

Long Answer Questions

Q. 1. What is Skill Development? How does it help in creating employment?

Ans. Skill Development is the development of a particular skill with proper professional training. A trained person can get employment easily than non-skilled labour.

(i) Suppose the government opens new schools to educate people, the teachers will be required to run the school.

(ii) A study conducted by the Planning Commission estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone.

(iii) Similarly, if we have to improve the health situation, we need many more doctors, nurses, health workers, etc., to work in various parts of our country.

Q. 2. What are the different types of unemployment in India?

Ans. (i) Underemployment or disguised unemployment: A situation where there are more people in agriculture than necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected. It is called underemployment. This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Hence, it is also called disguised unemployment.

(ii) Seasonal unemployment: When people are unemployed for a particular season, it is called as seasonal unemployment. For example, if farmers are ploughing land only for rabi season, then they become unemployed for the rest of the seasons.

Q. 3. What are the various ways to provide employment opportunities in rural areas?

Ans. (i) The government can spend some money or banks can provide a loan, to construct wells for irrigation.

(ii) Dams can be constructed along with canals, which will lead to a lot of employment generation.

(iii) Government can invest some money on the construction of roads for running mini trucks and providing jobs opportunity in transportation.

(iv) Local banks can provide credit at reasonable interest to the farmers for their farming to improve.

(v) Identify, promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas where a large number of people may be employed.

(vi) Setting up of dal mills, opening cold storages, honey collection centres and industries to process vegetables and other agricultural products, which can be sold in outside markets.

(vii) More and more schools should be opened which would create about 20 lakhs jobs in the education sector alone.

(viii) To improve the health situation, we need more doctors, nurses, health workers, etc. to work in the rural areas.

(ix) If tourism as a sector is improved every year, we can give additional employment to more than 35 lakh people.

Q. 4. How can workers be protected in the unorganised sector?

Or

Why agriculture is an activity of unorganised sector in India? Explain.

Ans. There is a need for protection and support to the workers in the unorganised sector.

(i) In rural areas:

(a) In the rural areas, the unorganised sector mostly comprises of landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers and artisans.

(b) Nearly 80 per cent of the rural households in India are in small and marginal farmer category.

(c) These farmers need to be supported through timely provision of seeds, agricultural inputs, credits, storage facilities and marketing outlets, etc.

(ii) In urban areas:

(a) In the urban areas, the unorganised sector comprises mainly of the workers in small scale industries, casual workers in construction, trade and transport, etc., and those who work as street vendors, head load porters and rag pickers, etc.

(b) Small-scale industries also need government's support for procuring and processing raw material and for marketing of output.

(c) The casual workers are required to be protected in their jobs and wages.

(iii) SC and STs:

(a) Majority of workers from the scheduled castes, tribes and backward communities find themselves in the unorganised sector.

(b) Besides getting the irregular and low-paid work, these workers also face social discrimination.

(c) Protection and support to the unorganised sector workers is thus, necessary for both economic and social development.

Q. 5. Distinguish between Public sector and Private sector.

Ans. Public sector:

- (i) It is controlled and managed by the government.
- (ii) The main aim of the sector is public welfare.
- (iii) The sector provides basic facilities like education, health, food and security to the people. For Example: Railways, Post office, BSNL.

Private sector:

- (i) It is controlled and managed by an individual or a group.
- (ii) The main aim of the sector is to earn profits.
- (iii) Private sector does not provide any service at a reasonable rate. For example: Tatas, Birlas, Reliance.

Q. 6. Classify industries on the basis of their economic activities with examples.

Ans. (i) Primary sector:

- (a) There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources.
- (b) They are called primary since it forms the base for all other products that are subsequently produced.
- (c) Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector.

For example: In activities like dairy, we are dependent on the biological process of the animals and availability of fodder, etc.

(ii) Secondary sector:

- (a) It covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity.
- (b) The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore, some process of manufacturing is essential.
- (c) Since this sector gradually becomes associated with the different kinds of industries that come up, it is also called an industrial sector.

For example: Using sugarcane as a raw material, we make sugar or gur.

(iii) Tertiary activities:

- (a) These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.

(b) These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.

(c) Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

For example: Goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops.

Q. 7. How do we count the various goods and services and know the total production in each sector?

Ans. (i) Economists suggest that the values of goods and services should be used rather than adding up the actual numbers. The value of goods and services in the three sectors are calculated and then added up.

(ii) Not every good (or service), that is produced and sold, needs to be counted. It makes sense only to include final goods and services.

For example: A farmer sells wheat to a flour mill for ₹ 8 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour to a biscuit company for ₹ 10 per kg. The biscuit company uses flour, sugar and oil to make the packets of biscuits. It sells biscuits in the market to the consumer for ₹ 15 per packet. Now, biscuits are the final goods, i.e., goods that reach the consumer.

(iii) Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods.

So, the value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year, provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in three sectors gives us the 'Gross Domestic Product or GDP'.

Q. 8. What is GDP of a country? Who has undertaken this task of measuring GDP in India?

Ans. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product or GDP of a country.

In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by the central government ministry. This ministry with the help of various government departments of all the Indian States and Union Territories, collects information related to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.

Q. 9. Which local industries in semi-rural areas can provide job opportunities for the unemployed?

Ans. (i) Setting up dal mills to procure and process pulses and then sell them in the cities.

(ii) Opening a cold storage could give an opportunity for farmers to store their products like potatoes and onions and sell them when the price is good.

(iii) In villages near forest areas we can start honey collection centres, where farmers can come and sell wild pure honey.

(iv) It is also possible to set up industries that process vegetables and agricultural produce like potato, sweet potato, rice, wheat, tomato, fruits, which can be sold in outside markets. This will provide employment in industries located in semi-rural areas and not necessarily in large urban centres.

Q. 10. What are the advantages of working in the organised sectors?

Ans. Advantages of working in the organised sectors are:

(i) Workers of organised sector get regular and assured employment.

(ii) They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act.

(iii) Workers in organised sectors enjoy security of job and are expected to work only for a fixed number of hours.

(iv) They also get several other benefits like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc.

(v) They are also supposed to get medical benefits, pension, etc.

(vi) There is a provision of overtime, in case the workers do their duties after fixed working hours.

Q. 11. Why a large number of workers are forced to enter unorganised sector?

Ans. 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 to find many organised sector enterprises in the unorganised sector jobs, which pay a very low salary.

As a result, 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.