



মণিপুর সরকারের শিক্ষা বিভাগ (সি)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)
Government of Manipur

CLASS X
ECONOMICS
UNIT – III

SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF THE ECONOMY

SOLUTIONS

EXERCISE

A. Very short answer type questions:

1. In how many sectors can the activities in an economy be divided?

Ans. In an economy, the activities can be divided into three sectors i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary sector.

2. What are the characteristics of activity in the primary sector?

Ans.

- i) The primary sector produces raw materials from nature
- ii) Productions of raw materials can be increased in some of them or not.

3. Which sector contributes the most in India's national income?

Ans. The service sector contributes the most in India's national income.

4. Why are monetary values given in 2004-05 prices rather than current prices?

Ans. To free from the effect of price rise.

5. Has the importance of the primary sector declined in employment generation as much as its contribution to national income?

Ans. No. Even though the share of primary sector in national income has fallen, it is not necessary that its share in employment would also decline proportionally.

B. Short answer type questions:

6. Why is the tertiary sector needed?

Ans. The tertiary sector of the economy involves the provision of services to business as well as final consumers. The activities included in this sector are banking, finance, insurance, and investment and real estate services, wholesale, retail and re-sale trade, transportation information and communications services, tourism, hotels, restaurants and entertainment, repair and maintenance services, education and teaching health, waste disposal, administration, police, security and defence services. This sector generated more income than in the other two sectors. Activities in this sector are increasing day by day.



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7. Why is the dominance of agriculture in occupational distribution a cause for concern in India?

Ans. Agriculture in India is the most important source of employment. In occupational distribution, agriculture dominates other activities. Though the share of agriculture in the GDP of India has declined gradually, yet it continues to support more than half billion people providing employment to 52% of the workforce, what worries us is the low productivity per worker in Indian agriculture where a large proportion of the workers is found. This is why; it is a concern about workforce in the Indian agriculture sector.

8. How has the sectoral distribution evolved in the course of development?

Ans. The sectoral distribution on the basis of the economy's activity shifts from primary through the secondary and finally to the tertiary sector in the course of development.



In developed countries, the industrial and service sectors contribute a major share in national income with the share of agriculture declining gradually. Countries with a low per capita income are in an early stage of development; the main part of their national income is achieved through production in the primary sector.

9. Why has the secondary sector become dominant in Manipur?

Ans. In Manipur, the structural change in the economy is expected to reduce the importance of agriculture and increase that of the secondary and tertiary sector. Upcoming of certain manufacturing and small scale industries such as *Kangla Enterprises, Leisana, Likla, Khura Washang, Eigyagi Chaksang* and so on experience the dominant of secondary sector in Manipur. And also manufacturing has remained predominantly female industry. Female work culture paves a rapid increase in the secondary sector. This leads to the dominant secondary sector in Manipur.

10. Looking at the sectoral employment elasticity in India, which sector has the highest elasticity? What is its implication?

Ans. Sectorial employment elasticity is a measure of employment content of growth in the sector. It shows the percentage increase in employment in a sector for a one per cent increase in output. The employment elasticities of the sub-sectors in the tertiary sector are much higher than those of the primary sub-sectors. Employment elasticity in agriculture is very low.



C. Long answer type questions:

11. How has the institution like Khura Washang proliferated in urban Manipur?

Ans. In Manipur feasts, shradha ceremonies, preparation of halls for any function are increasingly handled by professionals. *Khura Washang* in Thangmeiband handles all types of *mandap* preparation for a fee. Let us examine how such services have evolved. Feasts used to be organized at the homes of the hosts. The preparation needed many people and it was the neighbourhood that supplied the workers on a reciprocal basis. It means we have to help others to get help when we need it. However, changes in lifestyle hindered this reciprocity and hosts increasingly found it difficult to organize feasts at home. In this way, *Khura Washang* overcomes the difficulties to organize feasts and functions in urban Manipur.

12. Compare Manipur's sectoral distribution of state income with the sectoral distribution of income in some select states in India.

Ans. The sectoral composition varies across states in India such as Orissa and Bihar have high poverty ratios. Punjab and Goa have high per capita income. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur belong to the north-eastern region of India which is considered highly backward. The service sector dominates in all states. States differ on the relative importance between agriculture & allied activities and industry. In the case of Manipur, only 6.83% of state incomes originate in the industry as against Goa's 31.64%. In Punjab, another high per capita state, both agriculture and industry are equally important. In Manipur, the structural change in the economy is expected to reduce the importance of agriculture and increase that of the secondary and tertiary sector.

13. Why is the proportion of rural workers in agriculture still so high in India?

Ans. The proportion of rural workers in agriculture still so high in India due to

- i) Most of the people in India live in rural areas.
- ii) Lack of development in human resources.
- iii) Illiterate farmers.
- iv) Lack of infrastructure development like electricity irrigation, credit, transport, agriculture research, etc.
- v) There are not much alternate job opportunities in rural India except agriculture.

