

ECONOMICS

WORKSHEET

WORKSHEET-101

1. The development of a country can be determined by its per capita income.
2. People aspire for better quality education, no social discrimination and hard working & cheap labour.
3. Per capita income.
4. HDI is prepared by UNDP.
5. Per capita income of the country is the basic criterion for comparison.
6. World Bank classifies countries as developed and under-developed?
7. (i) Freedom (ii) Security (iii) Equal treatment.
8. The life expectancy at birth (average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth) is much higher in Sri Lanka than India. Even the Gross Enrolment Ratio of Sri Lanka for three levels (enrolment ratio for primary school, secondary school and higher education beyond secondary school) is also comparatively much better. Last but not least the per capita income of Sri Lanka is also the highest among all the neighbouring countries. Eventually it can be said that a small country like Sri Lanka, is much ahead of India in every respect.
9. Following indicators are generally used for the comparison of economic development of different nations/states:
 - (i) **Per capita income:** It helps in comparison of the level of development of different regions within the country or different nations.
 - (ii) **Infant Mortality rate:** It refers to deaths among children before the age of one year per thousand children born in a year.
 - (iii) **Literacy rate:** It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
 - (iv) **Life expectancy:** Average expected length of life of a person.
 - (v) **Gross enrolment ratio:** For three levels i.e. primary, secondary and higher education.
 - (vi) **Persons living below poverty line.**
(Any three points to be explained)

WORKSHEET-102

1. Bihar
2. Sri Lanka
3. (i) Educational levels of people, (ii) health status of people, (iii) Per capita income.
4. Sri Lanka
5. People desire regular work, better wages, and decent price for their crops or other products that they produce. In other words, they want more income.
At the same time, people also want equal treatment, freedom, security and respect for others. They resent discrimination.

6. No, the goals of different categories of people are different. For example, to some sections shopping malls are an important aspect of development and for others it is the fulfilment of basic needs.
7. Sustainable Development: Development without damaging surroundings. The regular process without harming the productivity of future generation and satisfy the need of present generation.
8. Average Income: It is total income of the country divided by its total population. Also known as per capita income.
National Income: It is sum of value of final goods produced within the country and income from foreign factors.
9. (a) World Development Report 2006, "In 2004 countries with per capita income of ₹ 453000 per annum are called rich or developed countries."
(b) Those with per capita income of ₹ 37000 or less are called low income countries.
(c) Human Development Report 2006 published by UNDP, "Development is based on per capita income, educational levels of the people and their health status."

WORKSHEET-103

1. The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from the one used by the World Bank in the sense that it uses a combination of factors such as health, education and income as indicators of development. It does not rely solely on per capita income, as is the case with the World Bank.
According to the HDR, health and education are the indicators of the development besides food, clothes and shelter. Thus, HDR compares countries on the basis of educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
2. The total income of a country is the income of all the residents of that country. This gives us the total income of the country.
The average income called per capita income is calculated as the total income of the country divided by its total population.
3. If you get a job in a far-off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn.
A job may pay you less but may offer regular employment that will make you feel secure. A job may offer high pay but no job security and leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom.
So, the choice is made by the individual on the basis of his/her goals in life.
4. The dignity of women in household and society increases if women do paid work. When there is respect for women the members of the household are willing to share housework and accept women working outside their homes to earn a livelihood.
A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.
5. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We discover new resources that we did not know earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted.

6. (i) Punjab has a high infant mortality rate in comparison to Kerala.
- (ii) Bihar has a very low rate of literacy in comparison to Kerala.
- (iii) Bihar has a very low net attendance ratio in comparison to Punjab.

