

Q13. Service sector in India employs 2 different kinds of people. Who are these?

Ans → * The people involved in the services that may directly help in the production of goods.

for example: people involved in the transportation, storage, communication, finance etc.

* The people involved in such services that may not directly help in the production of good e.g., teachers, doctors, barbers, cobblers lawyer etc. They may be termed as ancillary workers means those who give services to the primary service providers.

Q14. Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Do you agree with his view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Ans → yes, workers are exploited in the unorganised sector.

1. There is no fixed no. of working hours. The workers normally work 10-12 hrs without paid overtime.
2. They do not get other allowances apart from the daily wages.
3. There is no job security.
4. Being very poor they are always heavily in debt.

Q14. 4. So, they can be easily made to accept lower wages.

Q15. How are the activities in the economy classified on the basis of employment conditions?

Ans → They are :

* **Organized Sector** this sector covers those enterprises which are registered by the govt. and have to follow its rule and regulations. for ex; Reliance Industries Ltd, Gail etc.

* **Unorganized Sector** It includes those small & scattered units which are largely outside the control of govt. Though there are rules & regulations but these are never followed here. for ex, casual workers in constructions, etc.

Q16. compares the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors?

Ans → The employment conditions prevailing in the organised & unorganised sectors are vastly different. The organised sector has companies registered with the govt & hence, it offers job security, paid holiday, pensions, health & other benefits, fixed working hours & extra pay for overtime work. on the other hand, the unorganised sector is a host of opposites. There is no job security, no paid holidays on retirement, no benefits of provident fund, unfixed working hours & no guarantee of safe work environment.

Q17. Explain the objective of Implementing the NREGA 2005.

Ans → i) The objective of Implementing the NREGA 2005 i.e., National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 is to implement the right to work.

ii) The Act has to be implemented in 200 districts.

iii) Under this Act, all those who are able to, & are in need of work have been guaranteed 100 days of employment in year of govt.

iv) The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under this Act.