

NCERT SOLUTIONS For Class 10 Economics

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 1 Understanding Economic Development Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF>

NCERT SOLUTIONS For Class 10 Economics <http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 1 Understanding Economic Development Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF>

Class 10 Economics Chapter 1 Understanding Economic Development NCERT SOLUTIONS For Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF

Q1. Development of a country can generally be determined by

- (i) its per capita income
- (ii) its average literacy level
- (iii) health status of its people
- (iv) all the above

Answer:

- (iv) all the above

Q2. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

- (i) Bangladesh
- (ii) Sri Lanka
- (iii) Nepal
- (iv) Pakistan

Answer:

- (ii) Sri Lanka

Q3. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

- (i) Rs 7500
- (ii) Rs 3000
- (iii) Rs 2000
- (iv) Rs 6000

Answer:

- (iii) Rs 6000

Q4. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?

The average income, i.e. per capita income is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries.

According to **World Development Report 2006**, published by the World Bank, countries with per capita income of \$10066 per annum and above in 2004 are called rich or developed countries. On the other hand, countries with **per capita income of \$825 or less are called low-income countries.**

Limitations: It does not tell us about how the average income is distributed among the people in the

individual countries. The countries with the same per capita income might be very different with regard to income distribution. One might have equitable distribution of income, while the other might have great disparities between the rich and the poor.

Q5. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from the one used by the World Bank in the following respects:

The World Bank – The World Bank uses per capita income as the sole criterion for measuring development.

The UNDP – It uses the Human Development Index (HDI) based on a combination of factors such as health, education, and income as the criterion for measuring development.

Thus, the UNDP does not rely solely on per capita income, as the criterion for measuring development, as in the case with the World Bank.

Q6. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development

We use averages because they are useful for comparing differing quantities of the same category. For example, to compute the per capita income of a country, averages have to be used because there are differences in the incomes of diverse people. However, there are limitations to the use of averages. Even though they are useful for comparison, they may also hide disparities. For example, the infant mortality rate of a country does not differentiate between the male and female infants born in that country. Such an average tells us nothing about whether the number of children dying before the age of one are mostly boys or girls.

Q7. Kerala, with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Punjab. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.

No, I do not agree with the statement that per capita income is not a useful criterion at all. Kerala, with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Punjab because, human development ranking is determined using a combination of factors such as health, education, and income. So, this does not imply that per capita income is not useful. Rather, per capita income is one of the development factors and can not be neglected. The World Bank uses per capita income as the criterion for measuring development and comparing states. But this criterion has certain limitations because of which determination of Human Development Index (HDI) is done using this criterion along with some other development factors like health, education etc.

Q8. Find out the present sources of energy that are used by the people in India. What could be the other possibilities fifty years from now?

The present sources of energy that are used by the people of India are electricity, coal, crude oil, wind and solar energy. Other possibilities fifty years from now, could include ethanol, bio-diesel, nuclear energy and a better utilisation of wind energy, especially with the imminent danger of oil resources running out.

Q9. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

Sustainability for development or sustainable development refers to the development which is done without damaging the environment and other resources. In other words, balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for future is known as sustainable development.

The issue of sustainability is important for the development because development must happen in tandem with future. If natural resources are not sustained, it will cause a stagnation of development

after a point of time. Exploiting resources unethically will ultimately undo the development that a country may have achieved. This is because in future, those resources will not be available for further progress.

Page 17:

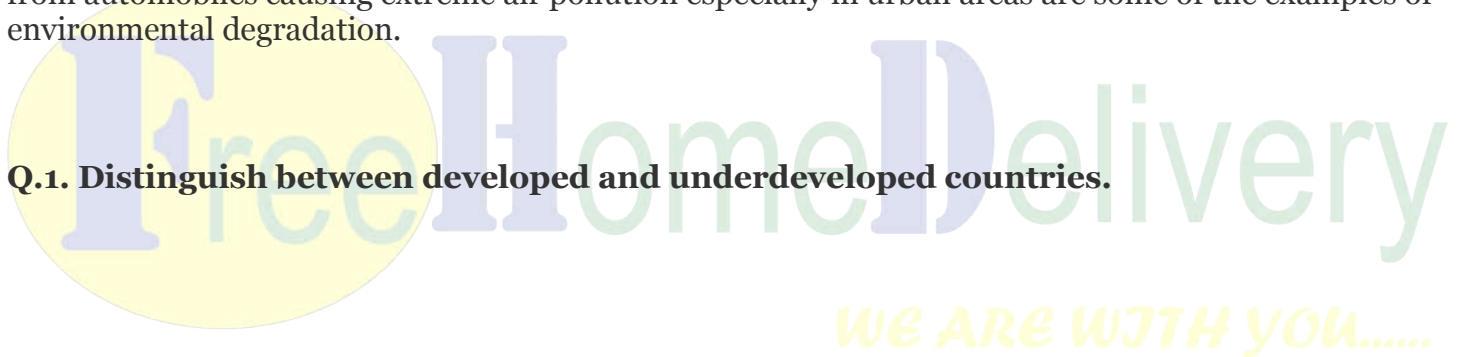
Q10. “The Earth has enough resources to meet the need of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person.” How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.

This statement is relevant to the discussion of development since both resources and development go hand in hand. As the statement claims, our earth has enough resources – renewable and non-renewable to satisfy everyone’s need if we use them in an economic manner. For the sustainability of development, the consumption and maintenance of resources is also crucial. We have to use the resources keeping our environment protected and clear so that there is a balance between the development and use of our resources. As otherwise after a certain point of time in future the development will be stagnated.

Q11. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

Environmental degradation manifests itself in different ways. Deforestation, falling levels of ground water, soil erosion, water pollution, burning of fossil fuels, the hole in the ozone layer and combustion from automobiles causing extreme air pollution especially in urban areas are some of the examples of environmental degradation.

Q.1. Distinguish between developed and underdeveloped countries.



Ans.

Developed Countries	Underdeveloped Countries
(i) These countries have high per capita income.	(i) These countries have low per capita income.
(ii) The standard of living of the people is high.	(ii) The standard of living of the people is low.
(iii) For example, USA, UK, Japan, etc.	(iii) For example, Nepal, Pakistan, etc.

Q.2. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries ? What are the limitations of this criterion ? [CBSE Sept. 2010]

Or

Explain the meaning of the term 'Rich Countries' and 'Low Income Countries' according to the World Development Report of 2006. What is India's position in this respect ? [CBSE 2013]

Ans. The World Development Report, 2012, brought out by the World Bank has given the following criteria in classifying countries :

(I) Rich or High income countries : Countries with the per capita income of US \$12276 per annum and above in 2010, are called rich countries.

(ii) Poor or Low income countries: The countries with the per capita income of US \$ 1005 or less, are called low income countries.

India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2010 was just US \$ 1340.4 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called the developed countries.

Limitations :

(i) It covers only the economic aspect ignoring peace, health, environment, education, longevity, etc.

(ii) The method does not provide us the distribution of income.

Q.3.Distinguish between human and economic development.

Ans.

Human Development	Economic Development
(i) It is a broader aspect of development as it includes monetary as well as the non-monetary aspects.	(i) It is a narrow concept as it includes only the monetary aspects.
(ii) It is the process of both quantitative and qualitative growth.	(ii) It includes only the quantitative growth.
(iii) Human development is the end or the final goal of all developments.	(iii) It is a means to achieve human development.

SAQ

Q.1. (i) What is development ? Mention any two features of development.

(ii) What is national income ? [CBSE 2009 (D)]

(iii) What is per capita income? [CBSE Sept. 2011]

Or

Define the term, 'average income.' [CBSE 2008, 2009 (D)]

Ans. (i) Development is a comprehensive term which include increase in real per capita income, improvement in living standard of people, reduction in poverty, illiteracy, crime rate, etc.

Features

(a) Different persons have different developmental goals.

(b) Income is a major component of development.

(ii) National income is defined as the total value of all the goods and services produced within a country plus net income coming from abroad.

(iii) When the total national income is divided by the total population, it is called the per capita income.

Per Capita Income = National Income / Population

Q.2. (f) State the criteria used to compare the different countries by the Human Development Report published by the United National Development Programme (UNDP).

(ii) Which is the new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together ?

(iii) What is meant by Human Development ? [CBSE Sept. 2011, 2012]

(iv) What is Sustainable Development ? [CBSE Comp. (D) 2008, 2009 (F), Sept. 2011]

(v) Which organisation measures HDR ? Mention any three major indicators of / HDR. [CBSE Sept. 2012]

Ans. (i) Per capita income, life expectancy at birth, literacy rate and other basic necessities like clean drinking water, sanitation etc.

(ii) Sustainability of development.

(iii) It is the process of enlarging people's choices as well as raising the level of well-being so that they can lead a purposeful and a creative life. Though the national income and the per capita income are the indicators of human development, but it includes many other elements like consumption, health, environment, education, freedom, security, non-violent atmosphere, etc.

(iv) Sustainable Development is that process of economic development which aims at maintaining the quality of life of both the present and the future generations without harming the natural resources and environment.

(v) UNDP :

(a) Educational level

(b) Health status

(c) Per capita income

Q.3. (i) Mention any two important aspects of our lives other than income. [CBSE 2008 (D)]

(ii) How can we achieve our hopes and possibilities in the present world ? [CBSE Comp. (D) 2008]

(iii) What is 'Public Distribution System' (PDS) ? [CBSE Sept. 2011] [CBSE 2009 (F) Sept. 2010]

(iv) Mention two developmental goals of landless rural labourers. [CBSE Comp. (O) 2008]

(iv) Why has Kerala a higher Human Development Index than Punjab in spite of low per capita income ? [CBSE 2009 (F) Sept. 2011]

Ans. (i) Health and Education.

(ii) Through Democratic political process.

(iii) It is a system through which the Government distributes ration to the poor at a reasonable rate through the ration shops.

(iu) (a) More days of work and better wages.

(b) Quality education for the children.

(v) (a) Because it has low infant mortality rate, (b) It has higher literacy rate.

Q.4. Mention any four characteristics of development. [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2011]

Ans. (i) Different people have different developmental goals.

- (ii) What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may be destructive for the other.
- (iii) Income is the most important component of development, but along with income, people also seek equal treatment, good health, peace, literacy, etc.
- (iu) For development, people look at mixed goals.

Q.5. Describe any three features of developed country. [CBSE 2013, 14]

- Ans.** (i) As per the World Bank Report 2012 any country with per capita income of US\$ 12,276 per annum and above is termed as rich or developed country. ‘
- (ii) Such countries have high literacy rate.
- (iii) Most of the people of these countries are engaged in service sector.

Q.6. What is PCI ? Where it is used ?

Ans. PCI is Per Capita Income. It is calculated by dividing the National Income of the country by population.

Uses :

- (i) It is used to compare different countries.
- (ii) The World Bank has divided the countries into rich or low income countries on the basis of per Capita income.

Q.7. What are the development goals of the following :

(i) Labourer (ii) Rich farmer (iii) Trader

Ans.	Category of a Person	Development Goals Aspiration
	Landless rural labourers	More days of work Better wages, Social and economic equality, Low price foodgrains
	Rich farmer	Cheap labour, Higher price for their produce, Cheap inputs like seeds machinery, etc.
	Trader	Infrastructure facilities, Less taxes, Cheap labour, High price for their products.

Q.8. ‘What may be development for one may not be development for the other.’ Explain by giving examples. [CBSE Sept. 2012]

Or

With the help of an example show two groups who may have different notions of

development. [CBSE Sept. 2010]

Ans. It is true that development for one may not be development for the other.

(i) More wages means development for a worker, but it can go against the entrepreneur.

(ii) A rich farmer or trader wants to sell foodgrains at a higher price but a poor worker wants to purchase it for low prices.

(iii) Construction of a dam means more and cheap power, but people, who will lose their habitat will demonstrate.

(iu) To get more electricity, the industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the agricultural land, and disrupt the lives of the people.

Q.9. What is national development? What are the aspects covered under the national development ? [CBSE Sept. 2010]

Ans. National development is a comprehensive term which includes improvement in living standard of the people, increase in per capita income, providing social amenities like education, medical care, social services, etc. to the citizens of the country.

(i) Under national development, a country uses its resources in a fair and just way.

(ii) Under this only those programmes and policies are implemented which would benefit a large number of people.

(iii) Under national development, countries focus more on social infrastructure which includes education, health and other social services.

Q.10. What contributes to the human development ?

Ans. There are many economic as well as non economic factors which contribute to the human development.

(i) Living a long and a healthy life.

(ii) To have education, information and knowledge.

(iii) Enjoying a decent standard of living.

(iv) Enjoying basic fundamental rights like freedom, security, education, etc.

(v) To have equality and enjoyment of human rights.

