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Peter Handke

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EDITORIAL

Dear learners,

Learning is a continuous process, which involves thinking, articulating, storing, remembering, using, parting and so on. Everyone learns, relearns and unlearns. It becomes an asset for the life. This can never be stolen and it cannot be bought too. It can only be gained. There are lots of ways by which one attains knowledge. What one attains, becomes ornament that shines and is part of one's own life. This is what makes one's life fruitful. To be fruitful one needs to be laborious. If one has gained something through easy means that will not sustain for a long period of time. Therefore, be a learner to be productive member of the society to think, to articulate, to store, to remember, to use, to impart by equipping oneself with the required skills. Proper learning creates lot of opportunities and these would lead to dispel the ignorance and would light up knowledge.

To be a help by being by your side to make your labour easy, we are presenting our humble effort in the form of a magazine named 'EDUMATE'. This is a collective endeavour to reach to the aspirants to make the study easier and also to let you know the day to day affairs. We have tried our level best to incorporate everything required to make a student's study process easy and effective. If our efforts stand helpful for your studies then the herculean task that we started will be fruitful.

No doubt this creative endeavour will bring about an array of knowledge bearing sweetest fruit ever. Let the knowledge sown today bring forth its best fruit with the help of 'EDUMATE'.

To you from us with love...

Geo John
Chief Editor

Life ... Love... Learn... to be a Change



FR. SIJU JOHN, M.A., M.Ed.

‘You must be the change you wish to see in the world’, one of the perfect words of Gandhiji in this new modern fast moving world when everyone wants to perceive changes and fetch changes in the life of others but not in oneself. We call for changes in life and no one would like to be idle in his/her life. We do apply certain words often in our conversation and they are life, love and learn.

LIFE.....

“Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things you didn’t do than by the ones you did do. So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore, Dream, Discover.” – Mark Twain.

The American writer’s words about life have a lot of relevance for today’s young buds. Life is to be explored in all meaning. It’s not a free gift but heavily compensated by our dear parents, our visible gods on earth. Every player has a coach but the coach is not always a better player. We have to explore ourselves and to explore we need to dream and discover. Every unearthing initiate with a dream and a better dreamer discovers better. Discovery begins from within and why don’t we take a step forward; a step which is rare, bold and distinctive.

LOVE

“Love is an untamed force. When we try to control it, it destroys us. When we try to imprison it, it enslaves us. When we try to understand it, it leaves us feeling lost and confused.” Paulo Coelho

The Brazilian novelist says that the love is a force. The force, which comes from the heart, penetrates the hearts of others and is the germ of life. It cultivates the worth of life and our young buds have to get the imprint of this precious germ. Today the world is more educated but has less common sense, more degrees but has less capacity of judgment, bigger houses but has small families, big personalities but has less character, spends a lot but has less happiness and conquered the whole world but has lost the germ of life i.e. love. We, the human beings, try to dominate but love cultivates peace which frees us from the burden and pains of life. Let our educators, parents, peer groups, friends and so on nurture the germ of life to our young buds. We can cultivate it by giving a feather touch of love.



LEARN

‘By three methods we may learn wisdom: First, by reflection, which is noblest; Second, by imitation, which is easiest; and third by experience, which is the bitterest.’ – Confucius

The Chinese philosopher says that the toughest way of learning is by experience. A blind person makes a decision after experiencing. He sees the things through his heart because only his eyes are closed not his heart/mind. We have to keep our hearts open to learn by experience and learning through heart is love. The more I read, the more I acquire but the more I love, the more I learn to live. The most precious learning is learning of the meaning of love since all learning has an emotional base. We must learn to live together than learning various languages and sciences. The standard of living is what we have but the standard of life is what we give from our heart.

