

KEY WORDS:

1. **Gross Domestic Product** : It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
2. **Final Goods** : The goods become final if they are not used further in producing goods to be sold.
3. **Sectoral Goods** : The goods produced in three sectors i.e., Agricultural, Industrial and Service sectors
4. **Financial year** : A period of twelve months over which the accounts and taxes of a company or a person are calculated. For example April 2018 to March 2019 is called financial year 2018-19.
5. **Occupation** : Different activities in which people are engaged to earn their livelihood.
6. **Primary sector** : Agriculture and related activities such as farming, fishing forestry, mining where nature has a dominant role in the production process.
7. **Secondary sector** : Manufacturing processes and others industries, where goods are produced by people using tools or machines.
8. **Service sector** : Those activities that don't directly produce a good but provide services that are required in production and other services for people.
9. **Unpaid work** : Work done at home like cooking, cleaning, organizing, bringing up children etc. do not involve in any monetary transaction.
10. **Employment** : Individuals are gainfully engaged in productive work or service.
11. **Unemployment** : Individuals are not gainfully employed in any productive work.

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12. **Underemployment** : The state of each one is doing some work and no one is fully employed.
13. **Disguised Unemployment** : The situation of under employment where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.
14. **Employment shifts** : Change of employment from agricultural sector to industrial and service sectors.
15. **Organised sector** : Enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.
16. **Unorganised sector** : Small and scattered units where jobs are low paid and not regular and have remained largely outside the control of government.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS :

1. **Fill in the blanks using the correct option given in the bracket :**
- (i) **Employment in the service sectorincreased to the same extent as production.** (has/has not)
- (ii) **Workers in thesector do not produce goods.** (service / agricultural)
- (iii) **Most of the workers in thesector enjoy job security.** (organized, Unorganized)
- (iv) **Aproportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganized sector.** (large/small)
- (v) **Cotton is a.....product and cloth is aproduct.** (natural /manufactured)
- A. (i) has not (ii) service (iii) organized (iv) large (v) natural and manufactured
2. **Choose the most appropriate answer.**
- (a) **Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in.....sector**
- A. (i) Primary (ii) Secondary (iii) Tertiary (iv) Information Technology
- (b) **GDP is the total value ofproduced during a particular year.**
- (i) all goods and services.
- (ii) all final goods and services.
- (iii) all intermediate goods and services.
- (iv) all intermediate and final goods and services.
- A. (ii) all final goods and services
- (c) **In terms of GDP the share of service sector in 2009-10 was**
- (i) between 20 to 30 percent. (ii) between 30 to 40 percent.
- (iii) between 50 to 60 percent. (iv) 70 percent.
- A. (i) between 20 to 30 percent.

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3. Find the odd one out and say why.

(i) Teacher, doctor vegetable vendor, lawyer

- A. Vegetable vendor.
1) The remaining three are the occupations of educated skilled labour.
2) Vegetable vendor need not have education.

(ii) Postman, cobbler, soldier, police constable.

- A. Cobbler.
1) The remaining three are government servants .
2) Cobbler is self-employed person.

4. Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how.

- A. Classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful.
1. If all the economic activities are remained in only one sector, it would be difficult for the calculation of National income, per capita income etc.
2. Concentration on various economic activities for their growth will not be possible
3. Allocation of funds, administration of sectors all becomes a tough task.
4. Classification of activities paves way for smooth functioning of the various calculations concerned.

5 For each of the sectors that we came across in this chapter why should one focus on employment and GDP ? Could there be other issues which should be examined ? Discuss.

- A. 1. We are studying about the production in our country and the employment in the country.
2. So, for each of the sectors we come across one focused on employment and GDP.
3. To understand and improve the GDP employment plays a crucial role.
4. Apart from employment other things also should be examined like people taking up their self jobs, occupations, etc.
5. The encouragement of government to various sectors and how far it could cause the growth in those sectors.
6. The alternative employments either provided by government or private organizations and individuals, etc.

6 How is the service sector different from other sectors ? Illustrate with few examples.

- A. Service sector is one of the three important sectors of economic activities of India. It includes activities that do not directly produce a good but provide services that are required in production and other services of people whereas primary and secondary sectors involves production of goods directly from natural resources and tools and machines respectively.

Eg:

- 1) Once upon a time, post office were limited their services to deliver letters, money orders, telegrams etc. But now a days post offices are extending their services to act as banks to deposit money,providing insurance services, parcel services etc. Even they are going to have pension accounts like banks.