Q-11. What is the significance of Human Development Index ? [CBSE 2013]

Ans. (i) HDI is used to measure level of development of a country.

(ii) It has been published by UNDP and according to it countries has been ranked.

(iii) It is a comprehensive approach which cover all the major aspects of life.

(iv) Apart from income, education, health status, life expectancy, etc., are considered for measuring economic development of a nation.

Q.12. 'Human development is the essence of social development.' Explain.

Ans. (i) Human development focuses on the people.

(ii) It is concerned with the well-being of the people, their needs, choices and aspirations. All these help in building a right kind of society.

(iii) It is all about the enlarging or widening the choices for the people. It is the building of human capabilities, such as to lead a long and a healthy life, to have education, information and knowledge, to have opportunities of livelihood, etc.

(iv) Human development focuses on the expansion of basic choices.

Q.13. 'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well.' Explain. [CBSE 2010(o), Sept. 2013]

Ans. (i) Money or material things that one can buy with it is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends upon non-material things like equal treatment, freedom, security,

respect of others, etc.

(ii) Money cannot buy us a pollution free environment, unadulterated medicines, peace, etc.

(iii) There are many facilities like schools, colleges, parks, hospitals which an individual cannot afford. All these are to be provided by the government/society.

(iv) Money possessed by an individual even can not provide us a type of government which take decisions for the welfare of the common people.

Q14. What are the limitations of the per capita income criteria of development ? [CBSE 2014]

Or

What is Per Capita Income ? Can it be regarded as the sole indicator of economic development of a country ? Give four valid arguments to support your answer. [CBSE 2012]

Ans. (i) Per capita income is the average income of a country.

(ii) Per capita income criteria takes into account only the economic aspect of life and ignores the social, aspect of life.

(iii) Per capita income criteria ignores education, health, life expectancy, sanitation etc.

(iv) Per capita income criteria also ignores non material things like peace, pollution free environment, democracy, etc.

(v) Though Punjab has higher per capita income as compared to Kerala but it has been ranked lower on Human Development Index because it is far behind than Kerala in literacy rate and has higher infant mortality rate than Kerala.

Q.15. “Average income is an important criterion for development.” Explain.

Ans. (i) Average income gives us an idea what an average person is likely to get out of the total national income.

(ii) Average income is used to classify the countries into rich, poor or developing nations.

(iii) Average income is used to make economic policies.

Q.16. Besides income, what can be the other attributes to compare economic development? [CBSE 2013, 14]

Ans. (1) Of course, for comparing economic development of countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. That is why, the World Bank uses Per Capita Income to compare economic development.

(2) Apart from income, educational levels of the people and their health status are considered as measures to compare economic development of a nation.

(i) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) : This indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1,000 live children born in that particular year. ‘

(ii) Literacy Rate : This measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group.

(iii) Net Attendance Ratio : This is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

(iv) Life Expectancy at birth : It denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

Q.17. What is infant mortality rate ? Suggest two measures to keep the infant mortality rate low. [CBSE 2013, 14]

Or

What is the meaning of ‘Infant Mortality Rate ’ (IMR) ? Give two main reasons for low IMR in Kerala. [CBSE 2010]

Ans. (1) The number of children that die before the age of one year per 1,000 children born alive in a particular year is called Infant Mortality Rate.

(2) Measures to keep Infant Mortality Rate low :

- (i) Provision of basic health.
- (ii) Provision of proper educational facility.
- (iii) Proper functioning of Public Distribution System.

Q.18. Define the following terms :

(i) IMR (ii) Literacy Rate (iii) NAR [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2011]

Ans. (i) Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

(ii) Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group.

(iii) Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 6-10 years attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.

VSAQ

Q.1. What is development ?

Ans. It is a comprehensive term which includes increase in real per capita income, improvement in living standard of people, reduction in poverty etc.

Q.2. Mention any two developmental goals of a landless rural labourer.

Ans. (i) More days of work and better wages.
(ii) Quality education for his children.

Q.3. Mention any two developmental goals of a girl.

Ans. (i) Gender equality
(ii) Girls empowerment

Q.4. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for other. Give one example.

Ans. Construction of a dam may be good for an industrialist as he will get more electricity but construction of dam submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced.

Q.5. Mention any two developmental goals of people other than income.

Ans. (i) Equal treatment (ii) Respect of others

Q.6. Mention any two developmental goals of a rural woman.

Ans. (i) Dignity in the household.
(ii) A safe and secure environment.

Q.7. What is national development ? [CBSE 2014]

Ans. National development is a comprehensive term which includes improvement in living standard of the people, increase in per capita income, providing social amenities like education, medical care, social services, etc. to the citizens of the country.

Q.8. Mention any two national development goals of India.

Ans. (i) Corruption free society.
(ii) High per capita income.

Q.9. Which is the most important attribute for national development?

Ans. National income or per capita income of the nation.

Q.10. 'For comparing countries, total income or national income is not a useful measure. Give reason.'

Ans. Since countries have different population, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.

Q.11. What is average income or per capita income ? [CBSE 2014]

Ans. When the total national income is divided by the total population, it is called the per capita income.

$$\text{Per Capita Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$$

Q.12. What is the most important component for comparing different countries? [CBSE 2010, 12]

Ans. Per capita income.

Q.13. Which criteria is used by the World Bank to classify different countries?

Ans. Per capita income.

Q.14. Which countries have been categorised as rich countries according to the World Development Report ? [CBSE 2014]

Ans. Countries with per capita income of US \$ 12276 per annum and above in 2010 are called rich countries.

Q.15. Which countries have been categorised as low income countries according to World Development Report ?

Ans. Countries with per capita income of US \$ 1005 or less are called low income countries.

Q.16. Under which category India has been placed by the World Bank Development Report ?

Ans. Low middle income countries as India's per capita income is less than US \$ 1005. or less.

Q.17. What are developed countries according to World Development Report ?

Ans. All the countries excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries which have per capita income of US \$ 12276 per annum or above have been termed as developed countries.

Q.18. What is Infant Mortality Rate ? [CBSE 2009, 2013 (D)]

Ans. It indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

Q.19. What is Literacy Rate ? [CBSE 2009 (D)]

Ans. It measures the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group.

Q.20. What is Net Attendance ratio ? [CBSE 2014]

Ans. It is the total number of children of the age group 6-10, attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

Q.21. What is Gross Enrolment Ratio ?

Ans. It is the enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and higher education.

Q.22. Which Indian state has the lowest Infant Mortality Rate ?

Ans. Kerala.

Q.23. Why Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate ? [CBSE 2008, 2013 (F)]

Ans. Kerala has low IMR because :

- (i) It has very high literacy rate and literate people take care of their children better as compared to illiterate.
- (ii) Literate people also have high earning capacity so they can afford basic necessities for their children.

Q.24. Mention any two things which money cannot buy.

Ans. (i) Peace (ii) Freedom

Q.25. What is Public Distribution System ?

Ans. It is a food security programme under which government provide foodgrains and other essential items to the poor at an affordable price.

Q.26. What is Human Development Index ?

Ans. It is an index prepared by the World Bank Under which all the nations of the world are indexed or ranked according to their performance in various parameters like per '—'capita income, life expectancy, literacy rate etc.

Q.27. What are the three components of human Development Index ?

- Ans.** (i) Per Capita Income
(ii) Life Expectancy
(iii) Literacy Rate

Q.28. What is India's rank according to 2013 HDI ?

Ans. 136

Q.29. Mention any two parameters where Sri Lanka has scored over India in HDI.

- Ans.** (i) Per capita income
(ii) Literacy rate

Q.30. Define life expectancy. [CBSE 2013]

Ans. Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

Q.31. What is life expectancy in India ?

Ans. 65.8 years

Q.32. What is Sustainable Development ?

Ans. Sustainable development is that process of economic development which aims at maintaining

the quality of life of both the present and the future generations without harming the natural resources and environment.

Q.33. What are non-renewable resources ? Give one example.

Ans. “Non-renewable resources are the natural resources that cannot be replaced at all or within a reasonable time.” Fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal are examples of non-renewable resources. These resources accumulated over millions of years.

Q.34. Name the region of world which has large crude oil reserves.

Ans. Middle East.

HOTS

Q.1. Study the given data carefully, and answer the following questions : Some Comparative Data on Kerala, Punjab and Bihar :

State	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1000 (2010)	Literacy rate (%)		Net Attendance Ratio for class I-V (1995-96)	Per Capita Income income (in ₹)
		2001	2011		
Punjab	34	70	76.68	81	60746
Kerala	13	91	93.91	91	59179
Bihar	48	47	63.82	41	16715

1. Which state has the highest per capita income ?

2. Which state has the lowest per capita income ?

3. Which state has the highest literacy rate ?

4. Which state has the highest infant mortality rate ? Give one reason. [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2011]

Ans. 1. Punjab : ? 60,746

2. Bihar : ? 16715

3. Kerala : 91%

4. Bihar : Because the state lacks health facilities.

Q.2. Study the given table carefully, and fill in the blanks in the following paragraphs. For this, you may need to make calculations based on the table.

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH		
Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	52%	19%
Literacy rate for children in the age group, 10-14 years	68%	39%
Percentage of rural children in the age groups, 10-14 attending school	64%	31%

(a) The literacy rate for all age groups, including young and old, is 1 for rural males and 2 for rural females. However, it is not just that these many adults could not attend

school, but that there are 3 who are currently not in school.

(b) It is clear from the table that 4 of the rural girls and 5 of the rural boys are not attending school. Therefore, illiteracy among children in the age group 10-14 is as high as 6 for rural females, and 7 for the rural males.

(c) This high level of illiteracy among 8 age group, even after more than 60 years of our independence, is most disturbing. In many other states also, we are nowhere near realisation of the constitutional goal of free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, which was expected to be achieved by the year 1960.

Ans. (a) 1 – 52% ; 2 – 19% ; 3 – 35.5%

(b) 4 – 69% ; 5 – 36% ; 6 – 61% ; 7-32 %

(c) 8-10-14

Q.3. Compare India and Sri Lanka on the basis of any three indicators of the Human Development Index for 2004. [CBSE 2009 (O), Sept. 2012]

Ans. (1) Per capita income : The per capita income of Sri Lanka is higher than that of India. The per capita income of India is about \$ 3285, whereas it is around \$ 5170 for Sri Lanka.

(2) Life expectancy at birth : Life expectancy at birth in Sri Lanka is also higher as compared to India. In Sri Lanka, the life expectancy is around 75.1 whereas in India it is about 65.8.

(3) Literacy rate : Literacy rate in Sri Lanka is also higher than India. It is 90.6 in Sri Lanka whereas it is 62.8 in India.

Q.4. Why are the countries of the Middle East not called ‘developed’ inspite of high per capita income ? [CBSE Sept. 2010]

Ans. (i) These are small countries.

(ii) The gap between rich and poor is very high,

(iii) Though per capita income in Middle East countries is very high but there is unequal distribution of wealth.

(iv) These countries have high per capita income due to oil production. So they have only one major source of income.

(v) The World Development Report brought out by the World Bank has excluded these countries from the list of developed countries.

Q.5. Highlight any three advantages of public facilities. [CBSE Sept. 2010]

Ans. (i) Public facilities is the cheapest way to provide basic services collectively.

(ii) Most of the poor people survive only because of public facilities.

(iii) There are many services like police, education, transportation, etc., which become affordable only if they are part of public facilities.

Q.6. Why are public facilities needed for the development of the country ? Explain four public facilities. [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2012]

Ans. Public facilities play very important role in the development of a country as these include education, health, transportation, banking which are the base for any kind of development.

(i) Education : Education is the most important public facility which is required both by the rich as well as the poor.

(ii) Public Distribution System (PDS) : Public distribution system is another important facility which plays an important role in providing food security to the people.

(iii) Transportation : Many transport facilities like railway, airways, waterways, banking become affordable only if they are provided collectively.

Q.7. Explain common, different and conflicting goals by giving appropriate examples. [CBSE 2012]

Ans. Development goals may be common, different or conflicting.

(i) Common goals : There are some needs which are common to all like income, freedom, equality, security, respect, friendship, etc.

(ii) Different goals : Development or progress does not mean the same thing for every individual. Each individual has his own idea of development. For example, development for a farmer might be better irrigation facilities; for an unemployed youth it may mean better employment opportunities, etc.

(ii) Conflicting goals : What may be development for some, may become destruction for some others. For example, industrialists may want dams for electricity but such dams would displace the natives of the region.

Q.8. Mention any four aspects of comparison notions of development between different countries. [CBSE 2010, 14]

Or

Explain three attributes for comparing nations development between different countries. [CBSE 2010]

Or

What are the two basic criteria used for comparing an underdeveloped country with developed one ? [CBSE 2010]

Or

Give examples to prove that there are other important developmental goals than income. [CBSE 2012]

Ans. Development of a country can generally be determined by: per capita income; average literacy level; and health status of its people.