WORKSHEET-104

- I. 1. (a) Country A – 10000
Country B – 10000
- (b) No. Both the countries are not equally developed because in country A, income distribution is equitably done while in country B, most citizens are poor except one who is extremely rich.
- (c) Most will prefer to live in country A because in country A, income distribution is equitably done.
- II. 1. The reason is that money cannot buy all the goods and services that we need to live a healthy and happy life. Therefore, income in itself is not the only adequate indicator of the material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For, example normally our money cannot buy us a pollution free environment or ensure that we get unadulterated medicines, unless we can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things.
2. The average income called per capita income criterion is used in classifying countries. In the World Development Report 2006, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries as developed countries and low income countries.
3. Income is considered to be one of the most important attributes of developed countries. The countries with higher income are considered as more developed than ones with less income.
4. 1. Per capita Income. It is obtained by dividing national income with the total population of the country. Per capita income cannot be a true measure of development because if per capita income of a country has been increasing over a period, we cannot conclude that all sections of the society have become better off as there may not be equitable distribution of income. The gap between rich and poor may widen. Rich may become richer while poor man may become poorer. The income of a rich man may increase many fold but the income of a poor man may remain at the same level. It cannot be called as true development of the country because the condition of rich will become better and the poor will become poorer. So per capita income is not the true indicator of development.
2. Economic Welfare. If with the increase in average income the gap between rich and poor shortens, this will definitely indicate the economic welfare of the country. Equitable distribution of income and wealth indicates economic welfare. Therefore, economic welfare can be a true indicator of development.
5. Average Income: It is total income of the country divided by its total population. Also known as per capita income.
National Income: It is sum of value of final goods produced within the country and income from foreign factors.

WORKSHEET-105

Developed Countries	Developing Countries
1. Countries with more average income and higher per capita income.	1. Countries with low average income and less per capita income.
2. The rates of saving, investment, capital information are also very high, and the commodities are produced on a large scale with the help of modern technology.	2. These are on the path of development, and the level of income is on rise along with the advancement of technology.
3. The standard of living of the people is very high.	3. The standard of living of the people is not very high.
4. Life is better due to good health facilities.	4. Life is not better due to less health facilities.
5. Literacy rates would be more due to better education.	5. Literacy rates would be less due to less educational facilities.
6. Life expectancy would be more.	6. Life expectancy would be less.
7. Example- USA	7. Example- India

2. Sustainability of development means that development which is not only for the present times but is also for the future generations. Sustainability is the capacity to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance. Every generation wants to get the maximum benefits from the available resources but such a thing would be quite disastrous because the available resources shall be exhausted within a short time and the future generations will be deprived of such resources. Environmental degradation can be observed in different ways. Deforestation, falling levels of ground water, soil erosion, water pollution, burning of fossil fuels, the hole in the ozone layer and combustion from automobiles causing extreme air pollution especially in urban areas are some of the examples of environmental degradation.

The issue of sustainability is important for development because

- Development must be in relation with the future.
- If natural resources are not sustained, then development will stagnate after a point of time.
- Exploiting resources unethically will ultimately undo the development that a country has achieved. This is because in the future, those resources will not be available for further progress.

Sustainable Development can be achieved in these ways:

- Scientific and proper use of natural resources.
- Judicious use of resources for better future.
- No increase in pollution or environmental degradation.
- Protection of flora and fauna from human exploitation.
- Resources like water, wind, solar energy, etc., are inexhaustible but we must see that they are not put to wrong use.
- There is no harm in using the land for cultivation but we should see that its fertility is maintained otherwise sooner or later it will turn into a wasteland.

Sustainable development can be achieved by judicious mix use of both renewable and non-renewable resources and without harming the balance of environment keeping in mind the requirement for present and future generations.

3. National development means the ideology of different persons regarding countries' development. These ideologies could be at times conflicting. It is measured by
 - (a) Average Income
 - (b) Per Capita Income

Developmental goals are the aspirations and desires of the people. They are different for different individuals. Since people come from different situations, therefore, their developmental goals differ. An urban unemployed youth would aspire for a good salaried job, promotions etc. and on the other hand, a rural unemployed would want better job opportunities in the village, job security and dignity of labour.

People have conflicting goals means that development for one may not be development for the other. Their goals may clash. The Sardar Sarovar Dam is an example of conflicting developmental goals for the people who are being affected by it. While the people of Gujarat are happy as they will get water for irrigation and drinking in the areas which are deficient in water but the people of Madhya Pradesh are disappointed as their villages and large part of land will submerge in water there by leaving them landless, uprooted from their place of work with insufficient compensation and no source of job at the place of their living.