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2) Just 10 years back, it was very difficult to have a land telephone connection. To get this connection, people had to wait years together. But due to the revolution in telecom people are getting cell phone SIM cards within minutes.

By these example, we can understand the importance of service sector and how it is expanding its sway over the other two sectors.

7 What do you understand by underemployment ? Explain with an example each from the urban and rural areas.

- A.
1. The situation of underemployment could be understood as each one is doing some work, but no one is fully employed.
 2. Here people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.
 3. This underemployment has different areas and facets in rural and urban areas.
 4. In rural areas this could be clearly understood from the example of disguised unemployment.
 5. Though there is need of 2 persons for the land they have the entire family of village farmers depending on agriculture, which will not sufficiently provide work.
 6. In urban areas also people work as casual labour in many factories. If there is demand, the factories give them opportunities and if there is no demand, the people are asked to go back without work.

8. The workers in the unorganized sector need protection on the following issues: wages, safety and health. Explain with examples.

- A.
1. Unorganised sector workers need protection on issues of wages, safety and health.
 2. There is low paid and irregular working days nature of their work.
 3. They are not given paid leave, holidays with payment and payment for overtime work.
 4. So, they need protection for their wages on par with any organized sector employment.
 5. There is no security of job for them.
 6. So,they must be provided with safety of the job.
 7. They do not have leave due to sickness and if they are absent, they lose their wages.
 8. There must be the protection for their health with paid holidays and medical insurance.
 9. They are not even provided with safe working environment.
 10. There must be protection for their safe working environment.

9. A study Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked are in the unorganised sector, The total income of the city in this year (1997 – 1998) was Rs. 6000 crores. Out of this Rs. 3200 crores was generated in the organized sector. Present this data as a table. What are the ways for gener more employment in the city ?

Ans. Contribution of organized and unorganized sectors in Ahmedabad in 1997 – 98 :

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Sector	Employees (Workers)	Generated Income (in crores)
Organized	4,00,000	Rs. 3200
Unorganized	11,00,000	Rs. 2800
Total	15,00,000	Rs. 6000

- 1) Government must provide more incentives to people who are engaged in unorganized sector.
- 2) Government should give waiver of certain taxes, exemption of certain taxes and encourage many other to take up the establishments.

Inbox Questions:

1. Discuss different sectors of Economy .

Ans. People are engaged in different activities to earn their livelihoods.

These activities are broadly categorized into three :

- 1) Agriculture and related activities such as fishing, forestry, mining where nature has a dominant role in the production process.
- 2) Manufacturing processes and other industries where goods are produced by people using tools or machines.
- 3) Those activities that don't directly produce a good but provide services that are required in production and other services for people.
- 4) These are three different sectors of economy contribute to the national income.

2. How many types are there in services ? Explain.

Ans. Services are seen to comprise of three types. They are :

A) Community, social and personal services.

B) Finance, insurance and real estate services.

C) Trades, hotels, transport and communication services.

- 1) Community , social and personal services includes Public Administration, Defence, Education, Health, Veterinary activities, Media, Library, museums and other cultural activities, etc.
- 2) Finance, insurance and real estate services includes banks, post office savings accounts, non-bank financial companies, Life Insurance and General Insurance Corporation, services of brokers and real estate companies etc.
- 3) Trades, hotels, transport and communication services includes business, exports and imports, hotels, resorts, rail, road, water ways airways radio, television, newspapers, magazines and satellite services, etc.

3. What is GDP? How do we estimate GDP?

A. G.D.P (Gross Domestic Product):

- 1) For the country as a whole, we use the total value of goods and services produced in the country as the indicator of income for the country.
- 2) The technical term to denote this value is Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Estimation of G.D.P.

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- 1) G.D.P. records the market value of all final goods and services produced.
- 2) G.D.P. records all of public and private consumption, Government outlays, investments and exports less imports that occur within a defined territory.
- 3) Many items/services that are not sold/purchased in the market are not recorded in the G.D.P. Ex.Household works done by women.

