



HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Worksheet

(Class 9th – Economics)

CHAPTER: 02 UNDERSTANDING THE INDIAN ECONOMY

A) Fill in the blanks:

- 1) Economic activities. 2) Secondary sector. 3) Production. 4) Globalization.
- 5) Education and Health. 6) Unemployment. 7) Public. 8) Poverty.
- 9) 2400, 2100. 10) Support price.

B) One word Answers:

1. Primary Sector. 2) Dairy 3) Service Sector 4) Unorganized Sector 5) Poor.

C) Short Answer Type Questions;

1. What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, sector and tertiary sector?

Ans. Primary sector comprises activities related to the extraction and production of natural resources, agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining etc. are examples.

Secondary sector comprises activities related to the processing of natural resources. Manufacturing is included in this sector like, silk industry, iron and steel industry etc.

Tertiary sector comprises activities that provide support to the primary and secondary sectors through various services. Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, insurance etc.

2. What do you understand by 'people as a resource'?

Ans. People as a resource are a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. The idea of people as a resource is linking to the concept of human capital- i.e, the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in a population.

3. Explain the term poverty line.

Ans. Poverty line may be defined as a line which differentiates between poor and non-poor. The limits of poverty may be in terms of income and consumption. The consumption levels as states are to determine the Poverty line 2400k calories per person per day for rural areas and 2100k calories for urban areas. Those below the limit are popularly known as people living below poverty line (BPL). Those living above the limit are known as above poverty line (APL).



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4. What is Buffer Stock?

Ans. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains namely wheat and rice procured by the government through FCI. Buffer stock refers to buying and selling of food stocks by government to regulate and control price fluctuations within a reasonable limit and to ensure regular supply of these stocks throughout the year. Thus, buffer stock operations play an important role in stabilizing agricultural prices.

5. What is meant by 'Food for Work' programme?

Ans. National Food for Work Programme (NFWP) was launched in 2004 in 150 most backward rural districts of the country. The programme is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual unskilled work. It is implemented as a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme and food grains are provided free of cost to the state.

D) Long Answer Type Questions;

1. What is Gross Domestic Product and how is it calculated. Describe the contribution of the three sectors to the GDP of the Indian Economy.

Ans. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the 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.

The primary sector contributes around 17%. The secondary sector contributes around 29% and the tertiary sector contributes around 54%. Now, come to the percentages of population dependent on each of these sectors. 60% of the population is dependent on primary sector, where around 50% of the total Indian population is still dependent on these sectors. But, in case of primary sector, the share in GDP is only 17% and 60% of the population is dependent on the same.

2. What are the various forms of Unemployment?

Ans. The various forms of unemployment are:

a) Disguised Unemployment: it is the situation in which an individual appears to be employed, but he does not add to the productivity. That is, the productivity would remain the same even in his absence. Example, when a work that requires only three individuals for its completion is being done by five persons, the two additional persons are disguised unemployed.

b) Seasonal Unemployment: it is the situation in which an individual is not able to find a job during certain months of the year. Example, agricultural labourers find work only during the



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busy seasons, i.e, sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing. This is because of the seasonal character of agriculture in India.

c) Educated Unemployment: this is the situation wherein a number of youth with matriculation, graduation and post graduation degrees are not able to find suitable jobs. A large number of unskilled educated youth get passed out of educational institutions year after year, but only a fraction of them are able to find suitable jobs. Among the remaining some remain unemployed while others get employed in activities that seem inadequate as per their potential.

3. 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 need. These needs include minimum human needs in respect of food, clothing, housing, education and health. Poverty is thus defined as a situation of lack of income to acquire minimum necessities of life.

Some of the important anti-poverty measures undertaken by the Government of India are:

- a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005: was passed in September 2005. The scheme guarantees unskilled wage employment of 100 days to one person in every rural household at minimum wage. The scheme is implemented in all the districts of the country. Under the programme if an applicant is not provided employment within fifteen days he or she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowances.
- b) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna (PMRY); was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is to create self employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small business and industries.
- c) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) : was launched in 1995. The aim of the programme is to create self employment opportunities in rural and small towns. Under this programme one can get assistance in the form of loans to establish small business.
- d) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY): was launched in 1999. The programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into self help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.



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4. Define food security. Describe the three dimensions of food security.

Ans. Food security is defined as the physical and economic accessibility to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life by all people, at all times. The three dimensions of food security are:

- a) Availability of food: presence of enough food for all the persons.
- b) Accessibility of food: food is within the reach of every person. Absence of barrier on access to food.
- c) Affordability of food: capability of all persons to buy food of acceptable quality i.e, individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet once dietary needs.