

Marks: 40	FYJC Subject: Economics The Economy of Maharashtra (CHAPTER 4)	Time: 1.5 hrs.
------------------	---	-----------------------

Q.1. Give economic terms: (6 Marks)

1. Investments done by foreign companies in our country.

Ans. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

2. Programme for development of small, medium and micro industries.

Ans. Maharashtra state Industrial cluster Development Programme (MSICDP)

3. Basic requirement for facilitating production and distribution of goods and services for economic development.

Ans. Economic infrastructure

4. Movement that promotes values of self-help, democracy and equality.

Ans. Co-operative movement

5. The corporation that implements Maharashtra Tourism Policy.

Ans. Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC)

6. A cell that provides online consolidated information about the investment process in Maharashtra.

Ans. Maharashtra Industry, Trade and investment Facilitation cell (MAITRI).

Q.2. Find the odd word out: (4 Marks)

1. MTDC, MAITRI, SEZ, MIDC.

Ans. MTDC

2. Primary education, Hospitality, Higher education, Skill based education.

Ans. Hospitality

3. Chemical industry, Textile industry, Entertainment industry, Sugar industry.

Ans. Entertainment industry

4. Communication, Education, Transport, Energy.

Ans. Education

Q.3. Identify and explain the concepts. (Any 2) (4 Marks)

1. To facilitate research in robotic technology, Japan has invested ₹1000 crores in India.

Ans. (A) Identified concept: Foreign Direct Investment.

(B) Explanation of Concept: Foreign Direct investment (FDI) is an investment from / by individual or firm in one country (home country) into a business in another country (host country).

2. Prajakta and her family visited the beaches during her eight-day Diwali vacation.

Ans. (A) Identified concept: Tourism

(B) Explanation of Concept: Tourism comprises the activities of people travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for pleasure or business.

3. Pravin from Latur works as a technician in the films division at Mumbai City.

Ans.(A) Identified concept: Entertainment industry.

(B) Explanation of concept: Entertainment industry is a part of tertiary sector of economy which includes a large number of sub-industries such as television, print media, films, etc. Many employment opportunities are available in entertainment industry.

4. Rani Gond from Chandrapur works as a hostess with the Mumbai-Goa cruise ship.

Ans. (A) Identified concept: Hospitality.

(B) Explanation of concept: The hospitality industry is a broad category of fields within the service sector of economy that includes sub-industries/fields such as airlines, cruiseship, hotels, restaurants, event management, etc. Hospitality industry mainly focuses on customers' satisfaction.

5. Sandeep, a milk producer of the village sells his milk to the milk collection centre where many other milk producers also sell their milk.

Ans. (A) Identified concept: Co-operative dairy society.

(B) Explanation of concept: Co-operative dairy society is a unit that arranges for collection of milk, processing of milk, distributing cattle feed, providing, technical services, providing financial assistance, encouraging co-operation and self respect among its members (milk producers).

Q.4. Distinguish between the following: (Any 2)

(4 Marks)

1. Economic Infrastructure and Social Infrastructure.

Ans.

Economic Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure
(1) Nature	
Economic Infrastructure is a subset of Infrastructure that facilitates production and distribution of goods and service.	Social Infrastructure is a subset of Infrastructure that facilitates the quality of life of a community.
(2) Examples	
Energy, transport, communication, etc. are the examples of economic Infrastructure.	Education, health services, recreational services, etc. are the examples of social infrastructure.

2. Agriculture Sector and Service Sector.

Ans.

Agriculture Sector	Service Sector
(1) Nature	
Agriculture Sector consists of all those activities that facilitate production of crops.	Service Sector consists of all those activities that facilitate well being of people through services.
(2) Examples	
Farming, Fishing, etc. activities are included in primary sector.	Transport, communication, tourism, etc. services are included in service sector.

3. Tourism and Hospitality.

Ans.

Tourism	Hospitality
(1) Meaning	
Tourism comprises the activities of people travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for pleasure or business.	Hospitality comprises the services offered by host to the guest with the aim of friendly reception and quality entertainment of guests.
(2) Concept	
Tourism is a narrower concept.	Hospitality is a broader concept.

4. Education services and Health services.

Ans.

Education services	Health services
(1) Meaning	
Education services comprises establishments such as schools, colleges, universities, etc. that provide instructions and training to the students.	Health services comprises establishments such as primary health centers, hospital, medical colleges, etc. that provide medical facilities, hygiene, nutrition safe drinking water, etc. to community.
(2) Scope	
The Scope of education services is comparatively narrower.	The scope of health services is comparatively broader.