4. Can you find out some examples of trade, hotels, transport and communication ?

- A.**
- 1) Different types of shops, showrooms, supermarkets, groceries, hardware merchants, steel merchants, rice traders, fancy and general stores, malls and shopping complex are included in this.
 - 2) Different types of tiffin centres, hotels are included in this.
 - 3) Various types of vehicles like auto, rickshaw, jeep, van, truck, lorry, bus passenger train, express train, goods train, double decker train, boat, ship, steamer, helicopter, aeroplane, etc. are included in this.
 - 4) Newspaper, journals, magazines, e-books, television, news channels, sport channels, devotional channels, land lines, cell phones, fax, email, Internet and satellite services are included in this.

5. Name some acts of organized sector.

- A.**
- 1) Factories Act.
 - 2) Minimum Wages Act.
 - 3) Shops and Establishments Act, etc.

6. Discuss the changes in importance of different sectors over a period of time.

- A.**
- 1) At the beginning as the methods of farming changed and agriculture began to prosper, it produced much more food than before.
 - 2) After Industrial Revolution, the mass production by factories were at much lower rates and these goods reached all over the world .
 - 3) So, for these countries industrial production gradually became the most important sector.
 - 4) Hence, in overtime a shift took place.
 - 5) In the past 50 years, there has been a further shift from industry to service sector for developed countries.
 - 6) The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production.
 - 7) Most of the working people have also shifted and are now employed in the service sector.
 - 8) This is the general pattern observed for developed countries.

7. Who do constitute the unorganized sector ?

- A.**
- 1) In the rural areas, the unorganized sector mostly comprises of landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, Tenants and artisans, etc.
 - 2) In the urban areas, unorganized sector comprises mainly of workers in small-scale industry, casual workers in construction trade and transport, etc. those who work as street vendors, head load workers, garment makers, rag pickers etc.
 - 3) We also find that majority of workers form scheduled castes, tribes and backward communities find themselves in the unorganized sector.

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- 4) It is worse if one is a woman from these communities.
 5) Besides getting the irregular and low paid work, these workers also face social discrimination.

8. The following table shows the percentage of workers employed in different sectors in India in 1972-73 and in 2009-10 i.e., after 37 years.

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1972 – 73	74%	11%	15%
2009 – 10	53%	22%	25%

What are the major changes that you observe from the above table ?

- A.
- The percentage of workers employed in agricultural sector was decreased by 21%.
 - The percentage of workers employed in industrial sector was increased by 11%.
 - The percentage of workers employed in service sector was increased by 10%.
 - These changes suggest that India is a developing country in its economy.

9. In the above example, paddy or rice is the intermediate goods and idli is the final good. The following are a few goods we consume in our daily lives. List some of the intermediate goods against each one.

A.

S.No	Final Goods	Intermediate Goods
1.	Note Book	Pulp, paper, cardboard
2.	Car	Metal, leather, tyres, lights, rubber mats, etc.
3.	Computer	Screen, wires, codes, boards, software, mouse etc.

10. Distribution of Workers in India, 2009 – 2010 (%)

Sector	Place of Residence		Sex		All workers
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	
Agriculture Sector	68	8	47	69	53
Industrial Sector	17	34	34	16	22
Services Sector	15	58	19	15	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Read the above table and fill in the blanks :

- Majority of workers in agriculture are living in rural.
- Most female workers are employed in agriculture sector. Only a small section of rural workers is in industrial sector.
- More than 90% of urban workers are getting employment in Industrial and Service sectors.
- Compared to males, female workers are getting employment in agriculture and industrial sector only to a small extent in service sector.

11. Discuss the differences between organized and unorganized sectors in Employment.

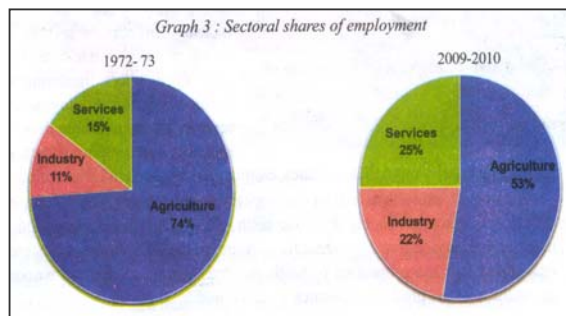
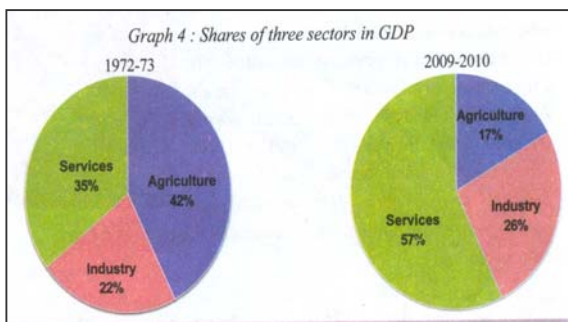
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Organized Sector	Unorganised Sector
1) It has some formal processes and procedures. 2) It gives security of employment 3) It has fixed number of working hours, overtime will be paid by the employer. 4) It provides paid leave, payments during holidays, provident fund, medical benefits, etc. 5) It also ensures pensions 6) It has workers of government, companies and large establishments.	1) It has small and scattered units, largely outside the control of government. 2) Rules and regulations are not enforced here. 3) Jobs are low-paid and non-regular here. 4) There is no provision of overtime, paid leave, holidays leave due to sickness etc. 5) When there is less work, some people are asked to leave. 6) A lot of them depends on the whims of the employer or changes in the market situation.

