

## Subject- Economics (Class-X)

### Chapter- Sectors of Indian Economy

#### Important Terms:

**Primary Sector:** Activities that are undertaken by directly by using natural resources for example agriculture, fishing, mining etc.

**Secdary Sector:** Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activities. For example using sugarcane as a raw material to produce sugar.

**Tertiary Sector:** Activities that help in the development of primary and secondary sectors for examples transportation, banking etc.

**Organized Sector:** It refers to one where the terms of employment are regular and people have assured work.

**Unorganized Sector:** It refers to one which is outside the control of government and where the workers have no regularity of income and job.

**Public Sector:** Industries that are owned by the state or its agencies.

**Private Sector:** Industries that are owned by individuals or firms formed by the individuals.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** The sum of production in the three sector of a country in a year.

**Disguised unemployment:** When more people work in a job than required. It is also called hidden unemployment.

**National Sample survey organization (NSSO):** An organization under the ministry of statistics, Planning and program implementation general of India

**Question1:** Do you think that the classification of economic activities into primary, Secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain How?

**Answer1:** Yes, The classification of economic activities into primary, secondary is very useful because of the following reasons.

- 1- With the help of it we come to know how and where the people of a country are employed.
- 2- It helps to know which sector of economic activity contributes more or less to the country's GDP and per capita income.
- 3- It make easy to compare the economy with the other countries.

**Question2:** How is the tertiary sector is different from other sectors? Illustrate with a few examples.

**Answers2:** Tertiary sector id different from the other sector because this sectors does not produce goods but they are an aid or support for the production process.

Since these activities generates services rather than goods, the tertiary sector also called a service sectors.

It helps in development of primary and secondary sectors.

### Examples-

1-Transportation: Goods that are produced in the primary sectors need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in the whole sale and retail shops.

2-Communication: Talk to others over telephone

3-Banking: It meet the need of capital of farmers & traders

**Question3:** Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.

**Answer3:**

<b>Open unemployment</b>	<b>Disguised unemployment</b>
It is a situation when a person has no job in hand and does not earn anything at all.	It is a situation where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential
It is clearly visible	It is hidden or invisible
The more the people will be unemployed, the more it will affect the production	If a few people move out, it will not affect the production

**Question4:** Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sectors

**Answer4:**

<b>Organized Sectors</b>	<b>Unorganized Sectors</b>
It is the one where the terms of employment are regular and people have assured work	People have no assured work. They can be removed any time
They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations	It is largely outside the control of the government. They do not follow the rules and regulation, implemented by the government.
Workers in this sectors enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fix number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime.	Workers in this sectors do not enjoy security of employment
They also get several other benefits from the employers like provident fund, pension, gratuity, medical benefits etc.	There is no provision of overtime, paid holidays , leave due to sickness etc.

**Question5:** Explain the objective of implementing of NREGA 2005.

**Answer5:** All those who are able to work and need to work will get guaranteed 100 days' work and if the government fails to do so, it will give unemployment allowances to them. The type of work that would

help in future to increase the production from land will be given preference under this act, it was implemented in 330 districts of India as right to work. Later in 2009, it was renamed MNERGA.

**Question6:** A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15, 00,000 workers in the city 11, 00,000 worked in unorganized 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 organized sector. Present this data as table. What kind of ways should be thought of for generating more employment in the city?

**Answer6:**

Description	Organized sectors	Unorganized sectors	Total
No of workers	4,00,000	11,00,000	15,00,000
Income	32,000 million	28,000 million	60,000 million

In order to generate more employment in the city, more companies need to be brought under organized sectors so that workers from the unorganized sector may get jobs there, with higher and more secure wages. For this the government must provide loans and aid to companies transferring from unorganized to organized sectors.

**Question7:** The following table gives the GDP in Rupees (Cr.) by the three sectors:

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1950	80,000	19,000	39,000
2011	8,18,000	12,49,000	28,18,000

- (i) Calculate the share of the three sectors in GDP for 1950 and 2011.
- (ii) Show the data as a bar diagram.
- (iii) What conclusion can be drawn from the bar graph?