(i) Per Capita Income means average income generated by each person in a given group of people. Its limitation is that it does not show the disparities among the people of the group. ‘

(ii) Amount of literacy achieved is also a measure of development. Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group. The more the people are educated, the more developed the group is.

(iii) Health indicators are Infant Mortality Rate, Birth Rate, etc. Lower the amount of Infant Mortality Rate, higher is the rate of people being healthy. ,

(iv) Net Attendance Ratio is also the indicator of economic development of a nation. It is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group,

(v) Life Expectancy at birth denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth. Higher the life expectancy at birth, higher is considered the development of a nation.

Q.9. How is BMI used to determine the undernourishment of a person ? Explain. [CBSE 2013]

Ans. (i) One way to find out if adults are undernourished is to calculate what nutrition scientists call Body Mass Index or BMI.

(ii) In order to calculate, first of all the weight of the person in kg is taken. Then, the height in metres is measured. The weight is divided by the square of the height.

(ii) If this figure is less than 18.5, then the person would be considered undernourished. However, if this BMI is more than 25, then a person is overweight.

Q.10. What is the criterion to determine if adults are undernourished ? [CBSE 2013]

Ans. (i) The criterion to determine if adults are undernourished is Body Mass Index, popularly known as BMI.

(ii) In order to calculate it, first the weight of the person in kg is taken. Then, we take height in meters. The weight is divided by the square of the height.

(iii) If this figure is less than 18.5, then the person would be considered undernourished. However, if this BMI is more than 25, then a person is overweight.

Q.11. What is meant by 'Overusing a Resource' ? Explain with examples. [CBSE 2013]

Ans. (i) 'Overusing a Resource' means more uses of the resource than it is replenished by the nature.

(ii) Let us consider groundwater. It is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature. However, even these resources may be overused. In the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.

(iii) This is what Indian states have done. For example, farmers of Punjab have overused the groundwater. This has led to lowering of the water table.

Q.12. Explain the importance of sustainable development with reference to groundwater by giving example. [CBSE 2013]

Or

What is meant by sustainable development ? Explain it by taking the case study of water. [CBSE 2011, 14]

Ans. (i) Sustainable development is the development of a country or world not only at present, but the development which is to be continued and maintained for future generations.

(ii) For example, groundwater is a natural resource which is replenished by nature. People of a particular generation must use water in such a way that people of future generation may also be able to use groundwater. People should not overuse and degrade the quality of water so that water is exhausted or if it remains, it is contaminated to such an extent that it becomes unusable for people of future generations.

Q.13. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement. [CBSE 2012, 14]

Ans. (i) Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. This issue is no longer a regional or national issue.

(ii) Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is essential for all the mankind and it is our common responsibility to save the environment.

(iii) These days it is a matter of discussion among different countries of the world.

(iv) Global warming, acid rain, etc., are not to be controlled by one nation. It is a global matter of thinking and finding the solutions.

Q.14. Explain the term 'Development'. How is it linked with sustainability ? Explain with example. [CBSE 2012, 14]

Ans. (i) Development is a process which has a notion of going further up and improving the quality of life.

(ii) It is linked to sustainability since it has to be maintained for future generations.

(iii) Resources need to be used wisely so that they can be replenished.

(iv) Overuse of resources exhaust them. For example, petroleum.

(v) If development is not sustainable, it will give rise to environmental degradation and become a global problem

VBQ CBSE Class 10

Q.1. 'The development goals that people have are not only about better Income but also about other Important things in life.' Explain. Mention any two goals of a student.

Or

'For development people look at a mix of goals'. Support the statement with suitable examples. [CBSE Sept. 2011]

Or

Apart from income, which other six things people look for ? [CBSE 2012]

Though income is one of the most important

Ans. components of development but there are other important things, such as :

- (i) People also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect.
- (ii) Women need safe and secure environment to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.
- (iii) People also need political rights.
- (iv) People seek a pollution-free environment.

Students goal :

- (i) Better Education.
- (ii) Pollution free environment.

Q.2. What do you mean by public facilities ? Why are they important ? Name two public facilities available in India.

Ans. Public facilities are the essential facilities for the community at large and are provided by the government.

Important :

They are important because there are many services like education, health, transportation etc., which have become cheap and affordable if provided, collectively.

Public facilities : Rail transport and – . government schools.

Q.3. Why is literacy essential for the economic ' development ? Explain. [CBSE Sept. 2010]

- Ans,** (i) Illiterate people are easily cheated and exploited by the traders, shopkeepers and employers.
(ii) There is shortage of skilled workers in India, this shortage can be reduced only through literacy.
(iii) Most of the illiterate people are engaged in primary and unorganised sector so their earning is very low.

Q.4. 'Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that one need'.

With reference to the given statement mention any four things which money can not buy for an individual.

- Ans.** (i) Peace
(ii) Pollution free environment
(iii) Good health (iu) Freedom

Q.5. The annual Per Capita Incomes of three countries are given below. Based on the guidelines set by the World Bank Report (2012), classify these countries as high income, low income or developing.

- Country A : US \$ 5,000
- Country B : US \$ 15,580
- Country C : US \$ 12,280 [CBSE 2013]

Ans. (i) Country A with Per Capita Income of US \$ 5,000 comes under Low Income Countries.

- (ii) Country B with Per Capita Income of US \$ 15,580 lies in the category of High Income Countries.
(iii) Country C with Per Capita Income of US \$ 12,280 falls in the category of Developing countries.

Q.6. Think of any three developmental goals of a boy from a rich urban family. Describe them. [CBSE 2013]

- Ans.** (i) He may think to get quality education and pursue his studies abroad.
(ii) He may require the availability of vocational education and training.
(iii) He may require capital to start his own business.

Q.7. Apart from salary, what other goals can you have in mind while taking up a new job ? Explain. [CBSE 2013]

- Ans.** (i) Security
(ii) Working Environment
(iii) Opportunity to learn
(iv) Pollution from environment.

Q.8. How do the women engaged in paid jobs fulfill mix of goals ? Explain. [CBSE 2014]

- Ans.** (i) Economic independency : If a woman is working she will get economic independency.
(ii) Equality : As per the law working women need to be treated equally.
(iii) Respected : A working woman will get respect not only in the family but in the society also.

Notes

♦ **Development** : It is a comprehensive term which includes increase in real per capita income, improvement in living standard of people, reduction in poverty, etc.

♦ **National development** : National development is a comprehensive term which includes improvement in living standard of the people, increase in per capita income, providing social amenities like education, medical care, social services, etc. to the citizens of the country.

♦ **Developed economies** : These are those economies which are characterised by high level of Per Capita Income of US \$ 12276 per annum or more and high standard of living. Examples : USA, Japan, Germany, UK, Singapore, etc.

♦ **Developing economies** : Those economies which are passing through the stages of growth and development. In such economies, significance of agriculture tends to decline whereas the industrial sector grows sharply. Example : India, Indonesia, Malaysia, etc.

♦ **Economy** : It is a sum total of all the economic activities like production, consumption, distribution, exchange, etc.

♦ **National income** : It is the total value of all the goods and services produced within a country plus the net income from abroad during a year.

♦ **Production** : When an activity results in a valuable and useful thing, it is called as production.

♦ **Per capita income** : Per capita income is the average income of the people of a country in a definite period.

♦ **Underdeveloped economies** : Underdeveloped economies are the economies which are characterised by low level of per capita income and miserable standard of living. Such economies are not able to exploit their natural resources.

Examples : Nepal, Burma, etc.



NCERT SOLUTIONS For Class 10 Economics

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 2 Sectors of Indian Economy Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF>

NCERT SOLUTIONS For Class 10 Economics <http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 2 Sectors of Indian Economy Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF>

Class 10 Economics Chapter 2 Sectors of Indian Economy NCERT SOLUTIONS For Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF

Q1: Fill in the blanks using the correct option given in the bracket:

- (i) Employment in the service sector _____ increased to the same extent as production. (has / has not)
- (ii) Workers in the _____ sector do not produce goods. (tertiary / agricultural)
- (iii) Most of the workers in the _____ sector enjoy job security. (organised / unorganised)
- (iv) A _____ proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganised sector. (large / small)
- (v) Cotton is a _____ product and cloth is a _____ product. (natural / manufactured)
- (vi) The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are _____. (independent / interdependent)

Answer:

- (i) Employment in the service sector **has not** increased to the same extent as production.
- (ii) Workers in the **tertiary** sector do not produce goods.
- (iii) Most of the workers in the **organised** sector enjoy job security.
- (iv) A **large** proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganised sector.
- (v) Cotton is a **natural** product and cloth is a **manufactured** product.
- (vi) The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are **interdependent**.

Q2: Choose the most appropriate answer.

(a) The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of:

- (i) employment conditions
- (ii) the nature of economic activity
- (iii) ownership of enterprises
- (iv) number of workers employed in the enterprise

(b) Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in _____ sector.

- (i) primary
- (ii) secondary
- (iii) tertiary
- (iv) information technology

(c) GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year.

- (i) all goods and services
- (ii) all final goods and services
- (iii) all intermediate goods and services
- (iv) all intermediate and final goods and services

(d) In terms of GDP the share of tertiary sector in 2003 is _____

- (i) between 20 per cent to 30 per cent
- (ii) between 30 per cent to 40 per cent
- (iii) between 50 per cent to 60 per cent
- (iv) 70 per cent

Answer:

- (a)** (iii)
- (b)** (i)
- (c)** (ii)
- (d)** (iii)

Q4: Find the odd one out and say why.

Answer: (i) Tourist guide, dhobi, tailor, potter.

(ii) Teacher, doctor, vegetable vendor, lawyer.

(iii) Postman, cobbler, soldier, police constable.

(iv) MTNL, Indian Railways, Air India, Sahara Airlines, All India Radio.

(i) Potter, because only the potter relates to secondary sector.

(ii) Vegetable vendor, since only this directly help in the production of goods.

(iii) Cobbler because, only cobbler falls in private sector.

(iv) Sahara Airlines, as this is only a private sector company in the group.

Q6: Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, tertiary and secondary is useful? Explain how.

Answer: The classification of economic activities into primary, tertiary and secondary is useful on account of the information it provides on how and where the people of a country are employed. also this helps in ascertaining as to which sector of economic activity contributes more or less to the country's GDP and per capita income.

If the tertiary sector is developing much faster than the primary sector, then it implies that agriculture is depleting, and the government must take measures to rectify this. The knowledge that the agricultural profession is becoming unpopular or regressive can only come if we know which sector it belongs to. Hence it is necessary to classify economic activities into these three sectors for smooth economic administration and development.

Q7: For each of the following sectors that we came across in this chapter why should one focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined? Discuss.

Answer: For each of the sectors mentioned in this chapter our focus should definitely be on employment and GDP. This is because growth in GDP and full employment are common goals of Five Year Plans and they also determine the size of a country's economy. A focus on employment and GDP helps us to calculate and monitor the most important factors like: per capita income, productivity, changes in employment rate and contribution to GDP by the three sectors of economy and thus, takes necessary steps required for the upliftment of the country's economy as a whole.

Yes, the other issues which should be examined are –

1. balanced regional development
2. equality in income and wealth among the people of the country.
3. how to eradicate poverty
4. modernization of technology
5. self-reliance of the country
6. how to achieve surplus food production in the country.

Q9: How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with few examples.

Answer: The tertiary sector is different from other two sectors. This is because other two sectors produce goods but, this sector does not produce goods by itself. But the activities under this sector help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities are an aid or support for the production process. For example, transport, communication, storage, banking, insurance, trade activities etc. For this reason this sector is also known as service sector.

Q10: What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example each from the urban and rural areas.

Answer: Disguised Unemployment is a kind of unemployment in which there are people who are visibly employed but are actually unemployed. This situation is also known as Hidden Unemployment. In such a situation more people are engaged in a work than required.

For example in rural areas, this type of unemployment is generally found in agricultural sector like – in a family of 9 people all are engaged in the same agricultural plot. But if 4 people are withdrawn from it there will be no reduction in output. So, these 4 people are actually disguisedly employed.

In urban areas, this type of unemployment can be seen mostly in service sectors such as in a family all members are engaged in one petty shop or a small business which can be managed by less number of persons.

Q11: Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.

Open Unemployment – When a country's labour force does not get opportunities for adequate employment, this situation is called open unemployment. This type of unemployment is generally found in the industrial sector of our country. This is also found among the landless agricultural labourers in rural areas.

Disguised Unemployment – This is a kind of unemployment in which there are people who are visibly employed but actually they don't have full employment. In such a situation more people are engaged in a work than required. This type of unemployment is generally found in unorganized sector where either work is not constantly available or too many people are employed for the same work that does not require so many hands.

Q12: Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy. Do you agree/ Give reasons in support of your answer.