BE A CHANGE

“The secret of change is to focus all of your energy not on fighting the old, but on building the new.”-Socrates

To be a change, we need to have clarity of mind and heart and this clarity is acquired through life, love and learning. In order to be a change or revolutionary one must have the vision and heart of a giraffe. Giraffe has a small, powerful, supercharged heart that is different to that possessed by other similar animals and has a holistic vision from above. We obtain speed in life by technology but the direction has to be from a heart which has knowledge by experience. Let us direct our young buds from our experienced hearts to bring changes in their life and lives to come. Therefore we shall lead a simple life but a rich burial by the triumph of our life.

GET UP

FROM THE FALL TO WIN



GEO JOHN, M.A., B.Ed.

INTRODUCTION

The moment one thinks about one's own capabilities and is confident about the caliber, he/she will emerge as victorious. Success is the result of positivity. When a person is positive and is with wonderful courage to take up risks can taste triumph and when one is passive and do nothing productive will have a great fall and that would be irreversible. Being positive will make great things possible to those who don't stop believing in oneself, trying something new or better and learning to be different. Be inquisitive to be different, and if you want to be different you need to be different. Being inquisitive will open up to new ideas and these ideas will sprout, grow and yield fruits.

Be curious to win

It is necessary to be curious and curiosity according to Ian Leslie is a combination of intelligence, persistence and hunger for novelty, all wrapped up in one. In order to improve curiosity and wonder one needs to read widely and should follow one's interests. It is said that when you are running into something interesting, drop everything and study it. The feeling of being interested can act as a kind of neurological signal, directing us to fruitful areas of inquiry.

Be thirsty to accomplish your target

The thirst to have fruitful enquiry will lead to fill up and accomplish the target. It will also help one to polish mind with the minds or thoughts of others. One can always be benefitted with the progressive ideas of others. It simply means to consult with the experts to be experts. These ideas will either support or would leave the spark to think what is next. If your ideas can get wings using others' thoughts there is no wrong in it but one should make sure that it is productive and never be destructive.

Do not take up shortcuts

We have crippled ourselves in finding out shortcuts in every way possible. Though we have the potential source, we do not want to rely on anything that would demand time. Even any kind of information we require is to be available at our finger tips, if not, it is very difficult to pass moments. Today's generation is born to Google. In the era of Google searches, we have no problem finding the exact answer to our questions, but by chance likely to encounter information that is not specific or relevant to our question or queries. It is said that a serendipity deficit makes innovation harder, because innovation relies on unexpected collision of

knowledge and ideas. So, it is the fact that we don't exactly get the answers perfect for our questions.

Give wings to your passions

All what you do might be meaningless or absurd for the people watch you from far, but you should never allow your passion and interests to die. Once they are no more with you, then the life will be pathetic and difficult to pursue. On the go there are chances, where you might fall down many times but your passion and interests would be your help in standing on your own foot. You must keep your passion alive and no outer forces can have access on you. This must be your strength to get up from the fall. Falling down would give us experiences and these experiences are the driving forces to stand up. An ant while carrying the grain might fall down many times but it will not stop carrying grains because of the fear of falling down. Life is similar to this. If one wants to sustain life, then it is necessary to have lots of experiences of falling down and getting up. Learn lessons from every instance of your life and this would be a force to live on.

Conclusion

I am the master of my life and everything that is required to stand on my own foot it's within me. If I am able to stand to be different by being curious to win starts my auspicious time and this so called auspicious time is within and will be out of your reach if you are to search elsewhere. Do not be satisfied with the knowledge you have but equip and update yourself at every moment by not taking the shortcuts to win rather shed your perspiration for your cause. If you are determined you will never at the place where you fell but you would fly to the heights by the wings that are created by you to win always.



MY CAREER: THE PATH FINDER



SHAJU JOSEPH, M.A., M. Phil., B. Ed., MBA

Choosing a career after schooling is considered to be the most important activity in a student's life. But the question that baffles everybody is, '**What to choose?**' and '**How to choose?**' Unfortunately these questions remain unanswered in most of the children's lives. The reason...?

