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CLASS-10TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN) REVISION

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ECONOMICS

Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q1: 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.

Q2: 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:

- It promotes rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure.
- It creates employment opportunities.
- It generates financial resources for development.
- It is ensuring equality of income, wealth and thus, a balanced regional development.

- It encourages development of small, medium and cottage industries.
- It ensures easy availability of goods at moderate rates.
- Contributes to community development i.e. to the Human Development Index (HDI) via health and educational services.

Q3: 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.

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