



Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-10th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 07.10.XX.

Economics

Sectors of the Indian Economy

Question 1.

Explain the objectives of implementing the NREGA 2005

Answer:

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA) is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the right to work.

- It aims at enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- The NREGA was initiated with the objective of “enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year, to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.”
- Another aim of NREGA is to provide employment within 5 km of an applicant’s residence, and minimum wages are to be paid. If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance.

Question 2.

Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of nation.

Answer:

- **Creation of infrastructure:** Public sector promotes the economic development since it brings about creation and expansion of infrastructure and the infrastructure plays an important role in economic development.
- **Generates financial resources:** Public Sector provides for various employment opportunities since major part of public sector depends on manpower and higher employment opportunities implies higher generation of financial resources for economic development.
- **Contributes to HDI:** Public sector majorly contributes to the Human Development Index since health and education industries come under the purview of public sector.
- **Availability of goods:** Public sector helps in availability of goods at moderate rates, which helps in maintaining financial security and thus helps in economic development.
- **Provides encouragement:** It provides encouragement to small, medium and cottage production units. It also strives for the creation of welfare state

Question 3.

In what ways can employment be increased in urban areas?

Answer:

Urban unemployment is characterised by the existence of both open unemployment, which in turn is an offshoot of rural unemployment itself, and the educated unemployment. Main causes of urban unemployment are insufficient economic development, defective system of education and slow growth of industrialisation.

Urban unemployment can be increased in the following ways.

- Reform of the educational system to make it vocational at the school stage.
- Concrete action will have to be taken to promote decentralisation and dispersal of industrial activity.
- Promotion of small-scale industries and encouragement to self-employment by banks.
- Develop techniques of production that can be taken up with low capital intensity.
- Provision of infrastructure like railways, roads, hospitals and schools which will not only create employment opportunities but also contribute to development.

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