Answer: No, I do not agree with the statement that tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy. The reasons are as follows:

1. In terms of GDP this sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India surpassing the primary and secondary sectors. In 1973, the share of the tertiary sector in GDP was about 35% which increased to more than 50% in 2003. Over the thirty years between 1973 and 2003, while production in all three sectors increased, it has been the most in tertiary sector.

2. In terms of employment also the rate of growth of employment in tertiary sector between the same period was nearly 250%. This was negligible in primary sector.

Q13: Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Who are these?

Answer: The service sector in India employs the following two different kinds of people. They are:

(a) The people involved in the services that may directly help in the production of goods. For example, people involved in the transportation, storage, communication, finance etc.

(b) The people involved in such services that may not directly help in the production of goods e.g. teachers, doctors, barbers, cobblers lawyers etc. They may be termed as ancillary workers means those who give services to the primary service providers.

Q14: Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Answer: Yes, workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. This would be clear from the following points:

1. There is no fixed number of working hours. The workers normally work 10 – 12 hours without paid overtime.
2. They do not get other allowances apart from the daily wages.
3. Government rules and regulations to protect the labourers are not followed there.
4. There is no job security.
5. Jobs are low paid the workers in this sector are generally illiterate, ignorant and unorganized. So they are not in a position to bargain or secure good wages.
6. Being very poor they are always heavily in debt. So, they can be easily made to accept lower wages.

Q15: How are the activities in the economy classified on the basis of employment conditions?

Answer: On the basis of employment conditions, the activities in the economy are classified into organized and unorganized sectors.

Organized Sector This sector covers those enterprises which are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations. For example, Reliance Industries Ltd., GAIL etc.

Unorganized Sector It includes those small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. Though there are rules and regulations but these are never followed here. For example, casual workers in construction, shops etc. In this sector there is no job security and the conditions of employment are also very tough.

Q16: Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors.

Answer: The employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors are vastly different. The organised sector has companies registered with the government and hence, it offers job security, paid holidays, pensions, health and other benefits, fixed working hours and extra pay for overtime work. On the other hand, the unorganised sector is a host of opposites. There is no job security, no paid holidays or pensions on retirement, no benefits of provident fund or health insurance, unfixed working hours and no guarantee of safe work environment.

Q17: Explain the objective of implementing the NREGA 2005.

Answer: The objective of implementing the NREGA 2005 was to provide 100 days of guaranteed employment to those people in rural India who can work, and are in need of work. This Right to Work has been implemented in 200 districts. If the government is unable to provide this employment, then it has to give unemployment allowances to the people.

Q18: Using examples from your area compare and contrast the activities and functions of private and public sectors.

Q20: Give three examples of Public Sector activities and explain why the government has taken up them.

Answer: The examples are:

Railways: The government has taken up it for the following reasons –

1. Only the government can invest large sums of money on the public project with long gestation period.
2. To ensure and provide transportation at cheap rate.

NTPC: The government has taken up it to provide electricity at a lower rate than the actual cost of

production. The aim is to protect and encourage the private sector especially small scale industries. AIIMS: To provide quality health services at reasonably cheap rate was the main purpose of the government to start this.

Q21: Explain how Public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.

Answer: In the following ways Public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation:

1. It promotes rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure.
2. It creates employment opportunities.
3. It generates financial resources for development.
4. It is ensuring equality of income, wealth and thus, a balanced regional development.
5. It encourages development of small, medium and cottage industries.
6. It ensures easy availability of goods at moderate rates.
7. Contributes to community development i.e. to the Human Development Index (HDI) via health and educational services.

Q22: The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the following issues: wages, safety and health. Explain with examples?

Answer: The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the following issues: wages, safety and health. In the construction sector, labourers are employed on a daily basis. Hence, they have no job security. Here, wages too differ from time to time. Consequently, the government has set up a minimum wages act to protect such workers from economic exploitation.

The same problem exists for miners working in private mining companies. Their safety is secondary to the company's profits, and as a result, many miners suffer grievous injuries (and many a times, even die) due to inadequate safety gear and norms. Governments of most nations have now laid down strict rules for private enterprises to ensure workers' safety.

Most companies in the unorganised sector do not provide health insurance to their employees. Some of these might be involved in dangerous factory production that may harm a worker's health in the long term. These workers need to be protected against the tyranny of the employer, and it is here that the government steps in.

Q23: A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganised 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 organised sector. Present this data as a table. What kind of ways should be thought of for generating more employment in the city?

Answer: Ways to generate more employment in the city of Ahmedabad have to be provided by the government, especially in the unorganised sector. As the table shows, the organised sector's earnings are much higher than that of the unorganised sector even though the latter employs almost 80% of the city workers. More companies need to be brought under the roof of the organised sector so that workers from the unorganised sector are attracted to jobs there, with higher and more secure wages. For this, the government must provide loans and aid to companies transferring from unorganised to organised sectors.

LAQ

1. 'While estimating the national income, only the value of the final goods and services is used.' Explain with the help of an example.

Ans. While estimating the performance of a sector, only the value of final goods and services is used.

This is for avoiding double counting. “The counting of the only the value of final goods and services is used. This is for avoiding double counting. “The counting of the value of a product more than once is called as double counting.” This leads to the overestimation of the value of goods and services produced. Let us understand the concept with the help of an example- A farmer produces one ton of wheat, and sells it for X 100 to a flour mill. As far as the farmer is concerned, the sale of wheat is a final sale for him. But the purchase of wheat by the flour mill is an intermediate goods. He converts the wheat into flour and sells it to a baker for X 150. The flour mill treats the flour as a final product, but for baker it is an intermediate goods. The baker sells the bread to the shopkeeper for X 200, and the shopkeeper to the consumer for X 250.

Value of output = Farmer (X 100) + Flour mill (X 150) + Baker (X 200) + Shopkeeper {X 250} = X 700 .

So while calculating the national income only the value of the final output; i.e., X 250 should be included not X 700.

Q-2. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India? Give at least four reasons.

[CBSE 2008, 2009 (D) Sept. 2011, 2012]

Or

Why is tertiary sector growing so rapidly in India ? Explain it with four reasons. [CBSE Sept. 2011, 14]

Ans. (i) **Basic services** : In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc., are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country, the government has to take the responsibility for the provision of these services.

As more and more people are being employed to provide the basic services to the people, the share of the tertiary sector in the Gross Domestic Product, the GDR is increasing.

(ii) **Development of means of transport and communication** : The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, communication, trade, etc. All these are under the tertiary sector.

(iii) **More income more services** : The per capita income in our country is rising. As the income level rises, people demand more services like tourism, shopping centres, schools, professional training centres, banks, etc.

(iv) **New services** : With modernisation and globalisation, some new services based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

Q.3. Explain any four points of importance of Secondary sector in the Indian economy. [CBSE Comp. 2008 (D)]

Ans. (i) The Secondary sector contributes more than 20% to the GDP of India.

(ii) It provides employment to the people.

(iii) It provides goods to the people like cloth, sugarcane, iron and steel.

(iv) The Secondary sector promotes the development of the Primary and the Tertiary sectors

Q.4. Suggest some ways which can be helpful in creating employment in rural areas. [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2011]

Or

What steps should be taken to create more employment ? Explain. [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2011]

How to create more employment in rural areas ? Explain with examples. [CBSE Sept. 2011,2012]

Ans. (i) Diversification of agriculture: More than 60 per cent of our workers are employed in agriculture. But 'our farmers are producing only limited crops. There is need to diversify agriculture. Farmers should be encouraged to adopt pisciculture, horticulture, animal rearing, etc., along with cultivation of crops.

(ii) Cheap credit : Most of the farmers depend on informal sources of credit, i.e., moneylenders, relatives, traders, etc., who charge a very high rate of interest. Government should encourage the commercial banks to provide loans to the farmers at cheaper rates.

(iii) Provision of basic facilities : Our rural areas lack the basic facilities like roads, transportation, banking, warehouses, markets, etc. The government should invest some money in these sectors so that the Indian villages can be linked to other markets. This activity can provide productive . employment to not just farmers, but also to others such as those in services like transport or trade.

(iv) Promotion of local industries and other activities : Another way to tackle this problem is to identify, promote and locate industries, especially the cottage and small- scale industries in semi-rural areas, where a large number of people may be employed. It also includes setting up a flour or rice mill to procure and process these and sell in the cities. In villages, near forest areas, honey collection centres can be started where farmers can come and sell wild honey.

Q.5. What are the advantages of working in an organised sector? [CBSE Sept. 2011]

Or

What is an organised sector ? Describe its working conditions. [CBSE 2009 (D)]

Ans. An organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, the Minimum Wages Act, the Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops Act, etc.

(i) Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment.

(ii) They work only for a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer.

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

(iv) They also get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.

Q.6. Explain the role of government in the public sector. [CBSE Sept. 2013]

Ans. (i) Development of infrastructure : The pace of industrial development cannot be accelerated without the establishment of infrastructure. Its development requires huge capital investment, which cannot be mobilised by the private sector. Moreover, these projects do not promise high profits.

(ii) Development of backward areas: The goal of achieving a reduction in economic inequality between regions becomes easy to reach, if industries are set up in the backward areas. But the profit seeking private industrialists often are not enthusiastic enough to set up industry in the backward regions. The government, therefore, finds it necessary to start industrial production in these areas on its own.

(iii) Basic facilities : There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government. The government must spend on these. Providing health, quality education, particularly elementary education, is the duty of the government. India's size of illiterate population is one of the largest in the world.

(iv) Other problems : There are many other problems like malnourishment, high infant mortality rate, unsafe drinking water, lack of housing facilities, etc., which need special attention. These problems can be solved only with the help of the government.

Q.7. Do you agree that agriculture is an activity of the unorganised sector in India. Give any four points. [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2012]

Ans. Yes. Agriculture in India is an activity of the unorganised sector.

- (i) Most of the workers working in agriculture are ill paid.
- (ii) Agriculture sector faces the problem of under employment.
- (iii) Most of the workers working in agriculture are employed only during harvesting and sowing season.
- (iv) Most of the farmers are dependent on moneylenders and relatives for their loan requirements.

Q.8. How can workers in the unorganised sector be protected ? Explain. [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2011]

- Ans.** (i) Government can fix the minimum wages rate and working hours.
(ii) Government can provide cheap loans to the self employed people.
(iii) Government can provide cheap and affordable basic services like education, health, food to these workers.
(iv) Government can frame new laws which can provide provision for overtime, paid leave, leave due to sickness, etc.

Q.9. Write two groups of people working in unorganised sector who are in need of protection. How can the government protect them ? [CBSE Sept. 2010]

Ans. (i) In the rural areas, the unorganised sector mostly comprises the landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers and artisans (such as weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters and goldsmiths).

(ii) In the urban areas, the unorganised sector mainly comprises workers in small-scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transport, etc. It also consists of those who work as street vendors, head load workers, garment makers, rag pickers, etc.

Role of Government :

- (i) Government can provide them cheap loans.
- (ii) Government can provide basic facilities like education, food, health at cheap and affordable rate.

Q.10. Explain how a shift has taken between sectors in developed countries. [CBSE Sept. 2011]

- Ans.** (i) At initial stages of development, it was the primary sector which dominated. Most of the people were employed in the primary sector only.
(ii) With the introduction of new methods of farming and manufacturing people started working in other activities i.e. manufacturing. So secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment.
(iii) In the past 100 years the service sector has become the most important in terms of total production and employment.
(iv) The domination of service sector is due to globalisation of the world economy.

Q.11. Compare the different sectors.

Or

Distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary sector.

Ans.

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
(i) It is known as agriculture and allied services sector.	(i) It is known as manufacturing sector.	(i) It is known as service sector.
(ii) This sector produce goods and services by exploiting natural resources.	(ii) This sector transforms one good into another by creating more utility from it.	(ii) This sector provides useful services to primary and secondary sectors for the smooth functioning of their working.
(iii) This sector is unorganised and use traditional techniques.	(iii) It is organised sector and use better techniques.	(iii) It is organised sector and use better techniques.
(iv) Activities related to agriculture, forestry fishing, mining and animal husbandary are included in this sector.	(iv) It includes manufacturing units, small scale units, large firms, big corporates and multinational corporations.	(iv) Services related to banking, insurance, trade and communication come in this sector.
(v) This sector continue to be the largest employer in most of the developing nations like that of India.	(v) This sector has failed to provide employment to the surplus workers of primary sector.	(v) This sector's sharing in the employment is increasing.

SAQ

Q.1. What is under employment ? Explain with an example. [CBSE Sept. 2013]

- Ans.** (i) It is situation under which people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.
(ii) For example to cultivate a field only two workers are required but the whole family of five people is working as they have nowhere else to go for work.
(iii) This type of unemployment is also known as disguised unemployment.

