture, hinder overall development.

10. Evaluate the effectiveness of public sector activities in promoting economic development in India.

Solution: Public sector activities like infrastructure development and education have spurred economic growth by providing essential services and employment. Examples include the construction of highways and public schools. Counterpoints criticize inefficiency and corruption in some public sector undertakings.



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