In a world where the children get everything 'readymade', this problem is bound to happen. In a world where the children are just taught about the price of things and not the value, this is bound to happen and in a world where the children are not taught to take up the responsibilities or face the challenges and stand on their own legs, this is bound to happen. The parents- especially our (Indian) parents are so concerned about their children's future that they want to have everything ready for them as they grow up and finally a high profile blue collar job with a fat six/ seven digit pay cheque. Once they achieve this – the parents are happy and content that their son/ daughter is well settled.

It looks good and everybody is fine with it. Moreover this is what 90% of the present generation wants. Gradually what happens is – they get fed up with the unending stress related to work, meeting the targets, satisfying the boss etc. In the struggle to keep up with the expectations of the employers and the society, they forget their family life, their children's social and emotional growth, the spouse, the parents and relations. Not only that the extreme stress makes the person mentally and physically tired. The rest of the life is spent going to the hospitals, eating loads of medicines as food etc. or to make things worse, he/ she may get into depression or even commit suicide.

How do these things happen? Was this what was envisioned? Was it the destiny / the life parents wanted the children to have?

No- Obviously No is the answer. Then Why ...? why should this happen? Let us look back to the two questions that we left behind – **What to choose? and How to choose?**

These two questions are quintessentially important because a choice that one makes at a critical point of time makes all the difference. Every apprentice searching for a happy life, should earnestly work on What to Choose- not choose what they have been told to by the parents ,

relatives or the so called well- wishers or not a career to satisfy your parents or your own social status. The choice should ultimately based on your own interests , your own passion and your own heart's desire - failing in which whatever you do will become just a job , a burden and it will never make you happy.

As we discussed, what to Choose entirely depends on your passion, love, affinity and attachment. Your parents / teachers can surely guide you or support you but make sure you be the decision maker. When you go after what you are passionate about, you are bound to enjoy what you do. It will never be a burden for you or even a 'work' for you but it will be the most interesting activity, or 'time pass' for you as you get completely involved in it. As the maxim goes 'Do what you love and Love what you do'.

In the words of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam, 'If you do what you love, you don't need to work even a single day in your life. So it becomes imperative to make a correct choice before selecting a particular profession.'

Now let's discuss how to identify your passion, your interest or what to do with your life. I hope the following questions will help you to make the choice. Ask yourself the same/ similar questions.

- What do I enjoy doing?
- What kind of activities are fun and fulfilling for me?
- What am I good at?
- What Skills do I have to excel in what I do?
- What are my capabilities?
- What are my drawbacks and what do I do to improve upon them?
- How much time do / can I spend to sharpen my skills?
- How confident am I?
- How strong is my Intrapersonal as well as my Interpersonal skills?
- Am I willing to / able to face the challenges that emerge in this field?

If you are able to find satisfying answers to these questions, be sure that you are on the right track. Develop a strong proactive mindset and 'Never say Die' attitude and an unrelenting thirst to achieve what you value the most and it will surely make your life and you will be happy and your life will be meaningful. As Swami Vivekananda reminds us " Arise, awake and stop not until the goal is reached".



DEVELOPMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

Development defined as growth, development promises a real growth by enhancing total income and standard of living of a person. Different people have different developmental goals. The development goals are varying from people to people.

2. INCOME AND OTHER GOALS

- People desire regular work, better wages and decent price for their crops or other products.
- Also seek equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others and resent discrimination.
- Money or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which life depends. Quality of our life also depends on non-material things.
- Before accepting a job, one looks at facilities for your family, working atmosphere or opportunity to learn.

3. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

National development refers to ability of a nation to improve standard of living of its citizens. Standards of living of citizens depend upon per capita income. Gross Domestic products, literacy rate and availability of health etc. This improvement.

4. HOW TO COMPARE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OR STATES?

- We can compare different countries or states on the basis of per capita income.
- We cannot take national income to compare different countries because each country has different population rate.
- Per capita income of a country shows the standard of living of the citizens of that particular country.
- A country with higher per capita income is more developed than others with less per capita income.