12. “ The life conditions of all the people in service sector are not the same”-comment.

- A.
- 1) Regarding service sector, limited number of skilled workers in organized sector are getting higher wages.
 - 2) On the other hand, the large number of unskilled workers in unorganized sector are not able to get minimum wages. They are living in miserable conditions.
 - 3) Self employed, shop keepers, migrant labourers etc., do not have better working conditions, regular employment and other allowances.
 - 4) They are being forced to continue in the same job due to the lack of required skills and alternative employment sources.
 - 5) By considering these situations, the government has to plan suitable programmes for the balanced development of service sector.

13. Observe the following pie charts and fill the table.



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A.

Sector	Employment		Gross Domestic Product	
	1972 – 73	2009 - 10	1972 – 73	2009 – 10
Agricultural Sector	74%	53%	42%	17%
Industrial Sector	11%	22%	22%	26%
Services Sector	15%	25%	35%	57%

14. State why the organized sector is better than the unorganized sector.

A. Organized sector is better than unorganized sector. The reasons are:

- 1) Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.
- 2) 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, Shops and Establishment Act etc.
- 3) It is called organized because it has some formal processes and procedures.
- 4) Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only for a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer.
- 5) They also get several other benefits from the employers. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, etc.
- 6) They are supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the employer has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.
- 7) When they retire, many of these workers get pensions as well.
- 8) People who work in the government or with companies or large establishments are all in the organized sector.

15. Classify the economic activities.

A. People engaged in various economic activities.

- 1) Agriculture and related activities.
- 2) Manufacturing processes & industries,
- 3) Services for people

16. What are the types of Services?

A. Services are three types. They are

1. Community, social and personal services.
2. Finance, insurance and real estate.
3. Trade, hotels, transport and communication.

17. “Women in the unorganized sector are facing Gender discrimination in the wages.” Comment in your own words.

- A.**
1. Women have power to work in any field and do any work equally with the men.
 2. In some works women could not get equal wages.
Ex: Agriculture and construction works.
 3. But they are facing gender discrimination in the wages.

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18. Why do you think parents accord less priority to girls education as compared to boys? Explain.

- A.
- 1.For a long time India remained the male dominate society.
 - 2.Parents are giving less priority to girls education because various customs and traditions existing in Indian society.
 - 3.Insecurity conditions are existing in our society to the Female.
 - 4.In rural areas girls are married off at early ages, which prevents their education.
 - 5.In rural families homely works and child care responsibilities are allotting to female child.

19. Classify the countries based on Per capita Income of the people.

- A. According to the per capita income the countries can be classified into three categories. Those are:

1.Developed countries :The per capita income of the people is more than 12,600 Dollars.

2.Developing countries :The per capita income of the people is above 1,035, below 12,600 Dollars.

3.Backward countries :The per capita income of the people is below 1,035dollars.

20. State why the organized sector is better than the unorganised sector.

- A.
- 1.Organised sector has some formal processes and procedures.
 - 2.Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment.
 - 3.They are expected to work only for a fixed number of hours.
 - 4.They get paid Leave, Provident Fund and Medical benefits.
- That's why the organised sector is better than the unorganised sector.

21. How is the organised sector different from an unorganised sector?

- A.
- 1.The organised sector is the enterprises or places of Work Where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured Work.
 2. The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which have remained largely outside the control of the Government.In this way organised sector is different from unorganised sector.

22. Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how.