Q-2. What are secondary activities? Explain with examples. [CBSE Sept. 2010]

Ans. The occupations which produce finished goods by using the products of primary activities as raw materials are included in secondary activity. Manufacturing of cloth from cotton, sugar from sugarcane and steel from iron ore are important examples of secondary activities.

All these are secondary activities because the final product is to be produced not by nature but has to be made by men and therefore, some process of manufacturing is essential. Let us take an example of cloth. Though the primary product, i.e., cotton is produced by nature, but it cannot be used directly by us in this form. So to convert it into usable form some process of manufacturing is essential. This can be done in a factory or at home with simple tools.

Q.3. What are tertiary activities ? Explain with examples. [CBSE Sept. 2010]

Ans. Tertiary activity consists of all service occupations. Transport, communication, trade, health, education and administration are important examples of tertiary activities. These tertiary activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good, but they are an aid or a support for the production process. So these are also known as support services.

Q.4. What are primary activities ? Explain with examples. [CBSE Sept. 2010]

Ans. Primary activity includes those occupations which are closely related to man's natural environment. Gathering, hunting, fishing, lumbering, animal rearing, farming and mining are some of important examples of primary activities. Let us understand the concept with the help of an example-

Animal rearing or dairy is a primary activity. In this activity, farmers are dependent on the biological process of the animals, and the availability of fodder, etc. The product, milk, is also a natural product. The most important feature of primary sector is that it forms the base for all other activities.

Q.5. What is GDP ? Who is responsible for Q.8. collecting data for the GDP in India ?[CBSEComp. (O) 2008,14]

Ans. It is the value of goods and services produced within a country during a given time period. In India, the mammoth task of measuring the GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian States and Union Territories, collects information relating to the total volume of goods and services and their prices, and then estimates the GDP.

Q.6. What is disguised unemployment ? Ans. Explain. [CBSE 2010 (D), Sept. 2010]
Or

How far is it correct to say that disguised unemployment can also be called underemployment ? Explain. [CBSE 2012]

Ans. (i) It is a situation in which more workers are working in an activity than required. The people who are actually engaged in such an activity appear to be employed, but are not fully employed.
(ii) For example, if for the cultivation of one hectare land, 10 workers are required, but instead of 10 workers, 15 workers are working. In this case, 5 workers are disguised unemployed. In such cases, even if the surplus workers are removed, the production will not suffer. ,
(iii) This type of unemployment is basically found in agriculture.
(iv) This type of unemployment can also be called underemployment because workers perform below their productivity level.

Q.7. What is an organised sector ? Explain [CBSE 2009 (O)]

Ans. (i) An organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.
(ii) They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops Act, etc.
(iii) They are called organised because they have some processes and procedures.

Q.8.What is an unorganised sector ? Explain.

Ans. (i) An Unorganised Sector is a sector which is not registered by the government.
(ii) The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
(iii) There are rules and regulations, but these are not followed.

Q.9.Who are the people that work in an unorganised sector ? Mention any two social values which you have learnt from the working conditions of unorganised sector.

Ans. (i) In the rural areas, the unorganised sector mostly comprises the landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers and artisans (such as weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters and goldsmiths).
(ii) In the urban areas, the unorganised sector mainly comprises workers in small-scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transport, etc. It also consists of those who work as street vendors, head load workers, garment makers, rag pickers, etc.
(iii) Majority of workers from scheduled castes, tribes and backward communities find themselves in the unorganised sector.

Social Values :

- (i) Most of the people working in unorganised sector belong to backward communities.
(ii) These workers face social discrimination.

Q.10. Distinguish between final goods and the intermediate goods.

Final goods	Intermediate goods
(i) The goods which are used either for final consumption or for capital formation.	(i) The goods which are used up in producing the final goods and services.
(ii) The value of final goods is included in the national income.	(ii) The value of intermediate goods is not included in the national income.
(iii) Example, television, bread or bakery products, etc.	(iii) Example, flour, cotton, etc.

Q.11. Distinguish between the organised and the unorganised sector. [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2012]

Organised sector	Unorganised sector
(i) The sector is registered by the government.	(i) The sector is not registered by the government.
(ii) The terms of employment are regular.	(ii) The terms of employment are not regular.
(iii) The sector is governed by various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc.	(iii) The sector is not governed by any act.
(iv) This sector includes banks, hospitals, schools, etc.	(iv) This sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs, etc.

Q.12. Distinguish between the public and the private sector. [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2011, 2012]

Or

State any four features of public and private sector. [CBSE 2014]

Public sector	Private sector
(i) It is controlled and managed by the government.	(i) It is controlled and managed by an individual or a group of individuals.
(ii) The main aim of the sector is public welfare.	(ii) The main aim of the sector is to earn maximum profits.
(iii) The sector provides basic facilities like education, health, food and security to the people.	(iii) The sector provides consumer goods to the people.
(iv) For example, the Indian Railways, the Post Office and the BSNL.	(iv) For example, the Reliance, TISCO, etc.

Q.13. What are the objectives of NREGA 2005 ? [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2011, 2012]

Ans.(i) This scheme targets the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the poor women, who suffer from poverty.

(ii) To provide livelihood to the people below the poverty line, this scheme guarantees 100 days of wage employment in a year to every rural household in the country.

(iii) Under this scheme, the Gram Panchayat after proper verification will register households, and issue job cards to registered households. The job card is the legal document that entitles a person to ask for work under the Act and to get work within 15 days of the demand for work, failing which an unemployment allowance would be payable.

Q.14. What are the two sectors of economic activities on the basis of the ownership of resources ? Explain.

Ans. The public and the private sector.

(a) Public Sector : It is the sector which is controlled, managed and owned by the government. For example, the Indian Railways.

(b) Private Sector : A private sector is owned, controlled and managed by an individual or by a group of individuals. For example, the Reliance Industries Ltd.

Q.15. Describe any four points of importance of primary sector in the Indian economy. [CBSE 2008 Comp. (D)]

Ans. (i) Primary sector contributes more than 20% to the GDP of India.

(ii) Its employment share is more than 55%.

- (iii) It is the most labouring sector of Indian economy.
- (iv) It covers agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry which all contribute to the Indian economy.

Q.16. Enumerate the various causes of rural unemployment in India. [CBSE 2013]

- Ans.** (i) Lack of skill and education : The most important factor responsible for rural unemployment is lack of education and skill.
- (ii) Domination of primary sector : Most of the people of rural areas are involved in primary activities. The possibility of unemployment in primary sector is more.
- (iii) Lack of Industrialization : Even after more than 60 years of independence more than 80% of the people are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Chances of disguised unemployment are very high in agriculture.

Q.17. How can employment opportunities be generated in the tourism and information and technology centres ? [CBSE 2013]

- Ans.** (i) Government should encourage tourism by providing more facilities to the tourists.
- (ii) Medical treatment in India is very cheap as compared to developed nations.
- (iii) Vocational training should be merged in main-stream education pattern.
- (iv) Research and development work should be promoted.
- (v) Government should set up more technology parks.

VSAQ

Q.1. What are economic activities ?

Ans. The activities which contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy.

Q.2. There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. What are these activities known as ?

Ans. Primary activities.

Q.3. Give any two examples of primary activities.

Ans. (i) Animal rearing (ii) Lumbering

Q.4. 'Dairy is a primary activity'. Give reason.

Ans. In case of dairy we are dependent on the biological process of the animals and availability of fodder. The product i.e. milk is also a natural product.

Q.5. By what other name the primary sector is known as ?

Ans. Agriculture and related sector. '

Q.6. What is secondary sector ?

Ans. The secondary sector includes activities in which natural products are changed into other forms manually or through machines.

Q.7. Give two examples of secondary activities.

Ans. (i) Manufacturing of car (ii) Manufacturing of chair.

Q.8. What is tertiary sector ?

Ans. The sector which provide support service to both primary and secondary sectors. For example banking, trade communication etc.

Q.9. Why tertiary sector is also termed as service sector ?

Ans. Tertiary sector is termed as service sector because tertiary sector provide support service to primary and secondary sectors.

Q.10. What is GDP ? [CBSE 2014]

Ans. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. ,

Q.11. Which organisation in India undertakes the task of measuring GDP ?

Ans. Central Government Ministry.

Q.12. What are final goods ?

Ans. Final goods are the goods which are ready for use. For example a pen.

Q.13. What are intermediate goods ?

Ans. These are the goods which are used up during the production process.

Q.14. 'While calculated Gross Domestic product the value of only final goods should be included'. Give reason.

Ans. Because the final goods already includes the value of all intermediate goods.

Q.15. Which sector has shown the highest growth rate ?

Ans. Tertiary sector.

Q.16. Which sector is the largest employer ?

Ans. Primary Sector.

Q.17. What is Right to Work ?

Ans. Under this Right all those who are ready to work at prevailing wages are given work by the government.

Q.18. What is organised sector ?

Ans. It is a sector which covers those enterprises or place of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore people have regular work.

Q.19. What is unorganised sector ?

Ans. Any sector or industrial unit which is largely outside the control of the government.

Q.20. There is a need for protection and support of the workers in the unorganised sector. Given two reasons.

Ans. (i) Workers of unorganised sector are not paid ' fair wages.
(ii) The working conditions are very poor.

Q.21. What is a public sector ?

Ans. Any sector which is controlled and managed by the government is known as public sector for e.g. Indian Railway.

Q.22. On what basis, the sectors are classified into public and private sector ? [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2012, 14]

Ans. Ownership of enterprises

Q.23. In which year the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was implemented ? [CBSE Sept. 2010]

Ans. 2005 –

Q.24. Sahara Airlines and B.S.E.S. are examples of: [CBSE Sept. 2011]

Ans. Private Sector

Q.25. What is the main motive of Private sector enterprises ? [CBSE Sept. 2011, 2012]

Ans. Profit making

Q.26. What will happen if the government fails to provide 100 days employment under NREGA ? [CBSE Sept. 2012]

Ans. Unemployment allowance will be given

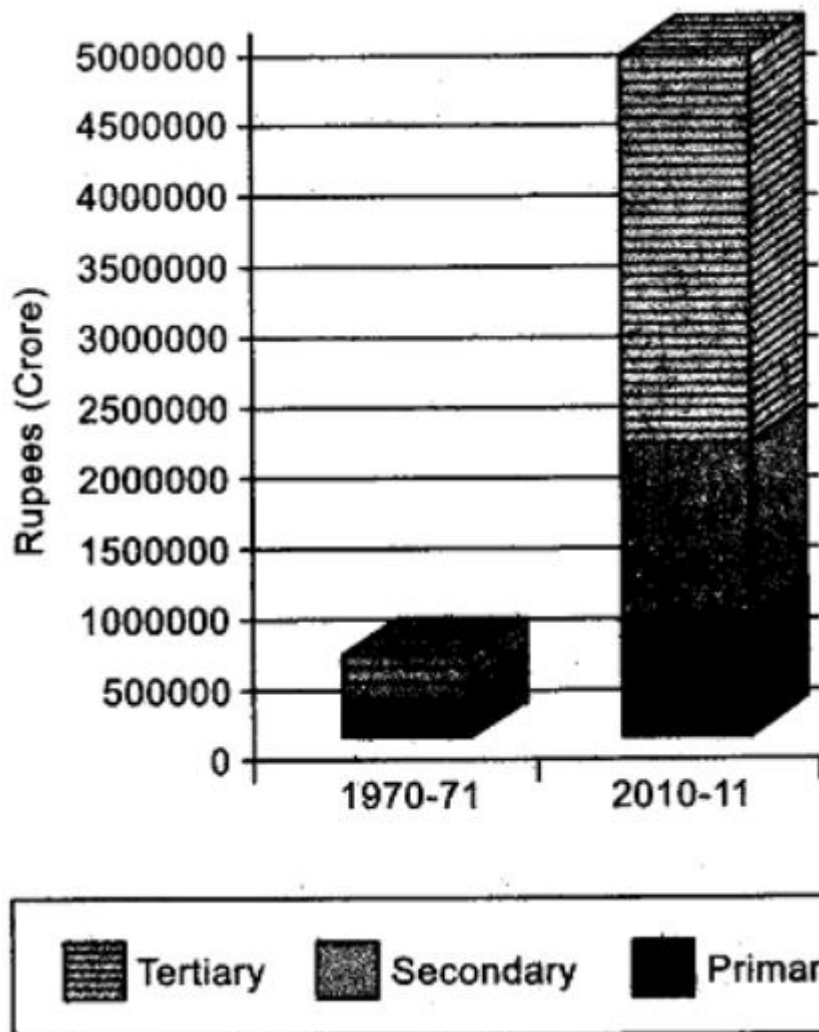
HOTS

Q.1. Study the given bar graph carefully, and answer the following questions:

(i) Which was the largest producing sector in 1970-71?