5. INCOME AND CRITERIA

- For achieving development goal of people, people not only want better income, they also want non-material things like, freedom, security, and respect of others.
- For development of a nation average income or per capita income is needed.
- In comparison of per capita income of states, Punjab has Rs.60,746/- and Bihar has Rs. 16715/- per capita income respectively. In this case Punjab

would be considered most developed and Bihar least developed.

- But in another comparison of infant mortality rate PUNJAB- 34 per thousand, KERALA—13 per thousand, BIHAR—43 per thousand

These show besides income, all other goals are equally important

6. PUBLIC FACILITIES

Facilities which are provided by the government considered as public facility like schools, hospitals, community halls, transport, electricity etc. As we know that Punjab has more income than the average person in Kerala but Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because of better public system like, public system like, public Distribution system which provide Health and nutritional status to the state. We need public facility because we are not able to purchase all things by money. We cannot able to buy a pollution free environment with the help of money.

7. SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT

- Development should take place but without harming environment.
- Example; Groundwater is under serious threat of overuse.
- Groundwater is an example of renewable resource; it is re-perished by nature as in the case of crops and plants.
- Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national and state boundaries—Our future is linked together.
- Sustainability of development is a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

It is defined as a composite statistic of life expectancy, education and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries in four tiers of human development. It has three indicators

- Life expectancy defined as the average number of years that a new born could expect to live if he or she were to pass through life, subject to the age specific mortality rates of a given period.

- Gross environment ration is determined by the number of students enrolled in school at several different grade levels.
- Per capita income is the main income of the people in an economic unit, calculated by total income divided by the total population.

Adding the three indicates and dividing it by 3 gives us the human development index.

$HDI = \frac{\text{Life exp. Index} + \text{gross Enrolment ratio} + \text{per capita income index}}{3}$

- **INFANT MORTALITY RATIO** ; Infant mortality ratio indicates the number of children who die before the age of one year, as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
- **LITERACY RATE**; literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
- **NET ATTENDANCE RATIO**; It is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years who attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

Question Bank

Q. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Per capita income of low income countries is

- a. Rs. 30000 or less
- b. Rs. 37000 or less
- c. Rs. 40000 or less

2. IMR stands for

- a. Infant mortality ratio
- b. Indian Mortality ratio
- c. International Mortality ratio
- d. None of These

3. Development criteria include

- a. Income
- b. Equal treatment
- c. Freedom
- d. All of these

4. Meaning of development is different for

- a. Different People
- b. Alien People
- c. Same People
- d. None of these

5. Per capita Income of Kerala is higher than that of

- a. Biker
- b. Punjab
- c. Gujarat

4. None of these

Q. Very Short Answer type questions

1. What is development?

Answer : It is a comprehensive term which includes increase in real per capita income, improvement in living standard of people, reduction in poverty etc.

2. Mention any two development goals of people other than income?

Answer : i) Equal treatment

ii) Respect of others

3. What is national development?

Answer : National development is a comprehensive term which includes improvement in living standard of the people, increase in per capita .

4. What is the most important emponent for comparing deficient countries?

Answer : Per capita income

5. What is infant mortality rate?

Answer : It indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 2000 live children born in that particular year.

6. What is literacy rate?

Answer : It measures the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group.

7. Why Kerala has a low infant mortality rate?

Answer : Because it has adequate provisions of basic health and educated facilities.

8. What is public distribution system?

Answer : It is a food security programme under which government provide food grains and other essential items to the poor at an affordable price.

9. Mention any two parameters where Sri Lanka has scored over India in HDI.

Answer : i) Per capita income

ii) Literacy rate

10. name the region of world which has large crude oil reserve.

Answer : Middle East

11. What are non renewable resources? Give one example.

Answer : "Non renewable resources are the natural resources that cannot be replaced at all a within a reasonable time". Fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal are examples of non- renewable resources. These resources accumulated over millions of years.