Chapter Test

1. Low income countries.
2. Life expectancy at birth, per capita income and literacy rate in the country.
3. Per Capita Income
4. High levels of income and better quality of life.
5. (a) 5%
(b) Males – 1.8%, Females – 3.5%
(c) Age group 10-14 years
6. The average income is compared which is calculated as the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.
In World Development Report 2006, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of Rs 4,53,000 per annum and above in 2004, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of Rs 37,000 or less are called low income countries. India comes in the category of low income countries because its per capita income in 2004 was just Rs. 28,000 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.
7. Sustainability of development means that development which is not only for the present times but is also for the future generations. Sustainability is the capacity to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance. Every generation wants to get the maximum benefits from the available resources but such a thing would be quite disastrous because the available resources shall be exhausted within a short time and the future generations will be deprived of such resources. Environmental degradation can be observed in different ways. Deforestation, falling levels of ground water, soil erosion,

water pollution, burning of fossil fuels, the hole in the ozone layer and combustion from automobiles causing extreme air pollution especially in urban areas are some of the examples of environmental degradation.

The issue of sustainability is important for development because

- Development must be in relation with the future.
- If natural resources are not sustained, then development will stagnate after a point of time.
- Exploiting resources unethically will ultimately undo the development that a country has achieved. This is because in the future, those resources will not be available for further progress.

Sustainable Development can be achieved in these ways:

- Scientific and proper use of natural resources.
- Judicious use of resources for better future.
- No increase in pollution or environmental degradation.
- Protection of flora and fauna from human exploitation.
- Resources like water, wind, solar energy, etc., are inexhaustible but we must see that they are not put to wrong use.
- There is no harm in using the land for cultivation but we should see that its fertility is maintained otherwise sooner or later it will turn into a wasteland.

Sustainable development can be achieved by judicious mix use of both renewable and non-renewable resources and without harming the balance of environment keeping in mind the requirement for present and future generations.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

WORKSHEET-106

1. per capita income
2. World Bank; per capita income
3. the educational levels of the people, their health status
4. Kerala; Punjab
5. environmental degradation
6. the nutritional status; food available to the poor people
7. Net Attendance Ratio; age group of 6-10
8. Sustainable development
9. developed
10. developing

WORKSHEET-107

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| A. 1. (F) | 2. (F) | 3. (F) | 4. (T) | 5. (T) |
| B. 1. (e) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) |

WORKSHEET-108

Do yourself.



WORKSHEET-109

Do yourself.

WORKSHEET-110

1. Adult people are guaranteed a minimum of 100 days of employment by the government. If the government fails to provide employment, unemployment allowance will be paid to people.
2. Public sector and Private Sector.
3. Ownership of enterprises is the basis of classification.
4. Primary sector.
5. These goods are known as Intermediate goods.
6. When people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.
7. Primary sector employs most of the people.
8. The Central government undertakes the task of measuring GDP.
9. It is the value of final goods and services produced within a country in a year.
10. Agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry.

WORKSHEET-111

1. More than half of the workers in the country are working in agriculture, producing only a quarter of the GDP. In other words, workers in agricultural sector are underemployed. Each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed. This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Hence, it is also called disguised unemployment.
2. The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential. This could be in a factory, a workshop or at home. For example, using sugar cane as a raw material we make sugar or gur.
3. The tertiary activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce goods but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth.
4. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

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

5. There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibilities of the government. They include providing health, education facilities i.e. providing quality education, particularly elementary education. Government also needs to pay attention to the various aspects of human development such as safe drinking water, housing facilities, food and nutrition for the poor.
6. The problem of underemployment is very high in the agricultural sector. The government can spend some money or banks can provide a loan to construct a well to irrigate the land so that the productivity increases and more people in the household will be usefully employed and will be able to earn reasonably well. This could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector itself reducing the problem of underemployment.
7. The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. The product is produced by a process of manufacturing in a factory, a workshop or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. This sector is also called an industrial sector.

WORKSHEET-112

1. Working in an unorganised sector is not considered secured because unorganised units are not registered by the government and remain outside the control of the government. Many are small and scattered units. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. Jobs here are low paid often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.
2. Public sector is a government owned sector. In private sector the ownership of assets and delivery of services is in private hands. For example, railways is a public sector and Reliance Industries is a private sector. The aim of public sector is not to earn profits but to provide goods and services at reasonable cost. In contrary, the aim of the private sector is to make profits.
3. A few examples include provision of water, electricity and some modes of transport. The government has taken these up because water and power are the basic needs of every individual. If the work of providing electricity and water is left to private enterprises, the latter might exploit this opportunity and sell these at rates which the masses cannot afford. Hence, to ensure that basic amenities like water and power are available for all, the government supplies these at low and affordable rates and ensures its uninterrupted supply to public.
4. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005:
 - (a) 100 days work guarantee in year by the government.
 - (b) If government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances.
 - (c) Types of work given to improve production of land.
5. Three sectors of economic activities are:
 - (a) Primary Sector
 - (b) Secondary Sector
 - (c) Tertiary Sector