Q.5. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

(4 Marks)

Government of India has launched an ambitious programme of 'Bharatnet' for rural India by keeping in mind today's modern era. More than one lakh rural (Grampanchayat) areas have been connected under Bharatnet high speed broadband scheme. Maharashtra has become the best performing state. East Uttar Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand have also been placed among the best performing states in the first phase of Bharatnet broadband connection scheme.

Questions:

(1) Why did the Government of India launch the Bharatnet project?

Ans. The Government of India launched the Bharatnet project to provide internet facilities to rural regions of India

(2) How many Grampanchayats have received the Internet service?

Ans. More than one lakh Grampanchayats have received the internet service.

(3) Which states have been placed as the best performing states in the first phase of Bharatnet?

Ans. Maharashtra as well as Uttar Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand have been placed as the performing states in the first phase of Bharatnet.

(4) 'Internet has brought the world closer'-Express your views on it.

Ans. Internet has played important role in exchange of information between people all over the world. It has helped in development of business, exchange of thoughts, sharing culture, etc. Thus, internet has brought the world closer.

Q.6. Short notes. (Any 2)

(8 Marks)

1. Features of Economy of Maharashtra.

Ans. 1) Maharashtra is the second largest populated state in the country, the population of the state was 11.24 crores during 2011.

2) Maharashtra is the third largest state in the country in terms of geographical area measuring about 3.08 lac sq. kms.

3) It is the most urbanized state with 45.20% of its population living in towns and cities.

4) According to 2011 census, the sex ratio of Maharashtra was 929 females per 1000 males.

5) The state literacy rate was 82.3% as per 2011 census.

6) According to the Economic Survey of Maharashtra for 2016-17, the State had the highest growth of GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) and State Per Capita Income (SPCI) in comparison with other states.

7) The state economy is characterised by

(i) Abundant natural resources

(ii) Availability of skilled manpower

(iii) Technological advancement

(iv) Developed infrastructure.

8) Maharashtra is the most favoured destination for creativity, skill development, investment and tourism.

2. Problems in Agricultural sector.

Ans. (i) Decrease in the average size of land holdings leads to low farm productivity.

(ii) Increase in the number of small and marginal farmers.

(iii) Excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, leading to soil degradation.

(iv) Agricultural indebtedness.

(v) Poor implementation of land reforms and adverse crop pattern.

(vi) Dry land and inadequate irrigation facilities.

(vii) Lack of capital

(viii) Improper implementation of rural development plans.

(ix) Lack of marketing facilities

(x) Impact of climatic changes

3. Problems in Industrial Sector.

Ans. 1) Delays in government procedure

2) Lack of opportunities for skill development.

3) Lack of updated technology.

4) Lack of infrastructural facilities.

5) Lack of motivation to new entrepreneurs.

6) Lack of development programmes.

7) Regional imbalance

4. Co-operative Movement in Maharashtra.

Ans. Co-operative movement is the greatest contribution given by the state of Maharashtra to the country.

Co-operative Movement is an effective instrument in the economic development of rural areas and improving socio-economic conditions of the under-privileged in Maharashtra. The basic nature of co-operative societies is to encourage the values of self help, democracy, equality and solidarity.

Co-operative movement in Maharashtra was confined mainly to the field of agricultural credit but subsequently extended to other sectors such as:

- Agro processing
- Agro marketing
- Sugar co-operatives
- Fisheries co-operative societies
- Co-operative dairy societies
- textiles
- housing societies
- consumer stores

Secondary and Higher Secondary (Std. IX to XII) Educational Institutions and their Enrolment

Year	Number of Schools	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Teachers (in Lakhs)	Public Teacher Ratio
2016-17	25,737	66.15	2.13	31.1

Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2017-18

- c) **Higher education:** Apart from universalization of primary education, the Government of Maharashtra is taking efforts to expand opportunities in higher education also. Higher education helps in creating technical and skilled human resources which is an important input necessary for overall economic development. There are 22 state universities, out of which 4 universities are for agriculture, one university for health science courses, one university for veterinary science, one for technology and 15 other universities for general courses. In addition to these, there are 21 autonomous universities, one central university, 4 private universities and 5 institutes of national importance in the state.

To meet the challenges of liberalization, privatization and globalization, the state enacted the new Maharashtra Public Universities Act, 2016. Key focus of this Act is to promote academic autonomy and excellence, skill based education through democratic process in higher education.

Maharashtra is also the first state in the country to receive RUSA grant of ₹ 20 crore under Research and Innovation and Quality Improvement for setting up innovation and technology transfer hubs. Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyaan (RUSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by the Government of India in 2013.