12. Mention any two development goals of a girl.

Answer : i) Gender equality

ii) Girls empowerment

Q. Short Answer type questions

1. Define the term 'average income

Answer :

- i) Development is a comprehensive term which include increase in real per capita income, improvement in living standard of people, reduction in poverty, illiteracy, crime rate etc.

Features

- a) Different persons have different developmental goal
- b) Income is a major component of development.
- ii) National income is defined as the total value of all the goods and services produced within a country plus not income coming from abroad.
- iii) When the total national income is divided by the total

population, it is called the per capita income.

2. What is sustainable development?

Answer :

- i) Per capita income, life expectancy at birth literacy rate and other basic necessities like clean drinking water, sanitation etc.
- ii) Sustainability of development
- iii) It is the process of enlarging people's choices as well as raising the level of well being so that can lead a purposeful and a creative life. Though the national income and the per capita income are the indicators of human development, but it includes many other elements like consumption health, environment, education, freedom, security, non-violent atmosphere, etc.
- iv) Sustainable development is that process of economic development which aims at maintaining the quality of life of both the present and the future generations without harming the natural resources and environment.
- v) UNDP
 - a) Educational level
 - b) Health status
 - c) Per capita income

3. Mention any four characteristics of development.

Answer :

- i) Different people have different developmental goals
- ii) What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may be destructive for the other.
- iii) Income is the most important component of development, but along with income, people also seek equal treatment, good health, peace, literacy, etc
- iv) For development, people look at mixed goals.

4. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. Explain by giving examples.

Answer : It is true development for one may not be development for the other.

- i) More wages means development for a worker, but it can go against the entrepreneur.
- ii) A rich farmer or trader wants to sell food grains at a higher price but a poor worker wants to purchase it for low prices.
- iii) Construction of a dam means more and cheap power, but people, who will lose their habitat will demonstrate.
- iv) To get more electricity, the industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the agricultural land, and disrupt the lives of the people.

5. What is national development? What are the aspects covered under the national development?

Answer : National development is a comprehensive term which includes improvement in living standard of the people increase in per capita income, providing social amenities like education, medical care, social services etc. to the citizens of the country.

- i) Under national development a country uses its

resources in a fair and just way.

- ii) Under this only those programme and policies are implemented which would benefit a large number of people.
- iii) Under national development countries focus more on social infrastructure which includes education, health and other social services.

6. What is the importance of Human Development Index?

Answer :

- i) It indicates the level of development of a country.
- ii) It indicates to a country how far it has travelled, and how far it has yet to travel to achieve a high rank.
- iii) Through it, one comes to know the important elements of economic welfare like life expectancy level of education attainment and the real per capita income.
- iv) Human development index can be used for long term planning.

7. Define the following terms:

- i) IMR
- ii) Literacy rate
- iii) NAR

Answer :

- i) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in the particular year.
- ii) Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group.
- iii) Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 6-10 years attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. What are the main criteria used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of these criteria?

Answer : The world development report, 2012, brought out by the World Bank has given the following criteria in classifying countries..

- i) rich or high income countries: Countries with the per capita income of US \$12276 per annum and above in 2010, are called rich countries.
- ii) Poor or low income countries : The countries with the per capita income of US\$ 1005 or less, are called low income countries.

India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2010 was just US\$1340.4 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of middle, east and certain other small countries are generally called the developed countries.

Limitations:

- i) It covers only the economic aspect ignoring peace, health, environment, education, longevity, etc.
- ii) The method does not provide us the distribution of income.

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. INTRODUCTION

Sectors of Indian Economy are divided into three categories

- Primary Sector
- Secondary Sector
- Tertiary Sector

1. Primary Sector :-

- When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of primary sector.
- Example : Agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry etc.
- This sector is known as agricultural and related sector.

