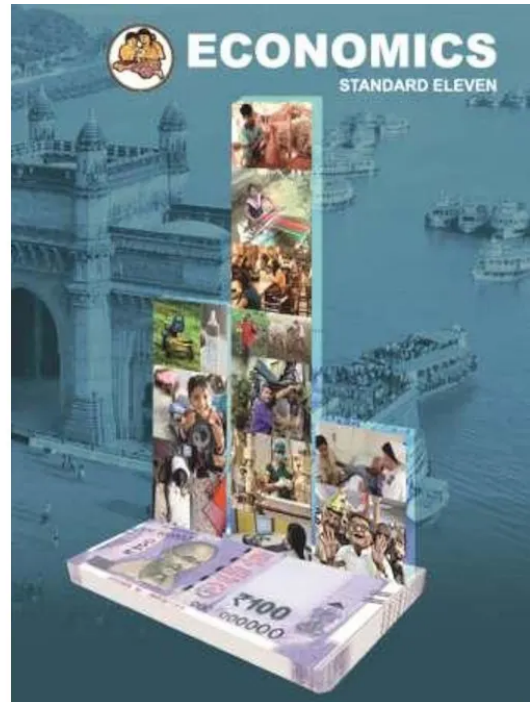


Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 11-Economics: Chapter 4- The Economy of Maharashtra

Class 11 - Chapter 4 The Economy of Maharashtra



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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 11-Economics: Chapter 4- The Economy of Maharashtra

Class 11: Economics Chapter 4 solutions. Complete Class 11 Economics Chapter 4 Notes.

1. Give economic terms:

Question 1.

Investments did by foreign companies in our country.

Answer:

Liberalisation

Question 2.

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

Answer:

MSICDP

Question 3.

The basic requirement for facilitating the production and distribution of goods and services for economic development.

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Answer:

Social infrastructure

Question 4.

A movement that promotes values of self-help democracy and equality.

Answer:

Co-operative movement

2. Find the odd word out:

Question 1.

Agricultural Indebtedness, dry farming, lack of capital, engineering

Answer:

Engineering

Question 2.

Tourism, Banking, Automobile Production, Insurance

Answer:

Automobile Production

Question 3.

Pune, Hyderabad, Nasik, Nagpur

Answer:

Hyderabad

Question 4.

MTDC, MAITRI, SEZ, MIDC

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Answer:

MTDC

Question 5.

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

Answer:

Hospitality

3. Identify and explain the concepts from the given illustrations:

Question 1.

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

Answer:

Liberalisation – Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Due to the Liberalisation Act of 1991, foreign direct investment became easy in the Indian Industrial Sector. This led Japan to invest ₹ 1000 crores in India.

The FDI inflow in Maharashtra till September 2017 was ₹ 6,11,760 crores.

Question 2.

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

Answer:

Tourism.

It is a business of providing and arranging holidays and the tourism department focuses to attract more and more tourists to Maharashtra to earn revenue for the state. To promote tourism, the government formulated Maharashtra Tourism Policy, 2016.

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Question 3.

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

Answer:

Entertainment Industry.

The Entertainment Sector of Maharashtra generates employment opportunities for a large number of people. Thus, Pravin came to Mumbai and worked as a technician in the film division.

Question 4.

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

Answer:

Hospitality.

It means friendly and generous receptions and entertainment of guests, visitors, or strangers. Hospitality is a broader industry than other industries and has grown rapidly in Maharashtra due to the development of the tourism business in Maharashtra.

4. Distinguish between:**Question 1.**

Economic Infrastructure and Social Infrastructure.

Answer:

Economic Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure
(i) Economic Infrastructure is the basic facilities of production and distribution of	(i) Social infrastructure is the basic facilities to

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goods and services for economic development.

(ii) It includes telecommunication, electricity, transportation, energy, etc.

improve the quality of human life.

(ii) It includes health, education, and housing.

Question 2.

The agriculture sector and Service sector.

Answer:

Agricultural Sector

(i) Agricultural sector is known as the primary sector. It includes the production of raw materials and basic foods.

(ii) E.g. farming, fishing, hunting, mining, etc.

Service Sector

(i) The service sector is known as the tertiary sector. They mainly provide services to the general population and to the business.

(ii) E.g. restaurants, tourism, banking, insurance, etc.

Question 3.

Tourism and Hospitality.