14. Has the changing pattern of livelihood in Manipur made the people better off?

Ans. Yes in Manipur workers have been distributed across sub-sectors of the economy. The manufacturing sector is the main source of livelihoods of the people. The structural changes in the economy are expected to reduce the importance of agriculture and increase that of the secondary and tertiary sector. Construction is another sub-sector which has been a rapid rise in the proportion of the male workers.



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15. In which sector would you like to get a job? Explain.

Ans. It is better to get a job in the tertiary sector. Because, it provides services to the general population and business. This sector generates more income than the other two sectors i.e. primary and secondary sector. As we know that working in a service sector means leading a joyful life. High income means a high standard of living. Moreover, this sector provides varieties of job opportunities which includes banking, finance, insurance, investment, real estate services, wholesale, retail and resale trade, transport, information and consulting, legal and personal services, tourism, hotels, restaurants and entertainment, repair and maintenance services, education and teaching; health, waste disposal administration, police, security and defence services.

EXTRA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

A. Very short answer type questions:

1. Which sector has the highest share of employment in India?

Ans. Agriculture.

2. What is the major indicator of the strength of the economy?

Ans. The level of national income is a major indicator of the strength of the economy.

3. Which sector contributes the largest share to GDP in the U.S.A?

Ans. The service sector contributes the largest share to GDP in the U.S.A.

4. Name the sector where electricity, gas and water supply includes in India?

Ans. Electricity, gas and water supply includes in the secondary sector.

5. State why public utilities such as electricity generation considered part of both the secondary and tertiary sector?

Ans. Because they create an infrastructure of the utility which is part of the secondary sector and also provide services to the people which is part of the tertiary sector.

6. Which sector is the female-dominated industry in Manipur?

Ans. The manufacturing sector is the female-dominated the industry in Manipur.



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B. Short answer type questions:

7. “Agriculture is the still the mainstay of Indian Economy”. Justify.

Ans. The share of agriculture in the GDP has declined gradually, yet it continues to support more than half a billion people. It also provides employment to 52% of the workforce.

8. Explain how the quaternary sector is different from the quinary sector.

Ans. The quaternary sector consists of intellectual activities including government, culture, libraries, scientific research, and education and information technology. The quinary sector includes the highest levels of decision making in society. It includes the top executives in such fields as government, science, universities, non-profit, health care, culture and the media.

9. Name some emerging manufacturing sector in Manipur.

Ans. The structural change in the economy is expected to reduce the importance of agriculture and increase that of the secondary and tertiary sector. Some of the manufacturing sectors are *Likla, Leisana, Khura Washang, Eigyagi Chaksang, Kanagla*, etc.

10. Distinguish between small scale industry and large scale industry.

Ans.

DIFFERENCE	
Small scale industry	Large scale industry
It is characterized by the nondurability of manufactured product.	It is a large and diverse manufacturing industry.
It requires small capital investment in plant and equipment.	It requires heavy capital investment in plants and machinery.
It has unskilled labour.	It has a skilled and specialized labour force.
E.g. craftwork, nonstandard product, textile, manufacturing shoes, etc.	e.g. petroleum refining, steel and iron, heavy machinery manufacture, cement production, etc.

11. How are the three sectors interrelated and interdependent in an economy?

Ans.

- A farmer uses agricultural inputs like seeds fertilizers to produce wheat. This is the primary sector.
- The wheat grown by the farmer is transformed into bread by the baker. This is the secondary sector.
- The bread so produced is sold in the retail market by the shopkeepers. This is the tertiary sector.

Thus, all the three sectors are interrelated and interdependent but their natures of works are different.



C. Long answer type question:

12. Highlight the importance of the tertiary sector of the economy.

Ans. The tertiary sector is also known as the service sector of the economy. Services are defined in conventional economic literature as intangible or invisible goods. The tertiary sector of the economy involves the provision of services to business as well as final consumers.

The importance of the tertiary sector are as follows:

- a) It is regarded as the engine of economic growth.
- b) It contributed to the largest share of GDP.
- c) This sector involves in well-developed countries and requires a highly educated workforce.
- d) Its economic activities are very broad which includes-
 - i. **Sophisticated sectors** like telecommunication and research, science and technology
 - ii. **Simple sectors** like barber, carpenter, waste disposal, etc.
 - iii. **Highly capital investment** like civil aviation and shipping.
 - iv. **Employment oriented activities** like tourism, hotel, restaurant and entertainment, real estate and housing.
 - v. **Infrastructure related activities** like transportation, information and communication services such as the railway.
 - vi. **Social sector related activities** like health and education.

13. Explain the importance of agriculture in the Indian economy in spite of low productivity per worker. Give five points.

Ans.

- a) Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy.
- b) The share of agriculture in GDP has declined, yet it continues to support half of the population.
- c) The productivity per worker is low but a large proportion of workers are found in agriculture.
- d) As most of the people live in rural areas, the proportions of agricultural workers remain high.
- e) When labour productivity in agriculture rises, workers can be released for other sectors.