**Answer7:**

**(i)**

**In 1950**

Share of sectors in GDP for the year 1950

Total GDP of three sectors (in 1950) =  $80000 + 19000 + 39000 = 138000$  Cr.

Share of primary sector =  $80000 \times 100 / 138000 = 57.97\%$

Share of secondary sector =  $19000 \times 100 / 138000 = 13.76\%$

Share of tertiary sector =  $39000 \times 100 / 138000 = 28.26\%$

**In 2011**

Share of sectors in GDP for the year 2011

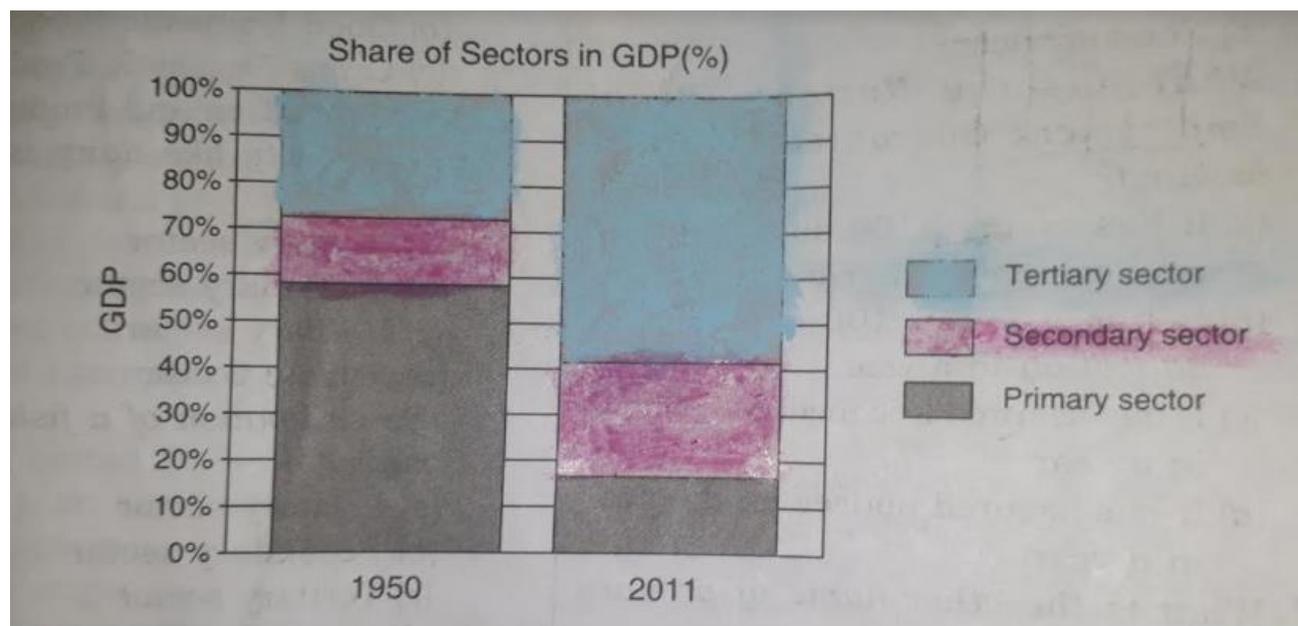
Total GDP of three sectors (in 2011) =  
 $818000 + 1249000 + 2818000 = 4885000$  Cr.

Share of primary sector =  $818000 \times 100 / 4885000 = 16.75\%$

Share of secondary sector =  $1249000 \times 100 / 4885000 = 25.56\%$

Share of tertiary sector =  $2818000 \times 100 / 4885000 = 57.68\%$

(ii)



(iii)

We can draw the conclusion that the share of the tertiary sector in the GDP has almost doubled, while that of primary sector has almost halved. The secondary sector has grown by about 10% in the last five year.