(ii) Which was the largest producing sector in 2010-11? [CBSE 2008 (D)]

WE ARE WITH YOU.....



(iii) Can you say which sector has grown the most over the past thirty years ?

(iv) What Was the GDP of India in 2010-11 ?

Ans.(i) Primary sector.

(ii) Tertiary sector.

(iii) It is the service or the tertiary sector which has grown the most over the past thirty years.

(iv) About 5000000 crore rupees.

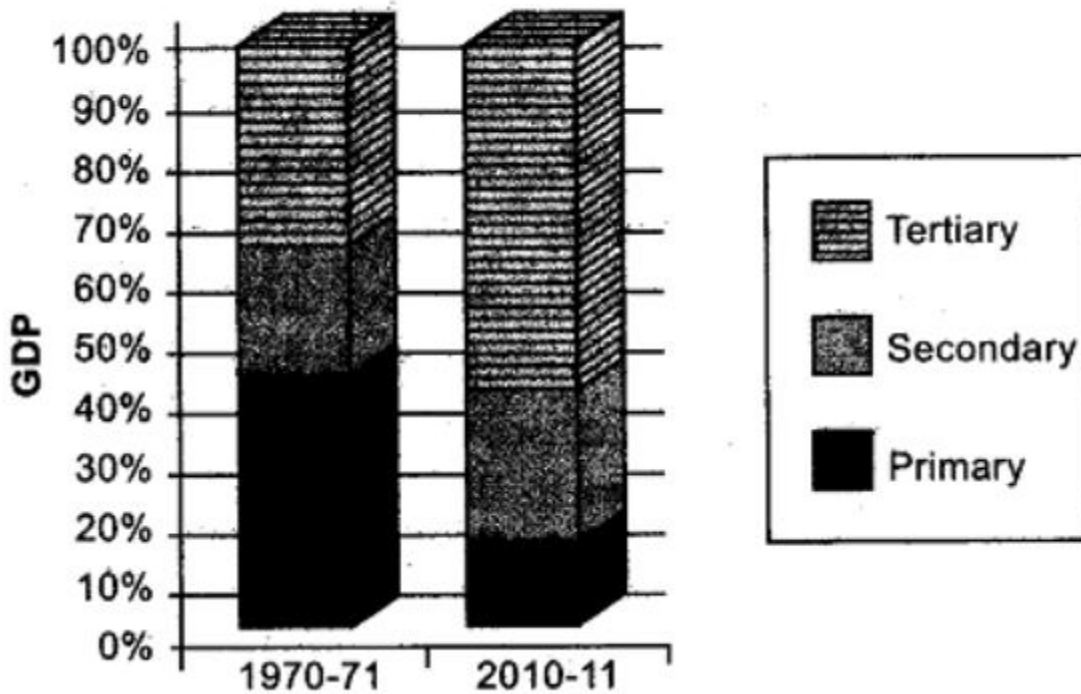
Q.2.Study the given bar graph and answer the following questions:

(i) What was the share of the primary sector in the GDP in 1970-71 ?

(ii) Which sector has the highest share in the year 2010-11 ?

(iii) Which sector has the lowest share in the year 2010-11 ?

Share of Sectors in GDP (%)



Ans.(i) Primary sector-45%.

(ii) Tertiary sector.

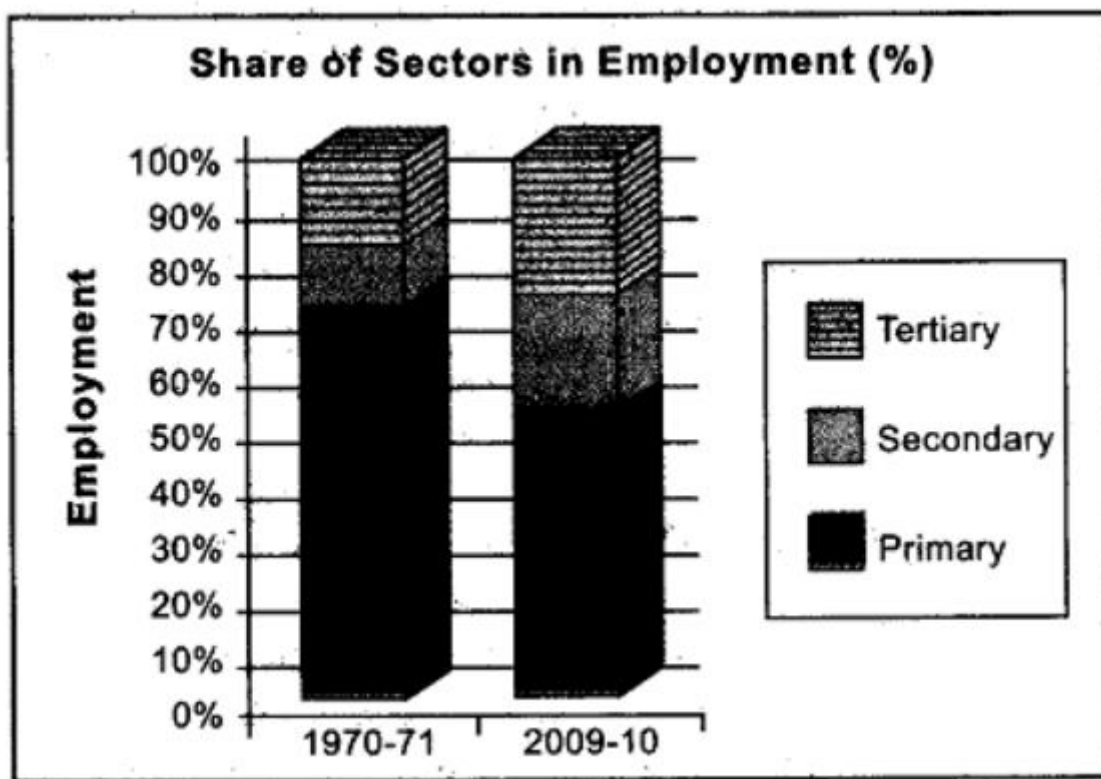
(iii) Primary sector.

Q.3. Study the given bar graph, and answer the following questions:

(i) What was the share of the primary sector in employment in the year 1970-71?

(ii) What was the share of primary sector in employment in the year 2009-10?

(iii) Which sector has the lowest share in the employment in 2009-10 ?



Ans. (i) More than 70%.

(ii) 55%.

(iii) Secondary sector.

Q.4. Describe any four points of importance of primary sector in the Indian economy.
[CBSE Comp. (D) 2008]

Ans. (i) It forms the base for all other sectors. Primary sector contributes more than 40% to the GDP of India.

(ii) Its employment share is more than 60%.

(iii) It is the most labour absorbing sector of Indian economy.

(iv) It covers agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry which all contribute to the Indian economy.

Q.5. Explain any four points of importance of secondary sector in the Indian economy.
[CBSE Comp. (D) 2008, Sept. 2013]

Ans. (i) Secondary sector contributes more than 20% to the GDP of India.

(ii) It provides employment to the people.

(iii) It provides goods to the people like cloth, sugarcane, iron and steel.

(iv) Secondary sector promotes the development of primary and tertiary sector.

Q.6. Study the data given in the table and answer the questions that follow :

Workers in different sectors
(in millions)

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2		242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28		

- (i) Which is the most important sector that provides most jobs to the people ?
(ii) What is the number of persons engaged in the unorganised sector ?
(iii) Why is this unorganised sector more important ? Give one reason.
(iv) Which is the most important organised sector ? Give one reason.

Ans.

Ans. **Workers in different sectors**
(in millions)

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398
Total in %	7%	93%	100%

Q.7. What is Gross Domestic Product ? How do we count the various goods and services for calculating Gross Domestic Product ? Explain with examples. [CBSE 2009 (F), 2010 (D)]

Or

How do we count various goods and services ? What precautions should be taken while

counting goods and services ? [CBSE 2013]

Ans. We calculate GDP to count value of goods and services. It is the market value of final goods and services produced in a country in a year.

- (i) The final value of goods and services produced in a sector is calculated.
- (ii) Only the final value of a product or service is taken into account to avoid double counting. For example, suppose a farmer sells wheat to a flour mill for ₹ 8. The mill grinds it and sells it to a baker for ₹ 10 and then baker after converting it into a bread sells to a consumer for ₹ 20. Here the final product is bread so ₹ 20 should be added not ₹ 8 + ₹ 10 + ₹ 20 = ₹ 38.
- (iii) Similarly, the final value of products or services produced is calculated.
- (iv) The sum total of all the final goods and services produced in all the sectors provide GDR

Q.8. Explain with suitable examples that which part of the service sector is not growing in importance. [CBSE 2009 (D)]

- Ans.**
- (i) The unorganised sector of the service sector is not growing in importance.
 - (ii) A large number of workers in the small- scale industries, casual workers in construction, trade and transport, vendors and load workers, etc., barely manage to earn a living, but still they are working because they do not have any alternative.
 - (iii) Their earnings are low and not regular.
 - (iv) They are paid a very low salary and their is no job security.

Q.9. What is a “natural product”? Explain its importance in an industrial sector with suitable examples. [CBSE 2012]

- Ans.**
- (i) Natural products are those agricultural products which are extracted from natural resources. For examples, vegetables, fruits and milk.
 - (ii) These natural products are further utilized as raw materials which are further processed and converted into finished goods by the industrial sector.
 - (iii) (a) For example, sugarcane is processed and converted to sugar.
 - (b) Cotton is processed and converted to yarn.

Q.10. What is GDP ? Assess the contribution of Secondary and Tertiary Sectors to the GDP of India. [CBSE 2012]

- Ans.**
- (i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the money value of final goods and services produced in each sector.
 - (ii) (a) The contribution of secondary sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India is about 24%.
 - (b) The contribution of tertiary sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India is about 53%.

Q.11. State any three adverse effects of unemployment. [CBSE 2013]

- Ans.**
- (i) Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the going wages, cannot find jobs. So, unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource.
 - (ii) People who are an asset for the economy, turn into a liability.
 - (iii) There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth.
 - (iv) People do not have enough money to support their family. Inability of educated people who are willing to work to find gainful employment implies a great social waste.
 - (v) Unemployment tends to increase economic overload. The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases. The quality of life of an individual as well as of society is adversely affected.

Q.12. On the baste of the given table, answer the following questions:

Percentage share of primary sector in GDP and employment

	1973	2003
Share in GDP	45%	22%
Share in employment	72%	61%

- (a) What changes do you observe in the primary sector in the field of employment ?
(b) Mention the percentage share of primary sector in GDP in 1973.
(c) Why does the primary sector continue to be the largest employer in India ? [CBSE 2013]

Ans. (a) It is observed that there has been a nominal change in the primary sector in the field of employment. The percentage share of primary sector in employment decreased from 72% in 1973 to only 61% in 2003.

(b) The percentage share of primary sector in GDP in 1973 was 45%.

(c) This is because, not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors. Even though industrial output went up by eight times during the period, employment in the industry sector went up by only 2.5 times. Similarly, while production in the service sector rose by 11 times, employment in this sector rose less than three times.

Q.13. Describe the estimates of Planning Commission to create jobs in tourism and education. [CBSE 2012]

Ans. (i) Planning Commission estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in education sector alone.

(ii) More children to attend school, more teachers and more infrastructure will be required.

(iii) Planning Commission estimates that nearly 35 lakh jobs can be created in tourism sector.

(iv) Regional craft, cottage industry also can create jobs.

(v) New services like IT also may be job- generators.

Q.14. How can we create more employment opportunities in urban areas ? Explain with examples. [CBSE 2012]

Or

Suggest any three ways to create more employment avenues in urban sector. [CBSE 2011]

Ans. Ways to increase employment opportunities :

(i) Loan should be given at cheap rates and at less documentation.

(ii) Industries should be located where a large number of people may be employed.

(iii) Educational facilities should be improved and new schools should be set up. Education system should be made employment- oriented. Vocational training should be merged in mainstream education pattern.

(iv) Small-scale industries should be encouraged. Regional craft industries and services should be promoted.

(v) Tourism industries should be promoted.

VBQ

Q.1. What are the disadvantages of working in an unorganised sector ? Suggest any two ways to protect the workers working in an unorganised sector.

Or

Why is working in an unorganized sector not considered secure ? [CBSE 2013]

Ans. (i) The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.

(ii) Workers working in an unorganised sector get less wages.

(iii) There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, etc.

(iv) Employment is subject to high degree of insecurity.

(v) A large number of people doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work comes under the unorganised sector.

Suggestions :

(i) Expanding the base of organised sector.

(ii) Spread of Education.

