

Sectors of the Indian Economy

Case Study Based Questions

Source 1

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Take the case of Laxmi with her two-hectare plot of unirrigated land. The government can spend some money or banks can provide a loan, to construct a well for her family to irrigate the land. Laxmi will then be able to irrigate her land and take a second crop, wheat, during the rabi season. Let us suppose that one hectare of wheat can provide employment to two people for 50 days (including sowing, watering, fertilizer application and harvesting). So two more members of the family can be employed in her own field. Now suppose a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms. This could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agriculture sector itself reducing the problem of underemployment. (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)

Q1. Which one of the following economic sectors is Laxmi related to?

- a. Primary
- b. Secondary
- c. Tertiary
- d. Quaternary

Q2. Which one of the following categories of farmers is Laxmi related to?

- a. Big
- b. Medium
- c. Marginal
- d. Agricultural labourer

Q3. In which one of the following sectors is underemployment seen at the maximum?

- a. Industry
- b. Agriculture
- c. Trade
- d. Commerce



Q4. How does construction of dams and canals create employment in large numbers in rural areas?

- a. Large number of engineers are needed
- b. Large number of technicians are also required
- c. Adjustment of large number of unskilled labourers
- d. Executives and administrators can easily be adjusted

Q5. Which one of the following is the main result of increasing irrigation facilities in the field of agriculture?

- a. Increase in production
- b. Increase in productivity
- c. Change in cropping pattern
- d. Promote high yielding of crops

Q6. Which one of the following means of irrigation generally comes under the Public Sector?

- a. Well
- b. Tubewell
- c. Tank
- d. Canal

Answers

- 1. (a)
- 2. (c)
- 3. (b)
- 4. (c)
- 5. (a)
- 6. (d)

Source 2

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and people have assured work. It is called organised because it has some formal processes and procedures. These enterprises are registered by the government and have to follow the rules and regulations framed under various laws like

Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, etc. Thus, workers in the organised sector have security of employment, work for a fixed number of hours and get additional overtime wages if asked to work more. They get medical benefits and the management has to ensure facilities like clean drinking water and a safe working environment.

Q1. How can you define organised sector?

Ans. An organised sector is one in which there are some formal processes and procedures.

Q2. What is mandatory for organised sector?

Ans. It is mandatory for organised sector to follow the rules and regulations framed under various laws Like Factory Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc.

Q3. Mention the privileges provided to workers of organised sectors.

Ans. The workers of organised sectors have the privileges of security of job, medical benefits, overtime for additional working hours, etc.

