

## Understanding The Indian Economy (2)

Class 9th

Sub Economics

### Fill in the blanks:

1. Actions that involve the production ,distribution and consumption of goods and services at all levels within a society are called **Economics activities** .
2. The **Secondary sector** is also called as industrial sector.
3. The sum of **Production** in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross domestic Product of a country.
4. **Multinational Corporation** refers to in which activities of a large number of business enterprises is carried out in many different locations acrossnational boundaries.
5. The **Education and Health** of the people of a country can be considered as major factors determining quality of the population of a country.
6. NSSO defines **Unemployment** as a situation in which all those who, owing to lack of work are not working but seek work.
7. In the **Public sector**, the government owes most of the assets and provides all the services.
8. **Poverty** is defined as a situation of lack of income to acquire minimum necessities of life.
9. The consumption levels as states to determine the poverty line are **2400k** (calories) for rural areas and, **2100 k** (calories) for urban areas.
10. The rate at which the FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production is called **Minimum Support Price** (MSP) .

### One Word Answer:

1. The Sector which generates employment and income in agriculture is called : **Primary Sector**

## ***Understanding The Indian Economy (2)***

*Class 9th*

*Sub Economics*

- 2. Rearing of animals for milk and milk products is called : **Dairy farming***
- 3. Tertiary sector is also called : **Service Sector***
- 1. Sector characterized by small and scattered units is called : **Unorganized Sector***
  - 2. A person living below the poverty line is : **BPL /Poor***

### ***Very Short Answer Type Questions***

***Q1. What are the activities under taken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector?***

*Ans. Activities performed under:*

- a. **Primary sector:** Dairy, fishing, agriculture and forestry.*
- b. **Secondary Sector:** Basket Weaver, Worker in a factory, making bricks etc.*
- c. **Service or tertiary sector:** Banker, truck driver, call-centre employee, courier service etc.*

***Q2. What do you mean by ‘people as a resource ’?***

*Ans. People as resource refers to a country’s working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. We can also use the term ‘Human resource’ which means those who are mentally and physically fit. When the existing human resource is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it “human capital formation’ that adds to the productive power of the country.*

***Q3. Explain the term ‘Poverty Line ’?***

*Ans. Poverty line may be defined as a line which differentiates between poor and non-poor. The line as such may not be a marked line but the value expressions that state the limits of poverty. The limits of poverty may be in terms of income or consumption.*

## ***Understanding The Indian Economy (2)***

*Class 9th*

*Sub Economics*

### ***Q4. What is Buffer Stock?***

*Ans .A buffer stock refers to an amount of physical stock of foodgrains like wheat and rice which the government keeps on hand to protect against unexpected supply and demand variations and for the purpose of stabilizing*

*prices in the economy. This stock is used to distribute food grains in deficit areas and among poorer strata of society at a lower price than the market price.*

### ***Q5. What is meant by 'Food for work 'programme?***

*Ans. Food for work programme was launched on November 14, 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country with the objective of intensifying the generation of supplementary wage employment. It is implemented as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme and food grains are provided to states free of cost.*

### ***Long Answer Type Questions Answer***

#### ***Q1. What is Gross Domestic Product? How is it calculated? Describe the contribution of the three sectors to the GDP of the Indian economy.***

*Ans .Gross domestic product means the monetary value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. It is the sum of production in the three sectors of a country. GDP is calculated by combining value added by all businesses, including manufacturing, mining and services. Traditionally we are an agrarian society, it is reflected by the fact that even about 49% of our workforce was employed in agriculture and allied activities like forestry and fishing. The primary sector contributes to only 15.11% of the GDP. Secondary sector such as industries and processing employs about 22% of the workforce with around 31.12% contribution to the GDP. Tertiary sector is the biggest beneficiary of globalization and open trade. Indian services bring her more than 53.77% of GDP while employing less than 27% workforce. This sector has witnessed biggest relative growth in terms of GDP.*

## ***Understanding The Indian Economy (2)***

*Class 9th*

*Sub Economics*

### ***Q2. What are the various forms of Unemployment?***

*Ans. Following are various types of unemployment.*

*a. Seasonal unemployment: Seasonal unemployment occurs when people are unemployed only at certain times of the year because they are not needed all year round. Seasonal unemployment is faced in occupations like agriculture, tourism etc.*

*b. Disguised unemployment: or hidden unemployment refers to the situation where more people are employed in a work than actually required. This is the major form of unemployment in rural areas and usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. The work requires the services of five people but engages eight people.*

*c. Educated unemployment: Urban areas have mostly educated unemployment. It means joblessness among the educated class. This type of unemployment creates instability and loss of output as educated people who are considered the backbone of economy stay out of production. This type of unemployment in India has taken place due to increasing educational facilities at school, college, technical and research level without any placement support.*

### ***Q3. Define poverty. Explain four important anti-poverty measures undertaken by the Government of India?***

*Ans .Poverty refers to a situation in which a section of society is unable to meet its basic needs. This includes minimum human needs in respect of food, clothing, housing, health and education. Poverty is thus defined as a situation of lack of income to acquire minimum necessities of life. Following are the four anti – poverty measures undertaken by the Government of India:*

## ***Understanding The Indian Economy (2)***

*Class 9th*

*Sub Economics*

*a. **MGNREGA:** Mahatma Ghandi National Rural employment guarantee act is a scheme implemented by the government. The scheme guarantees unskilled wage employment of 100 days. It was launched in 2005.*

*b. **NFWP:** National food for work programme was launched in 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country. It is 100% central sponsored scheme and food grains are provided free of cost to the states.*

*c. **REGP:** Rural employment generation programme was launched in 1995. Under this programme one can get assistance in the form of loans to establish small business.*

*d. **AAY:** Antodaya Anna Yojna was launched in December 2000. Under this programme the poorest eligible families among the BPL were provided the 25 kg food at highly subsidized rate of Rs 2/kg of wheat and Rs 3/kg of rice.*

***Q4. Define Food Security .Describe the three dimensions of food security.***

*Ans .The 1995 world food summit declared, “Food security at the individual, household, regional, national and global levels exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active an healthy life”. It has following dimensions:*

*a. Availability of food means food production within the country, food imports etc. are suffice to meet the requirements.*

*b. Accessibility: means food is within the reach of every person.*

*c. Affordability: Implies that an individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one’s dietary needs.*

\*\*\*\*\*