Answer:

Tourism

(i) Tourism refers to the business of providing and arranging holidays and services to the people who are visiting a place.

Hospitality

(i) Hospitality refers to the relationship between a guest and host, wherein the host receives the guest with goodwill.

(ii) It includes activities such as sightseeing and camping.

(ii) It includes reception, entertainment of guests, visitors, etc.

Question 4.

Education and Health Services.

Answer:

Education

(i) Education is about teaching, learning skills, and knowledge. It also means helping people to learn and think about what they learn.

(ii) Education refers to a profession where people are educated for their personal development.

Health Services

(i) Health services refer to medical professionals, organizations, and ancillary health care workers who provide medical care to those in need.

(ii) Health refers to mental health, physical health, etc.

5. Answer the following:

Question 1.

Explain the role of Co-operative movement in Maharashtra.

Answer:

Following is the role of the Co-operative movement in Maharashtra:

- Co-operative movements have been vastly successful in the overall improvement of the quality of life in rural areas.
- The co-operative movement has improved the lives of the people and has made a significant contribution to the economy of Maharashtra.

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- Due to cooperative movement, Maharashtra is considered as the land of opportunities, as it is one of the most developed states, not only economical but also in terms of infrastructure.
- There are some other roles of co-operative movements such as agro-processing industry, agro-marketing, sugar co-operatives, fisheries Co-operative societies, Co-operative dairy societies, textiles, housing societies, etc.

Question 2.

Explain in detail the measures taken by the government for the agricultural development of Maharashtra.

Answer:

Following are the measures are taken by the government for the agriculture development of Maharashtra:

- Availability and distribution of quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, water sources by dams, well, turbines, etc.
- Establishment of Centre of Excellence to transfer technologies, creating awareness about agricultural information.
- Use of renewable energy in agriculture and allied activities.
- Creation of water resources for round the year cultivation.
- The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana(PMKSY) is another scheme to expand the cultivated areas with assured irrigation and reduce wastage of water.
- National Agriculture Market (NAM) has been introduced to promote reform of the agricultural marketing sector.

Question 3.

Explain the major problems in the industrial sector of Maharashtra.

Answer:

Major problems in the industrial sector are as follows:

- On the government level, the decision-making system is so poor that it results in huge cost escalation, increasing interest burden, and higher burden on consumers.

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- India's population is very high but there is a shortage of trained, well-educated, energetic, and experienced people.
- The technology used in industries is outdated and it affects production.
- Lack of infrastructures like transportation, communication, sewage, water, and electric system available at a high cost, results in an increase in production cost.
- Due to a lack of motivation for new entrepreneurs, self-motivation will help to achieve the entrepreneurial goals.
- Regional imbalances exist in all sectors of the economy. Especially, it is found more in the industrial sector.

Question 4.

Explain the measures taken to develop social infrastructure in Maharashtra.

Answer:

Measures taken to develop social infrastructure in Maharashtra are as follows:

(i) Education:

- Right to Education (RTE) to children in the age group of 6-14 years.
- Free and compulsory education under the program Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was launched in 2009 to improve access and quality secondary education.
- Efforts are taken to expand opportunities in higher education.
- Other measures like inclusive education, girl's education, adult literacy, and tribal education were also taken by the government.

(ii) Health Services:

Various programmes like National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission – (NUHM) were undertaken to strengthen the health system in rural and urban areas created 3 tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services.

(iii) Tourism:

- Formulated Maharashtra Tourism Policy, 2016.

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- Organises different events like the Ellora festival, Elephanta festival, etc.
- Launched the scheme of 'Mahabhraman'.

(iv) Hospitality:

Provides services through, Airlines, Mumbai-Goa cruise ships, fancier trains (Deccan Odyssey), restaurants, etc.

(v) Entertainment:

Generated employment opportunities by producing a large number of films.

6. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

The 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's 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 the Bharatnet broadband connection scheme.

Question 1.

Why did the Government of India launch the Bharatnet project?

Answer:

The Government of India launched the ambitious programme of Bharatnet especially for rural India to get connected under Bharatnet's high-speed broadband scheme.

Question 2.

How many Gram panchayats have received Internet services?

Answer:

More than one lakh Gram panchayats have received internet services.

Question 3.

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

Answer:

Maharashtra, East Uttar Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Rajasthan, and Jharkhand have been placed as the best-performing state in the first phase of Bharatnet.

Question 4.