Q.2. Explain the role of public sector. Suggest any two ways to improve the working of public sector or government. [CBSE Sept. 2012]

OR

Why is public sector required to provide certain things at reasonable cost ? [CBSE 2013]

Or

Identify any five activities where the government must spend for the welfare of the people and why. [CBSE 2012]

Or

How far is it correct to say that several services which cannot be provided by private sector, can be provided by the public sector ? Explain. [CBSE 2012]

Ans. (i) There are several things needed by the society as a whole like sanitation system, safe drinking water, education, etc. which the private sector will not provide at reasonable cost.

(ii) There are some activities, which the government has to support. The private sector may not continue their production or business unless government encourages it. For example, selling electricity at the cost of generation may push up the costs of production of industries. Many units, especially small-scale units, might have to shut down. Government here steps in by producing and supplying electricity at rates which these industries can afford. Government has to bear part of the cost.

(iii) Similarly, the government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price.' This it stores in its godowns and sells at a lower price to consumers through ration shops. The government has to bear some of the cost. In this way, the government supports both farmers and consumers.

(iv) Similarly, we know that nearly half of India's children are malnourished and a quarter of them are critically ill. The infant mortality rate of Odisha (87) or Madhya Pradesh (85) is higher than that of the poorest regions of the world such as the African countries. Government also needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor and food and nutrition. It is also the duty of the government to take care of the poorest and most ignored regions of the country through increased spending in such areas. Improvement of working of government :

(i) Citizens should actively participate in the election procedure.

(ii) People should use RTI whenever not satisfied with any government department.

Q-3. Explain the interdependence of all the three economic sectors giving examples from transportation system. [CBSE 2013]

Or

How are the three sectors of economy interdependent ? Explain with five suitable examples. [CBSE 2012]
Or

‘Economic activities, though grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent.’ Discuss. [CBSE 2010]

Ans. (i) When we exploit natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector e.g., agriculture, mining, forestry.

(ii) The natural resources are changed into other forms through the process of manufacturing, i.e., manufacturing sector uses natural products as its raw materials.

(iii) All services, that enable us to pursue primary and secondary activities are listed as tertiary activities. For example, transport, education, medical services.

(iv) Primary and secondary activities cannot produce a good unless they are aided by the tertiary sector.

(v) Service sector does not produce a good. For example, the internet cafe, ATM booth, call centers are the services required for manufacturing industries etc. Railways, roads are needed to assist agricultural production.

Q.4. Why is agriculture an activity of unorganised sector in India ? Explain. [CBSE 2012]

Or

Agriculture is an activity of unorganized sector in India. Do you agree with this statement ? Justify your answer with suitable examples. [CBSE 2012]

Ans. (i) There is no fixed number of working hours. The labourers have to work normally for 10-12 hours without paid overtime.

(ii) Agricultural labourers get no other allowances apart from daily wages.

(iii) Agricultural labourers have no job security.

(iv) Government rules and regulations to protect the labourers are not followed.

(v) They are often exploited and not paid a fair wage.

Q.5. “Income and employment will increase if the farmers are provided irrigation and marketing facilities”. Justify the statement. ‘

Ans. (i) If a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate farms. This could lead to a .

lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector itself reducing the problem of underemployment.

(ii) With assured means of irrigation production will increase.

(iii) Farmers would like to sell the surplus in the market.

(iv) For this they may be required to transport their products to a nearby town. If the government invests some money in transportation and storage of crops, or makes for better rural roads this activity can provide productive employment to not just farmers but also others such as those in services like transport or trade.

Notes

♦ **Economic Activities** : The activities which contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy.

♦ **GDP** : It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

♦ **Final Goods** : Final goods are the goods which are ready for use. For example a pen.

♦ **Intermediate Goods** : These are the goods which are used up during the production process. For example cotton is used up during the production process of cloth.

♦ **Right to Work** : Under this Right all those who are ready to work at prevailing wages are given work by the government.

♦ **Organised Sector** : It is a sector which covers those enterprises or place of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore people have regular work.

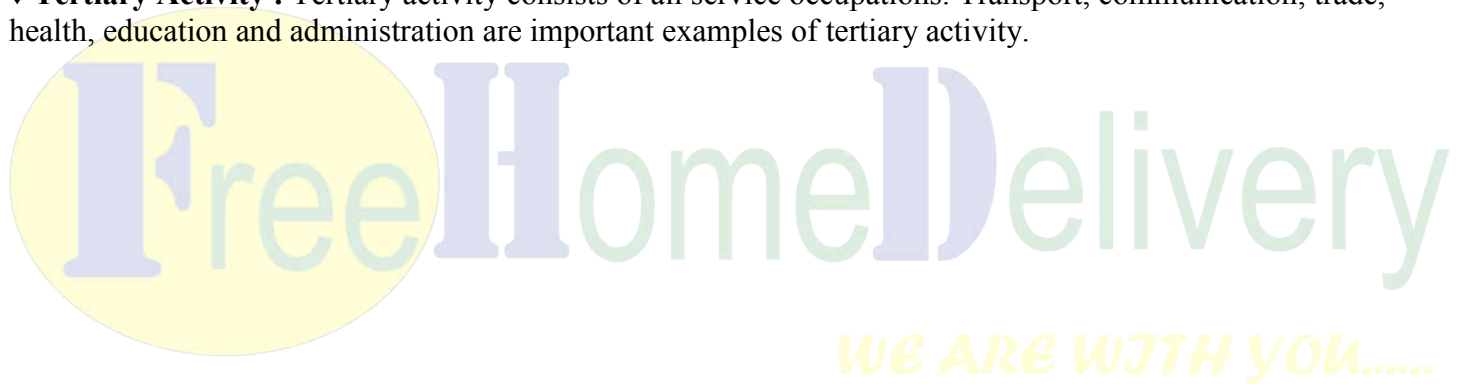
♦ **Unorganised Sector** : Any sector or industrial • unit which is largely outside the control of the government

♦ **Public Sector** : Any sector which is controlled and managed by the government is known as public sector for e.g. Indian Railway.

♦ **Primary Activity** : Primary activity includes those occupations which are closely related to man's natural environment. Gathering, hunting, fishing, lumbering, animal rearing, farming and mining are some of the important examples of primary activity.

♦ **Secondary Activity** : The occupations which > produce finished goods by using the products i of primary activities as raw materials are included j in the secondary activity. Manufacturing of cloth from cotton, sugar from sugarcane, and steel from iron-ore are important examples of secondary activity.

♦ **Tertiary Activity** : Tertiary activity consists of all service occupations. Transport, communication, trade, health, education and administration are important examples of tertiary activity.



NCERT SOLUTIONS For Class 10 Economics

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 3 Money and Credit>

Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF

NCERT SOLUTIONS For Class 10 Economics <http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 3 Money and Credit> Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF

Class 10 Economics Chapter 3 Money and Credit NCERT SOLUTIONS For Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF

Question 1: In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Explain?

Answer: Whether a credit would be useful or not, will depend on a number of factors like – risks involved, whether there is some support against a loss, terms of credit etc. It is a fact that in situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. For example, credit taken by farmers for cultivation might create problems for the farmer at some times. Crop production involves high costs on inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation etc. Farmers generally take loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest. But the failure of the crop makes loan repayment impossible. Then in order to repay the loan sometimes, they become bound to sell part of their land. So, their situations become worse than before. The incidences of farmers' suicides especially in Maharashtra are the burning examples of this situation. Thus, whether a credit would be useful or not, depends on the various risks involved in the situation.

Question 2: How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with example of your own.

Answer: In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature. By serving as a medium of exchanges, money removes the need for double coincidence of wants and the difficulties associated with the barter system. For example, it is no longer necessary for the farmer to look for a book publisher who will buy his cereals at the same time sell him books. All he has to do is find a buyer for his cereals. If he has exchanged his cereals for money, he can purchase any goods or service which he needs. This is because money acts as a medium of exchange.

Question 3: How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money?

Answer: We know that banks accept the deposits from the people who have surplus money and also pay an interest on the deposits.

But banks keep only a small portion (15 per cent in India) of their deposits as cash with themselves. This is kept as provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from their accounts in the bank on any day. They use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans to those who need money. In this way banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money.

Question 4: Look at a 10 rupee note. What is written on top? Can you explain this statement?

“Reserve Bank of India” and “Guaranteed by the Government” are written on top.

Answer: In India, Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. The statement means that the currency is authorized or guaranteed by the Central Government. That

is, Indian law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that can not be refused in setting transaction in India.

Question 5: Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

Answer: We need to expand formal sources of credit in India for many reasons:

1. Compared to formal lenders, most of the informal lenders charge much higher interest rates on loans like 3% to 5% per month i.e. 36% a year.
2. Besides the high interest rate, informal lenders impose various other tough conditions. For example, they make the farmers promise to sell the crop to him at a low price. There is no such condition in formal sector.
3. Informal lenders do not treat well with the borrowers. On the other hand, there is no such situation in the formal sector.
4. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. In contrast, there is no organization which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.
5. Loans taken by poor people from informal lenders sometimes, lead them to debt-trap because of high interest rate.
6. The formal sources of credit in India still meet only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people.

So, it is necessary that the formal sources of credit expand their lending especially in rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces as this will also help in the development of the country.

Question 6: What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor? Explain in your own words.

Answer: The basic idea behind the SHGs is to provide a financial resource for the poor through organizing the rural poor especially women, into small Self Help Groups. They also provide timely loans at a responsible interest rate without collateral.

Thus, the main objectives of the SHGs are:

1. To organize rural poor especially women into small Self Help Groups.
2. To collect savings of their members.
3. To provide loans without collateral.
4. To provide timely loans for a variety of purposes.
5. To provide loans at responsible rate of interest and easy terms.
6. Provide platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as education, health, nutrition, domestic violence etc.

Question 7: What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?

Answer: The banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers due to the following reasons:

- (a) Banks require proper documents and collateral as security against loans. Some persons fail to meet these requirements.
- (b) The borrowers who have not repaid previous loans, the banks might not be willing to lend them further.
- (c) The banks might not be willing to lend to those entrepreneurs who are going to invest in the business with high risks.
- (d) One of the principal objectives of a bank is to earn more profits after meeting a number of expenses. For this purpose it has to adopt judicious loan and investment policies which ensure fair and stable return on the funds.

Question 8: In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?

Answer: The Reserve Bank of India monitors the amount of money that banks loan out, and also the

amount of cash balance maintained by them. It also ensures that banks give out loans not just to profiteering businesses but also to small cultivators, small scale industries and small borrowers. Periodically, banks are supposed to submit information to the RBI on the amounts lent, to whom and at what rates of interest.

This monitoring is necessary to ensure that equality is preserved in the financial sector, and that small industries are also given an outlet to grow. This is also done to make sure that banks do not loan out more money than they are supposed to, as this can lead to situations like the Great Depression of the 1930s in the USA, which greatly affected the world economy as well.

Question 9: Analyse the role of credit for development.

Answer: Credit plays a crucial role in a country's development. By sanctioning loans to developing industries and trade, banks provide them with the necessary aid for improvement. This leads to increased production, employment and profits. However, caution must be exercised in the case of high risks so that losses do not occur. This advantage of loans also needs to be manipulated and kept under an administrative hold because loans from the informal sector include high interest rates that may be more harmful than good. For this reason, it is important that the formal sector gives out more loans so that borrowers are not duped by moneylenders, and can ultimately contribute to national development.

Question 10: Manav needs a loan to set up a small business. On what basis will Manav decide whether to borrow from the bank or the moneylender? Discuss.

Answer: Manav will decide whether to borrow from the bank or the money lender on the basis of the following terms of credit:

- (a) rate of interest
- (b) requirements availability of collateral and documentation required by banker.
- (c) mode of repayment.

Depending on these factors and of course, easier terms of repayment, Manav has to decide whether he has to borrow from the bank or the moneylender.

Question 11: In India about 80 per cent of farmers are small farmers, who need for cultivation.

- (a) Why might banks be unwilling to lend to small farmers?
- (b) What are the other sources from which the small farmers can borrow?
- (c) Explain with an example how the terms of credit can be unfavorable for the small farmer.
- (d) Suggest some ways by which small farmers can get cheap credit.

Answer:

- (a) Banks might not be willing to lend to small farmers because they don't have collateral security to deposit in the bank. Some of these farmers are not in the position of paying loan, due to already existing loan.
- (b) The other sources of borrowing are from moneylenders, employer, self-help group, landlord, etc.
- (c) For example, if a person takes loan from his/her landlord on the basis of security of his/her land. At the end, he/she is not able to pay the loan then landlord can sell land and get his money back.
- (d) Small farmers can get cheap credit by the help of self-help group (SHGs) from bank and they can repay the loan easily after 3 or 4 years. The rate of interest is also low as compared to other sources of credit.

Question 12: Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Majority of the credit needs of the _____ households are met from informal sources.
- (ii) _____ costs of borrowing increase the debt-burden.
- (iii) _____ issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.