- (a) Primary sector. It covers activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. It is called primary sector because it forms the base for all other products. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry so this sector is also called agriculture and related sector. Example: dairy, cultivation, mining of mineral ores, fishing, forestry, etc.
- (b) Secondary sector. It covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activities. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made, therefore, some process of manufacturing is essential. Since this sector gradually became associated with different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector. Example: sugar or gur is manufactured from sugarcane, bread from wheat flour etc.
- (c) Tertiary sector. These are the activities that help in the development of primary and secondary sectors. These activities do not produce goods but they are an aid or support for the production process. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called service sector. Example: Transport, storage, communication, etc.
6. In the last 30 years, tertiary sector has achieved importance. It has emerged as the single largest producing sector in India. This is because in growing economies, certain 'basic services' like good hospitals, schools, banks, insurance companies are required. With the growth of agricultural sector, infrastructural facilities like transport, storage etc. are needed. The richer people want restaurants, shopping malls, tourism etc. in big cities. It has become an essential service. On one hand we have highly educated and skilled workers and on the other illiterate and semi-skilled workers who are poor.
7. Underemployment is a situation, where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. If few people move out, it will not affect the production. It is hidden in contrast to the open unemployment where a person is clearly or visibly without job. It is also called disguised unemployment. Underemployment conditions are more prevalent in primary sector especially in agriculture because there are more people than necessary and even if we move a few people out, production will not be affected. In other words, workers in the agricultural sector are under-employed because either they don't have any other work to do or they don't have money to invest to expand their practising work. This underemployment also happens in the other sectors. For example, there are thousands of casual workers in service sector in the urban areas such as painters, plumbers, repair persons and others doing odd jobs. Many of them don't find work everyday.

WORKSHEET-113

- I. 1. (a) The share of employment has decreased by 11%.
 (b) The primary sector continues to be the largest employer in India. There are not enough jobs created in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The secondary and tertiary sectors share in the production is 75% but they employ lesser number of people.
2. (a) 7.02%.
 (b) (i) A large number of people are there in the unorganised sector of agriculture because it requires a lot of unskilled labour which is easily available. Thus, this fact is taken as an advantage by the landowners who make labourers work under drastic conditions.

- (ii) The unorganised sector is mushrooming because there are no rules and regulations and there is no one to supervise its functioning and hence easy to exploit workers.
- II. 1. (a) Primary sector produces goods by exploiting natural resources. It includes agriculture and related sector.
- (b) In the secondary sector, natural products are changed into other forms through the way of manufacturing. It is also known as Industrial sector.
- (c) The tertiary sector activities are done by themselves, do not produce goods but they support the production process. It is also known as service sector.
2. Unemployment refers to a situation when a person is able and willing to work but does not get an opportunity to work. Disguised unemployment is a situation in which more persons are employed on a job than are optimally required. If a part of the labour force is withdrawn and the total production remains unchanged, this withdrawn labour will be known as disguised unemployed labour.
3. Health and Education are two key areas in which the government has a primary responsibility to improve.
- Illiteracy, infant mortality rates, deaths during child birth, malnutrition among children are to seriously rectified. Other aspects like safe drinking water, housing for the poor and food and nutrition are also necessary.
4. Underemployment can happen in secondary and tertiary sectors as well. For example, thousand of casual workers in the service sector in urban areas search for daily employment and many don't find work everyday. They are employed as painters, plumbers, repair persons and others doing odd jobs.

We see other people of the service sector on the street pushing a cart or selling something where they may spend the whole day but earn very little. They are doing this work because they do not have better opportunities.