- A. Yes. I think the classification of economic activities is useful.

Uses:

- 1)To know how many people are employed in each sector.
- 2)To estimate how much goods and services are produced.
- 3)To know the produced goods are sufficient or not.
- 4)To plan which sector need development.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. “Different persons have different notions of development” -Comment

- A.
- 1.Different persons have different notions of development.
 - 2.Because life situations of persons are different.

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2. What is service sector?

- A. Activities that don't directly produce a good but provide services are called service activities.

3. Expand GDP.

- A. Gross Domestic Product.

4. Define GDP.

- A. 1. Total value of goods and services produced in the country in a financial year is known as GDP.
2. GDP records the market value of all final goods and services produced.

5. What are intermediary goods?

- A. 1. The goods not being used directly by the consumer are called intermediary goods.
2. Ex. Paddy, rice and husk.

6. What are final goods?

- A. 1. The goods being used directly by the consumer are called final goods.
2. Example for final good is idly or dosa.

7. What is financial year?

- A. From 1st April to 31st March is called financial year.

8. Define Employment shifts.

- A. Change of employment from agriculture sector to industrial and service sectors.

9. What is Organised sector. Give examples.

- A. 1. The enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.
2. Ex: IT Jobs, Department of Education, Railways, Banking etc.,

10. What is Unorganised sector? Give examples.

1. The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which have remained largely outside the control of the government.
2. Painters, plumbers, repair persons and others doing odd jobs are in unorganised sector.

11. What is disguised unemployment ?

- A. Where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential is called disguised unemployment. It is also known as underemployment.

I. Choose the correct answers:

1. Sectors of economy are broadly divided into _____ categories []
A) Three B) Two C) Four D) Five
2. Fishing activity belongs to this sector []
A) Industry B) Agriculture C) Service D) None of these
3. Mining activity is the part of this sector []
A) Service B) Industry C) Agriculture D) None of these
4. Forestry activity is a part of this sector []
A) Service B) Industry C) Tertiary D) Agriculture
5. This sector activities do not produce any good []
A) Primary B) Service C) Agriculture D) Industry
6. Identify the financial year from the following []
A) Jan, 2018 to Dec 2018 B) June 2017 to May 2018
C) April 2018 to Mar, 2019 D) April 2018 to Dec. 2018
7. Which of the following is not correct regarding GDP? []

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- A) It includes unpaid work.
B) It records the market value of final goods.
C) It records the market value of final services
D) It does not include intermediary goods.
8. According to the census of India in 2011, out of 1.2 billion persons in India _____ are engaged in productive activities. []
A) 640 million B) 660 million C) 540 million D) 460 million
9. Distribution of workers in India 2009-10 states _____% of rural workers are engaged in service sector. []
A) 68 B) 68 C) 34 D) 53
10. In 2009-10percentage of rural workers are in agriculture. []
A) 17 B) 68 C) 53 D) 58
11. In 2009-10percentage of male workers are in services. []
A) 15 B) 16 C) 17 D) 19
12. In 2009-10percentage of female workers are in agriculture []
A) 69 B) 68 C) 53 D) 58
13.percent of workers in India are found in unorganized sector []
A) 48 B) 72 C) 86 D) 92
14. Only _____% find work in the organized sector []
A) 6 B) 16 C) 8 D) 15
15. Nearly% of rural households in India are in small and marginal farmers category. []
A) 60 B) 80 C) 75 D) 70
16. In 2004 – 05, 92% of all workers in the unorganised sector contributed% of all production. []
A) 50 B) 92 C) 80 D) 60
17. In 2004-05, 8% workers who are employed in organized sector contributed% of the production. []
A) 40 B) 8 C) 50 D) 60
18. The changes in the importance of sectors changed in developed countries like this []
A) Industry – Agriculture – Service B) Agriculture – Industry – Service
C) Service – Industry – Agriculture D) Agriculture – Service – Industry
19.% of male workers are in agriculture in 2009 – 10 []
A) 47 B) 53 C) 58 D) 34
20. In 2009 – 10,% of urban workers in services []
A) 53 B) 68 C) 34 D) 58
21. GDP is the total value of []
A) All the services. B) All intermediate goods.
C) All final goods. D) Both A and B.
22. Who among the following belong to unorganized sector? []
A) Bank employees. B) Government teachers.
C) Agricultural labourers. D) Railways employees.
- II. Fill in the Blanks:**
1. Sectors of economy are broadly divided into

