

Chapter-2
The sectors of
Indian
economy

Sub-Topic Name- Introduction, Sectors of Indian economy

Level-1

1 Mark

Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. What are the groups of classification of an economy called?
 - A. Sectors
 - B. Centers
 - C. Types
 - D. Categories

2. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources it is called.....?
 - A. Tertiary sector
 - B. Primary sector
 - C. Service sector
 - D. Public sector

3. Which activities come under the agriculture and related sectors?
 - A. Dairy
 - B. Mineral excavation
 - C. using cotton fiber from the plant
 - D. selling agricultural products in the market

4. What is the secondary sector?
 - A. production of a good by exploiting natural resources
 - B. activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
 - C. Activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process.
 - D. Mineral excavation

5. Using sugarcane as raw material, we make sugar or gur, under what sector does this activity come?

- A. Primary
- B. Private
- C. Industrial
- D. Tertiary

6. Those activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process, are called.....?

- A. Primary
- B. Private
- C. Industrial
- D. Tertiary

7. Name one functioning activity of the Tertiary sector?

- A. goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops
- B. this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries
- C. activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
- D. produce a good by exploiting natural resources

8. Which sector is also called the service sector?

- A. Primary
- B. Public
- C. Industrial
- D. Tertiary

9. . Which one is a primary occupation?

- A. Tailor
- B. Basket weaver
- C. Flower cultivator
- D. Milk vendor

10. The primary sector is also called.....?

- A. Service sector
- B. Agriculture and related sector
- C. Pre- industry sector
- D. Unorganized sector

11. The secondary sector is also called.....?

- A. Organized sector
- B. Service sector
- C. Industrial sector
- D. Public sector

12. Classify the economy on the basis of the nature of the activity. (2015)

13. Name the sector of economy that mostly produces base material for development of other sectors.

14. Give two examples of tertiary sector.

15. State any two activities which. Classify the economy on the basis of the nature of the activity. (2015)

16. What do you mean by Tertiary sector?

17. Identify the natural product from the list of items given below:

- (a) Textile
- (b) Wheat flour
- (c) Cotton
- (d) Tomato sauce

18. Tertiary sector is also called

19. Communication and banking come underSector.

20. Cotton cultivation falls underSector.

21. Which of the following activities does not belong to the primary sector?

- (a) Fishing
- (b) Banking
- (c) Mining
- (d) Forestry

22. Agriculture, dairy farming is activities belonging to which of the following sectors?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Scientific technology

23. Which one of the following economic activities is not in the tertiary sector?

- (a) Banking
- (b) Bee keeping
- (c) Teaching

(d) Working in a call centre

24. The service sector includes activities such as

- (a) agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry
- (b) making sugar, gur and bricks
- (c) transport, communication and banking
- (d) none of these

25. Which of the following types of activities are covered in the secondary sector?

- (a) It generates services rather than goods.
- (b) Natural products are changed through manufacturing.
- (c) Goods are produced by exploiting natural resources.
- (d) It includes agriculture, forestry and dairy.

26. Information and communication technology is associated with

- (a) primary sector
- (b) secondary sector
- (c) tertiary sector
- (d) none of the above

27. Manufacturing sector is associated with

- (a) primary sector
- (b) secondary sector
- (c) tertiary sector
- (d) private sector

28. Who carries economic activities?

- (a) Individuals
- (b) firms
- (c) government
- (d) all the above

29. **Name one functioning activity of the Tertiary sector?**

30. Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process is an activity of which sector?
(2013)

Level-2

3 Marks

Questions

Medium

31. With the example of sugarcane, explain the interdependence of all the three sectors of the economy. (2012)
32. Classify the economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities. Mention the main feature of each. (2014)
33. Describe the importance of Primary sector in the Indian economy.
34. Explain the importance of the service sector. (2013)
35. Define tertiary sector. Describe about the different kinds of people employed in this sector in India. (2014)
36. Explain the three sectors of economic activities with the help of examples.
38. Differentiate between primary sector and secondary sector.
39. Differentiate between secondary and tertiary sector.
40. Differentiate between primary and tertiary sector. . Classify the economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities. Mention the main feature of each. (2014)
- . Classify the economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities. Mention the main feature of each. (2014)



Level-4 **5 Marks**
Questions

HOTS Questions *Changing your Tomorrow*

41. Describe the importance of Primary sector in the Indian economy.
42. Explain the three sectors of economic activities with the help of examples.
43. Explain the three sectors of economic activities with the help of examples.
44. How does service sector help in the development of primary and secondary sectors? Explain with examples.