WORKSHEET-114

1. There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. The cultivation of cotton takes place within a crop season. For the growth of the cotton plant, we depend mainly, but not entirely, on natural factors like rainfall, sunshine and climate. The product of this activity, cotton is a natural product. Similarly, in the case of an activity like dairy, we are dependent on the biological process of the animals and availability of fodder etc. The product here, milk also is a natural product. Similarly, minerals and ores are also natural products. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. This is because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector.
2. As income levels rise, certain sections of people in cities start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc., especially in big cities.
3. The tertiary sector activities help or support for the production process and in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains or stored in godowns. For example, transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. It also includes essential service providers such as teachers, doctors, washermen, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people who do administrative and accounting works, internet cafe, ATM booths, call centres, software companies etc.

4. The role of the government is crucial. The problem of under employment is very high in the agricultural sector. The government can spend some money or banks can provide a loan to construct a well to irrigate the land so that the productivity increases and more people in the household will be usefully employed and will be able to earn reasonably well. This could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector itself reducing the problem of underemployment.

If the government invests some money in transportation and storage of crops, or makes better rural roads so that mini-trucks reach everywhere, farmers who have access to water, can continue to grow and sell crops, can provide productive employment to not just farmers but also others such as those in services like transport or trade.

If the local bank gives credit to farmers at a reasonable rate of interest, they will be able to buy seeds, fertilisers, agricultural equipments and pump sets to draw water in time and cultivate their land.

5. Underemployment is a situation, where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. If few people move out, it will not affect the production. It is hidden in contrast to the open unemployment where a person is clearly or visibly without job. It is also called disguised unemployment.

Underemployment conditions are more prevalent in primary sector especially in agriculture because there are more people than necessary and even if we move a few people out, production will not be affected. In other words, workers in the agricultural sector are under-employed because either they don't have any other work to do or they don't have money to invest to expand their practising work.

This underemployment also happens in the other sectors. For example, there are thousands of casual workers in service sector in the urban areas such as painters, plumbers, repair persons and others doing odd jobs. Many of them don't find work everyday.

WORKSHEET-115

1. There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. The cultivation of cotton takes place within a crop season. For the growth of the cotton plant, we depend mainly, but not entirely, on natural factors like rainfall, sunshine and climate. The product of this activity, cotton is a natural product. Similarly, in the case of an activity like dairy, we are dependent on the biological process of the animals and availability of fodder etc. The product here, milk also is a natural product. Similarly, minerals and ores are also natural products. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. This is because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector.
2. The tertiary Sector is becoming important:
 - (a) In any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, defence, transport, banks etc. are required.
 - (b) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services like transport, banks etc.
 - (c) The development of agriculture and industry lends to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage.
 - (d) As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like tourism, shopping, private hospitals and private schools etc.

- (e) Over the past decade or so certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology.
3. (i) Workers are paid less wages, there is no job security.
(ii) Working conditions are poor.
(iii) They have to work for long hours.
(iv) Any other relevant point.
(Any three points to be explained)

Chapter Test

1. Industries or manufacturing units.
2. Indian Oil Corporation, State Bank of India, Indian Railways.
3. Police Station, Storage facilities, Fire Brigade
4. Hospitals, Educational institutions, Police stations.
5. Right to Work.
6. For producing final goods and services.
7. Secondary sector.
8. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005:
 - (a) 100 days work guarantee in year by the government.
 - (b) If government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances.
 - (c) Types of work given to improve production of land.
- 9.

Organised sector		Unorganised sector	
(a)	It covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and some formal processes and procedures are followed.	(a)	Many are small and scattered units.
(b)	People have assured work and enjoy security of employment.	(b)	People have no security of employment.
(c)	They are registered by the government.	(c)	It is largely outside the control of the government.
(d)	They have to follow its rules and regulations such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc.	(d)	There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
(e)	They get several other benefits from the employers like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, medical benefits, pensions etc. and facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.	(e)	Jobs here are low paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.

10. More employment in rural areas can be created by:
- (i) Constructing dams, canals or digging wells in villages.
 - (ii) Creating storage facilities and providing transport services.
 - (iii) Agro based industries can be set-up in rural areas or in semi-belts.
 - (iv) Construction of schools.
 - (v) Making provision for education and health service in rural belts can also result in employment.
 - (vi) Promoting rural crafts and rural tourism is also an employment generation proposal.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

WORKSHEET-116

- A. 1. disguised unemployment
2. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA 2005)
3. organised
4. unorganised
5. private
- B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)

WORKSHEET-117

1. Do yourself