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2. In agriculture and related activitieshas a dominant role in the production process.
3. In manufacturing processes and other industries goods are produced by people using
4. Those activities that don't directly produce a good are calledsector.
5. Expand GDP
6. The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is
7. The period from April 2009 to March 2010 is called _____
8. GDP records thevalue of all final goods and services produced.
9. As methods of farming changedsector became prominent.
10. After the industrial revolutionsector become prominent.
11. In the past 50 years,sector became prominent.
12. From1972-73 to 2009-10 the output share of agriculture sector hasdrastically.
13. During the 37-year period, there was aincrease in the share of industrial output in GDP.
14. During the 37-year period, there was aincrease in the share of service activities in GDP.
15. According to the census of India, 2011, the population of India is.....
16. Out of 1.2 billion people in Indiamillion people are workers.
17. sector continues to be the largest employer from 1972-73 to 2009-10.
18. From 1972-73 to 2009-10, the production of industrial goods increased bytimes.
19. From 1972-73 to 2009-10, the employment in Industry sector went up bytimes.
20. From 1972-73 to 2009-10, the production in service sector rose bytimes.
21. Workers insector are largely underemployed.
22. While service sector has grown, all service sector activities are..... equally well.
23.% of workers in India are found in unorganized sector.
24. Only% of people find work in the organized sector.
25. Workers in theenjoy security of employment.
26. Organized sector is called so, because it has some formaland
27. Jobs in are low paid and not regular.
28. People employed on their own are.....
29. The organized sector offers jobs that are the
30. Nearly 80% of rural households in India are infarmers category.
31. 92% of all workers contributedof all production.
32. Only 8% of workers contributedof all production.
33. Production in industry and services has increased without a similar increase in.... ..
34. Thework is done mostly by women even today, in India and across the globe.
35. The work done at home like cooking, bringing up children remainthe GDP measure.
36. Growth rate of GDP is calculated for every
37. GDP is made up of production from sectors.
38. The GDP of a country is made up of production fromsectors.
39. More than half of the workers in the country are in agriculture sector, producing only of the GDP.
40. From 1972-73 to 2009-10, the employment in service sector rose bytimes.

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III. Match the following:

- | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| i) | Group-A | | Group-B |
| | 1. Bringing up children | [] | A) Agriculture sector. |
| | 2. Fishermen | [] | B) Contribute to GDP |
| | 3. Courier | [] | C) Unpaid work |
| | 4. Worker in factory | [] | D) Service sector |
| | 5. Three sectors of economy | [] | E) Industry sector |
| | | | |
| ii) | Group-A | | Group-B |
| | 1. Worker in government office | [] | A) Service sector |
| | 2. Construction worker | [] | B) Unorganized sector |
| | 3. Small and marginal farmers | [] | C) Agriculture sector |
| | 4. Money lender | [] | D) Organized Sector |
| | 5. Flower cultivator | [] | E) 80% of rural households |
| | | | |
| iii) | Group – A | | Group – B |
| | 1. Rice and husk | [] | A) Service Sector |
| | 2. Idli and Dosa | [] | B) Organised sector |
| | 3. Job security | [] | C) Final good |
| | 4. No paid leaves | [] | D) Unorganised sector |
| | 5. Milk vendor | [] | E) Intermediary goods |

KEY

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS:

1-A	2-B	3-C	4-D	5-B	6-C	7-A	8-D	9-C	10-B
11-D	12-A	13-D	14-C	15-B	16-A	17-C	18-B	19-A	20-D
21-C	22-C								

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Three
2. Nature
3. Tools and machines
4. Service
5. Gross domestic product
6. GDP/ National Income.
7. Financial year 2009-10
8. Market
9. Agriculture
10. Industrial(secondar)
11. Service
12. Fallen
13. Small
14. Tremendous
15. 1.2 billons

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16. 460
17. Agriculture
18. 9
19. Around 3
20. 14
21. Agriculture
22. Not growing
23. 92
24. 8
25. Organized sector
26. Process and proceds
27. Organized sector
28. Self employed
29. Most saught after
30. Small and marginal
31. 50%
32. 50%
33. Employment
34. Unpaid
35. Out side
36. Year
37. 3
38. 3
39. 17%

MATCHING:

I C,A,D,E,B.

II. D,B,E,A,C.

III. E,C,B,D,A.