

# Sectors of the Indian Economy

**Q51. Why is there a need to protect workers in the Unorganised sector? Explain**

## **Solution**

Following reasons justify the need to protect workers in the Unorganised sector:

- (i) Unorganized sector workers lack government protection, leading to exploitation.
- (ii) Extended work hours and no overtime provisions add to their challenges.
- (iii) Irregular and low earnings characterize unorganized sector jobs.
- (iv) High job insecurity, with workers easily terminated based on employer needs.
- (v) Absence of benefits like paid leaves and provident funds, common in the organized sector.

**Q52. In what ways Government can increase employment in the rural sector?**

**Solution**

Following are the ways:

- (i) By introducing mega projects dams are constructed and canals.
- (ii) By introducing tertiary facilities in an area.
- (iii) To identify, promote, and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas.
- (iv) It is also possible to set up industries that process vegetables and agricultural produce like potato, and sweet potato.
- (v) By promoting tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT.

**Q53. "There are several things needed by the society as a whole." In the light of this statement explain as to who can provide them at a reasonable cost, the private or the public sector and why?**

**Solution**

The statement is true, and the public sector is sufficient enough to provide them at a reasonable cost because of the following reasons:

- (i) Government ownership of assets in the public sector is facilitated by its extensive tax revenue collection from the public, enabling it to act as the service provider on a large scale.
- (ii) The public sector, operated by the government, is crucial for national development as it undertakes high-investment projects such as building roads, highways, flyovers, and railways, which often exceed the capacity of the private sector.
- (iii) The public sector, driven by a motive of public welfare, offers free education to combat illiteracy and contribute to overall national development, a goal not pursued by the profit-centric private sector.

#### **Q54. How is public sector different from Private sector?**

##### **Solution**

Both can be distinguished as follows:

(i) In the Public sector the government owns most of the assets and provides all kinds of services. Whereas in the Private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services are in the hands of private individuals or companies.

(ii) The main motive of the public sector is the welfare of society meanwhile the private sector aims to make a profit. For example, Railways, post offices, Construction of roads, bridges, harbors and dams, etc. For example, Jio, Tata Iron and Steel Co., Reliance.

#### **Q55. Suggest any three ways to save workers of unorganised sector from exploitation.**

##### **Solution**

Following 3 ways help to save workers of unorganised sector from exploitation:

(i) Minimum wages and working hours should be decided and fixed by the government.

(ii) Workers should be provided with basic services like health facilities and free and quality education for their children.

(iii) The government must ensure that laws like the Equal Wages Act and the factories act are strictly abided under the unorganised sector

#### **Q56. How do we count various goods and services for calculating Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) of a country? Explain with an example.**

##### **Solution**

One must take care of the following points while calculating GDP:

(i) The total production of all three sectors within a year is known as the Gross domestic product (GDP) of the country.

(ii) It is understood that the value of final goods already includes the value of all intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods and that's why it's the addition of the value of final goods and services