2. Secondary Sector :-

- Cover activities in which natural products are changed into forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activities.
- Example** : Using cotton fibre from plants we spin yarn and weave cloth etc.
- This sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up it is also called as industrial sector.
- Adding the sum of all the three sectors would give you the GDP, Gross Domestic Product.
- Primary sector + Secondary Sector + Tertiary Sector = GDP

3. Tertiary Sector

- These activities by themselves do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.
- For Example : Goods that are produced, in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops.
- Since these activities generate services rather than goods. It is also known as the service sector.
 - Value of good services in the three sectors are calculated and then added up

Economists suggest that the values of goods and services should be used rather than the adding up the actual numbers

For example :- 1. A farmer grows cotton and sells it to the textile Industry.

2. Now the textile Industry makes it into a shirt, adds buttons and thread.

3. And sells it on a higher rate.

Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services.

The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final good.

Importance of Tertiary sector

1. In any country there are several services which are required hospital.
2. The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services like transport, storage and trade.
3. Due to demand in income levels, there is rise in demand for more services.
4. New services based on information and technology and communication have become important and essential.

Underemployment

When more people are working than is needed, this situation is called underemployment.

- In rural areas
- In urban areas

In Rural Areas

1. All the family member work in the same field.
2. This means that even if we remove a lot of people from agricultural sector and provide them work somewhere else, the agricultural production will not be affected.

In Urban Areas

1. There are thousands of casual workers in the services sector, who search for daily employment.
2. Many of them don't find work everyday.
3. There are many others like rikshaw pullers or cart pushers on the street selling something, where they may spend the whole day but earn very little.

Division of Sector

• Organised Sector:

1. Terms of employment regular
2. Follow rules and regulations of factory act etc.
3. Employees register themselves with the government.
4. Security of work
5. Work for a fixed number of hours
6. If work more, paid overtime.

7. Get benefits like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc.
8. Get medical benefits, drinking water, safe working environment..

*** Unorganised Sector :**

1. Small scattered units outside the control of government.
2. Rules and regulations are not followed.
3. Jobs are low paid and after not regular.
4. No provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays or leave due to sickness.
5. Employment is not secure.
6. They may be told to leave the job any time.
7. Lot of them are employed on their own doing small jobs.

How to protect the unorganised sector:

In Rural Areas

1. Vulnerable people are landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers etc.
2. Nearly 80% rural households are marginal and small farmers.

In Urban Areas

1. Comprise of workers in small scale industry, casual workers etc.
2. Need Government's support for providing work and raw material.

SC/ST

- Majority workers from SC/ST and backward communities are in unorganised sector.

SECTORS ON BASIS OF OWNERSHIP

Public Sector

- Government owns most of assets and provides all the services.
- Example : railways, post office
- Meant for social effects and benefits.

Private Sector

- Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals.
- Example : Tata Iron and steel company of Reliance industries.
- Guided by motive to earn profit.

QUESTION BANK

Multiple Questions

1. Animal Husbandry is part of

- a. Primary Sector
- b. Secondary sector
- c. Tertiary Sector
- d. None of these.

2. Converting Iron ore to steel is part of

- a. Primary Sector
- b. Secondary Sector
- c. Tertiary Sector
- d. None of these

3. ATM is an example of

- a. Primary Sector
- b. Secondary Sector
- c. Tertiary Sector
- d. All of these

4. Service is

- a. Tangible
- b. Intangible
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Physical Product

5. Public health is responsibility of

- a. Primary Sector
- b. Government
- c. Private Sector
- d. None of these

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Primary sector comprises the poorest section of society in majority.
2. Activities in private sector are guided by motive to earn more profit.
3. Disguised Unemployment is a type of unemployment where more people are working than necessary.
4. Private sectors are outside the control of government.
5. Open unemployment is a situation where in large section of labour force does not get a job that could bring him regular income.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What are economic activities?

Answer : The activities which contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy.

2. What is secondary sector?

Answer : The secondary sector includes activities in which natural production are changed into other forms manually or through machines.

3. What is tertiary sector?

Answer : The sector which provide support service to both primary and secondary sectors for example banking trade communication etc.