Sub-Topic Name- Comparing the three sectors and how do we count the various goods and services

Level-1 **1 Mark**
Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

45. The money value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called:
- (a) Gross domestic product
 - (b) Net domestic product
 - (c) National product
 - (d) Production of secondary sector
46. What is meant by GDP?
- (a) Gross Dairy Product
 - (b) Gross Domestic Product
 - (c) Great Development Project
 - (d) Great Domestic Product

47. GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year.
(A) All goods and services
(B) All final goods and services
(C) All intermediate goods and services
(D) All intermediate and final goods and services
48. Which of the following sector is the largest contributor to the economy?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Information technology
49. What type of goods and services are included for calculation of GDP in India?
50. Give brief idea about GDP.
51. Write one limitation of calculating GDP of a nation.
52. Name one source from which we can get data for employment and unemployment in India.

Level-2**3Marks****Questions****Medium**

53. What is meant by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country?
54. How do we count various goods and services? What precaution should be taken while counting goods and services?
55. How are the three sectors of economy interdependence?
56. Describe any three points of importance of the primary sector in the Indian economy.

Level-4**5 Marks Question****HOTS Questions**

57. How do we count various goods and services for calculating Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country? Explain with example. (Delhi 2009)
58. How do we come to know the total production of the three sectors? What are the problems associated with it? How can these problems be overcome?
59. Explain the interdependence of all three sectors giving examples from transportation system.
60. How does service sector help in the development of primary and secondary sector? Explain with examples.

Sub-Topic Name- Historical change in sector, Eco-Primary, secondary and tertiary sectors

in India and raising importance of the tertiary sector in production.

Level-1

1 Mark

Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

61. Name one type of classification of the economy?

- A. Urban
- B. Rural
- C. Public/private
- D. state/national

62. What are the groups of classification of an economy called?

- A. Sectors
- B. Centers
- C. Types
- D. Categories

63.gradually became the most important in total production and employment?

- A. Secondary sector
- B. Tertiary sector
- C. Public sector
- D. Primary sector

64. Give an example of an intermediate good?

- A. Woven basket
- B. Chair production from wood
- C. Wheat flour
- D. Biscuits

65. It has been noted from the histories of many, now developed, countries that at initial stages of development, sector was the most important sector of economic activity.

- A. Public
- B. Tertiary
- C. Secondary
- D. Primary

66. As the methods of farming changed and the agriculture sector began to prosper, most of the goods produced were From the primary sector and most people were also employed in this

sector?

- A. Synthetic products
- B. Involved machines
- C. Natural products
- D. Mixed products

67. Why did the Secondary sector later become the most important sector?

- A. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates
- B. Employment increased
- C. Agriculture declined
- D. A & B

68. In developed countries, the sector has become the most important in terms of total production.

- A. Primary
- B. Industrial
- C. Service
- D. Public

69. Which sector has grown the most over forty years?

- A. Primary
- B. Tertiary
- C. Secondary
- D. Equal production

70. Which of these can be considered as basic services?

- A. Growing of wheat
- B. Transport
- C. Storage
- D. Police station

71. When income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like.....

- A. More food
- B. Hospitals
- C. Defense
- D. Tourism

72. Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as have become important and

essential?

- A. private hospitals
- B. professional training
- C. information and communication technology
- D. Insurance

73. Name the sector which continued to be the largest employer even in the year 2000. (2014)

74. What was the most important sector of economic activities at the earliest stages of development?

75. Which sector has contributed the most to the employment?

Level-2
Questions

3Marks

Medium

76. Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Who are these?

77. Does tertiary sector include only the services that help in the production of goods?

78. Highlight any three factors responsible for the growth of service sector in the Indian economy.

79. Why does the primary sector in India continue to be the largest employer in 1972-73 as well as in 2011-12?

80. Describe the role of the state in providing basic services in developing countries.

81. On the basis of table given below, answer the following question:

Share of primary sector in GDP and Employment
1973 2003.