- (iv) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on _____.
- (v) _____ is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee until the loan is repaid to the lender.

Answer: (i) Majority of the credit needs of the **poor** households are met from informal sources.

(ii) **High** costs of borrowing increase the debt-burden.

(iii) **Reserve Bank of India** issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.

(iv) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on **deposits**.

(v) **Collateral** is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee until the loan is repaid to the lender.

Question 13: Choose the most appropriate answer.

(i) In a SHG most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by

(a) Bank.

(b) Members.

(c) Non-government organisation.

(ii) Formal sources of credit does not include

(a) Banks.

(b) Cooperatives.

(c) Employers.

Answer:

(i) (b)

(ii) (c)



NCERT SOLUTIONS For Class 10 Economics

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 4 Globalisation and the Indian Economy Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF>

NCERT SOLUTIONS For Class 10 Economics <http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 4 Globalisation and the Indian Economy Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF>

Class 10 Economics Chapter 4 Globalisation and the Indian Economy NCERT SOLUTIONS For Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF

Question 1: What do you understand by globalisation? Explain in your own words.

Answer: Globalisation in today's world has come to imply many things. It is the process by which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together. This term is also often used to refer to economic globalisation: the integration of national economies into the international economy through trade, foreign direct investments, capital flows, migration and the spread of technology.

Question 2: What was the reason for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers?

Answer: Barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment were put by the Indian government to protect domestic producers from foreign competition, especially when industries had just begun to come up in the 1950s and 1960s. At this time, competition from imports would have been a death blow to growing industries. Hence, India allowed imports of only essential goods. Later, in the 1990s, the government wished to remove these barriers because it felt that domestic producers were ready to compete with foreign industries. It felt that foreign competition would in fact improve the quality of goods produced by Indian industries. This decision was also supported by powerful international organisations.

Question 3: How would flexibility in labour laws help companies?

Answer: Flexibility in labour laws will help companies in being competitive and progressive. By easing up on labour laws, company heads can negotiate wages and terminate employment, depending on market conditions. This will lead to an increase in the company's competitiveness.

Question 4: What are the various ways in which MNCs set up, or control, production in other countries?

Answer: The various ways in which MNCs set up, or control, production in other countries are by buying out domestic companies or making the latter work for them. Sometimes, MNCs buy mass produce of domestic industries, and then sell it under their own brand name, at much higher rates, in foreign countries. MNCs look towards developing nations to set up trade because in such places, the labour and manufacturing costs are much lower.

Question 5: Why do developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment? What do you think should the developing countries demand in return?

Answer: Developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment because then the MNCs belonging to the developed countries can set up factories in less-expensive developing nations, and thereby increase profits, with lower manufacturing costs and the same sale price. In my opinion, the developing countries should demand, in return, for some manner of protection of domestic producers against competition from imports. Also, charges should be levied on MNCs looking to set base in developing nations.

Question 6: “The impact of globalisation has not been uniform.” Explain this statement.

Answer: “The impact of globalisation has not been uniform”. The truth of this statement can be verified if we observe the impact of MNCs on domestic producers and the industrial working class. Small producers of goods such as batteries, capacitors, plastics, toys, tyres, dairy products and vegetable oil have been hit hard by competition from cheaper imports. Also, workers are now employed “flexibly” in the face of growing competition. This has reduced their job security. Efforts are now on to make globalisation “fair” for all since it has become a worldwide phenomenon.

Question 7: How has liberalisation of trade and investment policies helped the globalisation process?

Answer: Liberalisation of trade and investment policies has helped the globalisation process by making foreign trade and investment easier. Earlier, several developing countries had placed barriers and restrictions on imports and investments from abroad to protect domestic production. However, to improve the quality of domestic goods, these countries have removed the barriers. Thus, liberalisation has led to a further spread of globalisation because now businesses are allowed to make their own decisions on imports and exports. This has led to a deeper integration of national economies into one conglomerate whole.

Question 8: How does foreign trade lead to integration of markets across countries? Explain with an example other than those given here.

Answer: Foreign trade leads to integration of markets across countries by the processes of imports and exports. Producers can make available their goods in markets beyond domestic ones via exports. Likewise, buyers have more choice on account of imports from other countries. This is how markets are integrated through foreign trade. For example, Japanese electronic items are imported to India, and have proved to be a tough competition for less-technologically-advanced companies here.

Question 9: Globalisation will continue in the future. Can you imagine what the world would be like twenty years from now? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer: Globalisation will continue in the future. Twenty years from now, the world will be more globally connected and integrated into one international economy, if this process continues on a fair and equitable basis. Trade and capital flows will increase alongside the mobility of labour. This will occur because liberalisation will get augmented and MNCs will converge with other companies producing the same goods.

Question 10: Supposing you find two people arguing: One is saying globalisation has hurt our country’s development. The other is telling, globalisation is helping India develop. How would you respond to these organisations?

Answer: Globalisation has hurt our country’s development because: firstly, it has led to the annihilation of small producers who face stiff competition from cheaper imports. Secondly, workers no longer have job security and are employed “flexibly”. Globalisation is helping India develop on account of the following reasons: firstly, the competition it

entails has led to rise in the quality of products in the market. Secondly, it has made available a wider variety of goods in the market, for the buyer to choose from. Now, imported goods are easily available alongside domestic products.

Question 11: Fill in the blanks.

Indian buyers have a greater choice of goods than they did two decades back. This is closely associated with the process of _____. Markets in India are selling goods produced in many other countries. This means there is increasing _____ with other countries. Moreover, the rising number of brands that we see in the markets might be produced by MNCs in India. MNCs are investing in India because _____. While consumers have more choices in the market, the effect of rising _____ and _____ has meant greater _____ among the producers.

Answer:

Indian buyers have a greater choice of goods than they did two decades back. This is closely associated with the process of **globalisation**. Markets in India are selling goods produced in many other countries. This means there is increasing **trade** with other countries. Moreover, the rising number of brands that we see in the markets might be produced by MNCs in India. MNCs are investing in India because **of cheaper production costs**. While consumers have more choices in the market, the effect of rising **demand** and **purchasing power** has meant greater **competition** among the producers.

Question 13: Choose the most appropriate option.

- (i) The past two decades of globalisation has seen rapid movements in
- (a) goods, services and people between countries.
 - (b) goods, services and investments between countries.
 - (c) goods, investments and people between countries.
- (ii) The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to
- (a) set up new factories.
 - (b) buy existing local companies.
 - (c) form partnerships with local companies.
- (iii) Globalisation has led to improvement in living conditions
- (a) of all the people
 - (b) of people in the developed countries
 - (c) of workers in the developing countries
 - (d) none of the above

Answer:

- (i) (b)
- (ii) (b)
- (iii) (d)

NCERT SOLUTIONS For Class 10 Economics

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 5 Consumer Rights>

Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF

NCERT SOLUTIONS For Class 10 Economics <http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 5 Consumer Rights> Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF

Class 10 Economics Chapter 5 Consumer Rights NCERT SOLUTIONS For Download 2017 2018 New Edition PDF

Question 1: Why are rules and regulations required in the marketplace? Illustrate with a few examples.

Answer: Rules and regulations are required in the marketplace to protect consumers. Sellers often abdicate responsibility for a low-quality product, cheat in weighing out goods, add extra charges over the retail price, and sell adulterated/ defective goods. Hence, rules and regulations are needed to protect the scattered buyers from powerful and fewer producers who monopolise markets. For example, a grocery shop owner might sell expired products, and then blame the customer for not checking the date of expiry before buying the items.

Question 2: What factors gave birth to the consumer movement in India? Trace its evolution?

Answer: The factors that gave birth to the consumer movement in India are manifold. It started as a “social force” with the need to protect and promote consumer interests against unfair and unethical trade practices. Extreme food shortages, hoarding, black marketing and adulteration of food led to the consumer movement becoming an organised arena in the 1960s. Till the 1970s, consumer organisations were mostly busy writing articles and holding exhibitions. More recently, there has been an upsurge in the number of consumer groups who have shown concern towards ration shop malpractices and overcrowding of public transport vehicles. In 1986, the Indian government enacted the Consumer Protection Act, also known as COPRA. This was a major step in the consumer movement in India.

Question 3: Explain the need for consumer consciousness by giving two examples.

Answer: There is a need for consumer consciousness so that the buyers themselves can take action against cheating traders. The ISI and Agmark logos are certifications of good quality. Consumers must look for such certifications while buying goods and services. Secondly, to be able to discriminate and make informed choices, a consumer needs to have an adequate knowledge of the goods or services purchased by him/her.

Question 4: Mention a few factors which cause exploitation of consumers.

Answer: Exploitation of consumers is caused by a variety of factors. Producers are always looking for easy ways to increase profits. Adulterated or low-quality goods have less production costs, and if the consumer is unaware or illiterate, it is easy to cheat him/her. Also, shopkeepers brush off their responsibility by claiming that the manufacturer is to blame. Consumers feel helpless in this situation.

Often, when the consumers are known not to check the retail price of a commodity on its packing, sellers add extra charges to the same. In places where there is no awareness of consumer rights and the COPRA, consumer exploitation is rampant.

Question 5: What is the rationale behind the enactment of Consumer Protection Act 1986?

Answer: The rationale behind the enactment of Consumer Protection Act of 1986 is to protect the consumer against unethical and unfair trade practices. Also, it recognises the consumer's right to be informed, right to choose, right to seek redressal and right to represent himself/herself in consumer courts.

Question 6: Describe some of your duties as consumers if you visit a shopping complex in your locality.

Answer: Some of my duties as a consumer if I visit a shopping complex include checking expiry dates of the products I wish to purchase, paying only the maximum retail price printed on the goods, preventing shopkeepers from duping me with defective products, and registering a complaint with a consumer forum or court in case a seller refuses to take responsibility for an adulterated or flawed product.

Question 7: Suppose you buy a bottle of honey and a biscuit packet. Which logo or mark you will have to look for and why?

Answer: While buying a bottle of honey or a biscuit packet, the logo or mark one will have to look for is ISI or Agmark. These are logos certifying the quality of goods in the market. Only those producers are allowed to use these marks who follow certain quality standards set by the organisations issuing these certifications. Thus, if a bottle of honey or a biscuit packet has one of these logos on it, then it implies that the product is of good quality.

Question 8: What legal measures were taken by the government to empower the consumers in India?

Answer: Legal measures taken by the government to empower consumers in India are plenty. First and foremost being the COPRA in 1986. Then, in October 2005, the Right to Information Act was passed, ensuring citizens all information about the functioning of government departments. Also, under COPRA, a consumer can appeal in state and national courts, even if his case has been dismissed at the district level. Thus, consumers even have the right to represent themselves in consumer courts now.

Question 9: Mention some of the rights of consumers and write a few sentences on each?

Answer: Some of the rights of consumers include the right to be informed, the right to choose, the right to seek redressal and the right to representation in consumer courts. Under the RTI Act of 2005, consumers can now even get information regarding the working of government departments. The right to choose allows a consumer to choose if he wishes to continue or discontinue the use of a service he purchased. The right to seek redressal permits a consumer to complain against unfair trade practices and exploitation.

Question 10: By what means can the consumers express their solidarity?

Answer: Consumers can express their solidarity by forming consumer groups that write articles or hold exhibitions against traders' exploitation. These groups guide individuals on how to approach a consumer court, and they even fight cases for consumers. Such groups receive financial aid from the government to create public awareness. Participation of one and all will further strengthen consumer solidarity.

Question 11: Critically examine the progress of consumer movement in India?

Answer: The consumer movement in India has evolved vastly since it began. There has been a significant change in consumer awareness in the country. Till the enactment of COPRA in 1986, the consumer movement did not bear much force, but ever since its inception, the movement has been empowered substantially. The setting up of consumer courts and consumer groups has been a progressive move. However, in contemporary India, the consumer redressal process is quite complicated, expensive and time-consuming. Filing cases, attending court proceedings, hiring lawyers, and other procedures make it cumbersome. In India, there are over 700 consumer groups of which, unfortunately, only about 20-25 are well-organised and functioning smoothly.

Question 13: Say True or False.

- (i) COPRA applies only to goods.
- (ii) India is one of the many countries in the world which has exclusive courts for consumer redressal.
- (iii) When a consumer feels that he has been exploited, he must file a case in the District Consumer Court.
- (iv) It is worthwhile to move to consumer courts only if the damages incurred are of high value.
- (v) Hallmark is the certification maintained for standardisation of jewellery.
- (vi) The consumer redressal process is very simple and quick.
- (vii) A consumer has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of the damage.

Answer:

- (i) False
- (ii) True
- (iii) True
- (iv) True
- (v) True
- (vi) False
- (vii) True

Free Home Delivery

WE ARE WITH YOU.....