4. What is GDP?

Answer : It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

5. What are final goods?

Answer : Final goods are the goods which are ready for use for example a pen.

6. What is right to work?

Answer : Under this right all those who are ready to work at prevailing wages are giving work by the government.

7. What is organized sector?

Answer : It is a sector which covers those enterprises or place of work. Where the terms of employment are regular and therefore people have regular work.

8. What is unorganised sector?

Answer : Any sector or industrial unit which is largely outside the control of the government.

9. Which sector is the largest employer?

Answer : Primary sector

10. Which sector has shown the biggest growth rate?

Answer : Tertiary rate

11. Give any two example of primary activities

Answer : i) Animal rearing ii) Lumbering

12. On what basis, the sectors are classified into public and private sector?

Answer : Ownership of enterprises

13. What is the main motive of private sector enterprises?

Answer : Profit making

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is under employment? Explain with an example.

Answer : i) It is situation under which people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.

ii) For example to cultivate a field only two workers are required but the whole family of five people is working as they have nowhere else to go for work.

iii) This type of unemployment is also known as disguised unemployment.

2. What are secondary activities? Explain with examples.

Answer : The occupations which produce finished goods by using the products of primary activities as raw materials are included in secondary activity. Manufacturing of cloth from cotton, sugar from sugarcane and steel from iron ore are important examples of secondary activities.

All these are secondary activities because the final product is to be produced not by nature but has to be made by men and therefore, some process of manufacturing is essential.

Let us take an example of cloth. Though the primary product, that is cotton is produced by nature, but it cannot be used directly by us in this form. So to convert it into usable form. Some process of manufacturing is essential. This can be done in a factory or at home with simple tools.

3. What are tertiary activities? Explain with example.

Answer : Tertiary activities consist of all service occupation. Transport, communication, trade, health, education and administration are important.

Example : These tertiary activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sector. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good, but they are an aid or a support for the production process. So these are also known as support services.

4. Who is responsible for collecting data for the GDP in India?

Answer : In India, the mammoth task of measuring the GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to the total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.

5. What is an organised sector? Explain

Answer : i) An organised sector covers those enterprises or

places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have ensured work.

ii) They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the factories act, minimum wages act, payment of gratuity act, shops act etc.

iii) They are called organised because they have some processes and procedures

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India? Give at least four reasons

Answer : i) **Basic Services :** In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police station, village administrative offices, municipal corporation, defence transport, banks, insurance companies etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country, the government has to take the responsibility for the provision of these services.

As more and more people are being employed to provide the basic services to the people, the share of the tertiary sector in the gross domestic product the GDP is increasing.

ii) **Development of means of transport and communication**
The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport communication, trade, etc. All these are under the tertiary sector.

iii) **More income more services:** The per capita income in our country is rising. As the income level rises, people demand more services like tourism, shopping centres, schools, professional training centres, banks, etc

iv) **New Services :** With modernisation and globalisation, some new services based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

2. Explain how a shift has taken between sectors in developed countries..

Answer : i) At initial stages of development, it was the primary sector which dominated. Most of the people were employed in the primary sector only.

ii) With the introduction of new methods of farming and manufacturing people started working in other activities that is manufacturing. So secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment.

iii) In the past 100 years the service sector has become the most important in terms of total production and employment.

iv) The domination of service sector is due to globalisation of the world economy.

3. How can workers in the unorganised sector be protected? Explain.

Answer : i) Government can fix the minimum wages rate and working hours.

ii) Government can provide cheap loans to the self employed people.

iii) Government can provide cheap and affordable basic services like education, health, food to those workers.

iv) Government can frame new laws which can provide provision for overtime, paid leave, leave due to sickness etc.

INFO JUNCTION



February 01, 2020

MOHAMMED ALLAWI

One of the former communication ministers of Iraq, Mr. Mohammed Allawi was appointed as the Prime Minister of the country. Allawi has been appointed the Prime Minister of the Country amidst long protests that has so far killed 600 in the country.