‘Internet has brought the world closer’ – Express your views on it.

Answer:

Yes, Communication has become very simple through e-mails. People can get connected online through the internet which can see each other living in another corner of the world. Through the internet, we can get each and every piece of information required for studies, research, business, etc. Messaging apps are the fastest way of communication that can be connected through the internet which also saves cost.

Find out: (Textbook Page No. 26)

Names of any five enterprises from each category producing the following goods in Maharashtra: chemicals, food processing, textiles, automobiles, I.T., and pharmaceuticals.

Answer:

Companies or Enterprises producing the following goods in Maharashtra:

Chemical	Food Processing	Textiles	Automobiles	I.T.	Pharmaceuticals
1. Core Chemical Mumbai Pvt. Ltd. (Mumbai)	1. Malpani Food Industries (Pune)	1. Tuni Textile Mills Ltd. Mumbai	1. Force Motors (Pune)	1. Computer World (Pune)	1. Aarey Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. (Boisar)

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2. Dai Ichi Karkaria Ltd. (Mumbai)	2. Protein Food Industries (Hadapsa r, Pune)	2. Bafna Textile Mumbai)	2. Maruti Udyog Ltd. Mumbai)	2. Wizertech Informatic s Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai)	2. Aditya Air Products Pvt. Ltd. (Nagpur)
3. Molychem (Mumbai)	3. Vista Processed Foods Pvt. Ltd. (Navi Mumbai)	3. Baba Weaving Mills (Solapur)	3. Volvo India Pvt. Ltd Mumbai)	3. Marvell India Pvt. Ltd. (Pune)	3. Allwin Medical Pvt. Ltd. (Raigad)
4. Hindustan Organic Chemical (Rasayani)	4. Forstal Frozen Foods Pvt Ltd. (Navi Mumbai)	4. Aruna Fabrics (Kolhapur)	4. DSK Toyota DSK Motors Ltd. (Pune)	4. Ideal Computer and Softwares (Mumbai)	4. Ambica Diagnostics (Aurangabad)
5. Sanika Chemicals Pvt Ltd (Mahad)	5. Tastel Fine Food Pvt Ltd. (Mumbai)	5. Navjeevan Mills Pvt Ltd. Mumbai)	5. Arihant Auto Industries (Nashik)	5. Lotus Info System (Mumbai)	5. Cellulose Pharma Chem (Nashik)

[Source: Internet]

Try this: (Textbook Page No. 27)

Classify the services into services for business and services for final consumers.

[Fintech, IT/ITES, Startups, Cloud Computing, Electric Vehicles, Defence, Tourism and Private Universities]

Answer:

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Services for
Business

Services for Final
Consumers

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Fintech | (a) Electric Vehicles |
| 2. IT/ITES | (b) Defence |
| 3. Startups | (c) Tourism |
| 4. Cloud
Computing | (d) Private Universities |
| 5. Defence | |

Think about it: (Textbook Page No. 25)

What will happen if the farmers sell their farm produce without the middlemen?

Answer:

- Middleman charge commission and make a profit by taking goods from farmers and selling them to the general public.
- If the middleman is removed then farmers will get more price for their produce as well as consumers will also get products at a lesser price.
- Sometimes middlemen create an artificial shortage of products which increases the price, thus this artificial shortage can be cut down by abolishing middlemen.
- Farmer can get right to fix price for their own product after adding sufficient profit margin which will help them to grow in future.

Find out: (Textbook Page No. 28)

Symbols of the following:

- (i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- (ii) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

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(iii) Adult Literacy Mission (ALM)

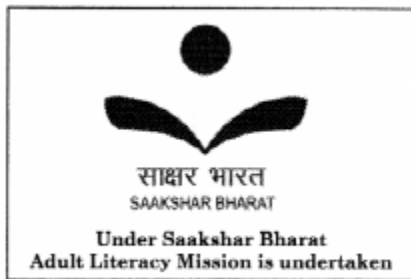
Answer:



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



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Class 11 Economics

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- Chapter 2- Money
- Chapter 3- Partition Values
- Chapter 4- The Economy of Maharashtra
- Chapter 5- Rural Development in India
- Chapter 6- Population in India
- Chapter 7- Unemployment in India
- Chapter 8- Poverty in India
- Chapter 9- Economic Policy of India Since 1991
- Chapter 10- Economic Planning in India

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About About Maharashtra State Board (MSBSHSE)

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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