	1973	2003
Share in GDP	11,000 (45%)	50,000(22%)
Share in employment	72%	61%

A. What changes do you observe in the primary sector in the field of employment?

B. What are the reasons for these changes? Explain.

82. **Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India? Explain.(Ant three point)**

Level-4

5 Marks

HOTS Questions

83. What does the history of developed countries indicate about the shifts that have taken place between the sectors?

84. Name the sector that is the largest employer in India. Why does this sector produce only a quarter of the GDP?

85. Give five reasons for the rising importance of the tertiary sector in production.

86. Compare and contrast the changes in India with the pattern that was observed for developed countries. What kinds of changes between sectors were desired but did not happen in India?

Sub-Topic Name- Unemployment, features of MNREGA, Division of sectors as organized and unorganized, How to protect the workers in unorganized sector.

Level-1

1 Mark

Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

87. Underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. It is also called

- A. Hidden employment
- B. Disguised unemployment.
- C. Unstable employment
- D. Less employment

88. What are the groups of classification of an economy called?

- A. Sectors
- B. Centers
- C. Types
- D. Categories

89. Where are the employment and non-employment figures taken from to study the data?

- A. Real-Time Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy.
- B. National Statistical Office (NSO)
- C. NITI Aayog
- D. Statistics information Bureau

90. Life insurance is an activity of the

- (a) primary sector
- (b) secondary sector
- (c) service sector
- (d) none of the above

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91. NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005) has guaranteed days of employment in a year in many districts of India. What is the correct number of days?

- (a) 200 days
- (b) 100 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 60 days

92. Which of the following examples does not fall under unorganized sector?

- (a) A farmer irrigating his field.
- (b) A daily wage laborer working for a contractor.
- (c) A doctor in a hospital treating a patient.
- (d) A handloom weaver working on a loom in her house.

93. In which sector activities are not guided by profit motive?

- (a) organized sector
- (b) public sector
- (c) private sector
- (d) unorganized sector

Level-2

3Marks

Questions

Medium

94. Why NREGA also called the Right to work? Explain the objectives of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005. (2015, 2014, 2013)

95. What is the meaning of under employment? In which economic sector is under employment conditions more prevalent? Why?

96. What do you understand by the term under employment?

97. Why is underemployment seen as a major problem in India? Explain.

98. Why is working in an unorganized sector not considered secure?

99. Do you think underemployment can happen only in agriculture sector? Explain.

100. Explain the role of implementing the NERGA 2005.

101. Name the different types of unemployment found in India.

102. What is the importance of employment?

103. Workers in the unorganized sector work hard, but earn very little. Give reasons.

104. What problems they face there? Think why they are forced to work in this sector.

105. Workers in the unorganized sector also face social discrimination. Do you agree?

Give reasons.

106. Why is it necessary to give protection and support to unorganized sector workers?

Explain.

107. Explain the objective of implementing the NREGA 2005.

108. Explain any three adverse effects of unemployment.

109. Who are the people that work in an unorganized sector? Mention any two social values which you have learnt from the working conditions of organized sector.

110. What are the differences in the employment conditions between organized and unorganized sectors of the economy? (Any three point).

Level-4

5 Marks

HOTS Questions

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

112. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sectors.

113. Explain the objectives of NREGA 2005.

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

115. Write down the five features of organized sector.

116. Explain any five features of unorganized sector.

117. Explain three causes of unemployment in India and suggest any two measures to reduce unemployment in India.

118. How can workers in the unorganized sector be protected? Explain giving examples of rural and urban areas.

119. How can employment be increased in both rural and urban areas? Explain. (2017 OD)

Sub-Topic-Sectors in terms of ownership and the activities which the government should support.

Level-1

1 Mark

Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

120. Classify the economy on the basis of ownership of enterprises. (2012)

121. Name the sector in which the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. (2013)

122. How does public sector help in the development of a country?

123. Define public sector.

124. Define private sector

125. The sector in which the productive units are owned, maintained and managed by government

(A) Organized sector

(B) Primary sector

(C) Public sector

(D) Industrial sector

126. The sector in which the productive units are owned, maintained and managed by individual or group of individual

(A) Unorganized sector

(B) Secondary sector

(C) Public sector

(D) Private sector

Level-2

3Marks

Questions

Medium

127. Differentiate between public sector and private sector.

128. How far is it correct to say that several services which cannot be provided by private sector can be provided by the public sector? Explain.

Level-4

5 Marks

HOTS Questions

129. Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.

130. Differentiate between public sector and private sector.

131. Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain why government has taken them up.

132. Describe certain activities of public interest on which the government has to focus on priority basis. (Board Questions)