March 30, 2020

NASA ANNOUNCES SUNRISE MISSION

NASA announced Sun Radio Interferometer Space Experiment (SunRISE) mission. The mission is to study about how sun creates Giant Solar Particle Storms. The SunRISE mission will provide information on how the Sun's radiation affects the space environment and to understand the working of the solar system. The study will also aid future astronauts mission.



February 25, 2020

MOHAMMED HOSNI MUBARAK

The Egypt ruler Mohammed Hosni Mubarak died at the age of 91. He served as the President of Egypt between 1981 to 2011.



March 30, 2020

RAJASTHAN STATEHOOD DAY

Rajasthan celebrates its Statehood Day on March 30 every year.

Popularly known as "Land of the Kings", the day is also called "Rajasthan Day". This year, the state was silent due to the lock down in the country. Usually there were radiant and invigorating events held all across



March 21, 2020

SATYARUP SIDDHANTA

The Indian Mountaineer Satyarup Siddhanta has entered 'Limca Book of Records'. He has set the record of becoming the first Indian to climb the highest volcano in the world. He already holds Guinness Book of World Records, India Book of Records, Asia Book of Records, British Book of records and Champion Book of Records.



March 28, 2020

EARTH HOUR

Since 2007, every year millions of people participate in the campaign called "Earth Hour" in March. This year, it was celebrated on 28 March 2020. It is a symbolic movement of "Lights OFF" to save the environment. The event is organized by the World wide Fund. The event was first started in Sydney, Australia. The aim of marking Earth Hour is to give attention towards global warming, climate change and loss of biodiversity. During the one-hour campaign, all over the world switch off lights and electronic items between 8:30 PM to 9:30 PM. The Earth Hour is held every year on the last Saturday of March.



April 7, 2020

WORLD HEALTH DAY

April 7 is marked as the World Health Day every year. The day is marked to celebrate the work of midwives and nurses for their role in keeping the world safety and healthy. This year, 2020, has celebrated as International Year of Nurses and Midwives. The World Health Day is marked by World Health Organization along with several other organizations. The theme of the World Health Day is selected by WHO. Theme of 2020: Support Nurses and Midwives.



March 29, 2020

AIR VICE MARSHALL CHANDAN SINGH RATHORE

The Mahavir Chakra recipient Air Vice Marshall Chandan Singh Rathore died at his Jodhpur residence. His services during 1962 war and 1971 war were impeccable. He was honored with Mahavir Chakra for the same.



APRIL 9, 2020

INDIAN RAILWAY AGAINST COVID 19

Apart from converting its coaches into hospital beds, the Indian Railways has also launched isolation wards. Around 3,250 coaches have been converted into isolation wards. It has recruited 2,500 temporary doctors and 35,000 paramedic staffs. Around 5,000 beds have been identified for treatment in railway hospitals.

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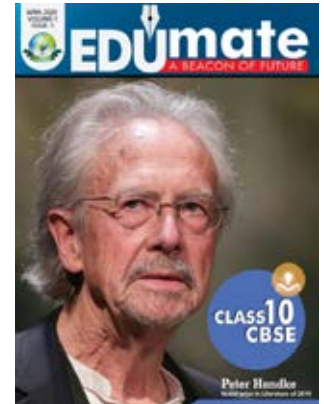
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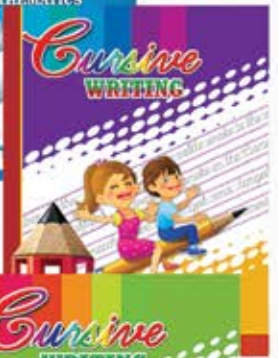
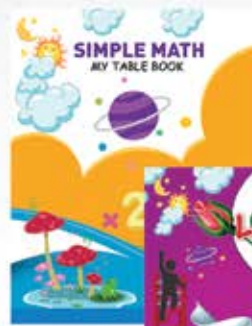
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