

## Chapter- 2

**THE SECTOR OF INDIAN ECONOMY****WORKSHEET**

Sub Topic: Introduction, Sectors of Indian economy

1. What are the groups of classification of an economy called? (1)

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

2. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources it is called.....? (1)

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

3. Which activities come under the agriculture and related sectors? (1)

- 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? (1)

- 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? (1)

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

6. Describe the importance of Primary sector in the Indian economy. (3)
7. Differentiate between primary sector and secondary sector. (3)
8. How does service sector help in the development of primary and secondary sectors? Explain with examples. (5)

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

9. What is meant by GDP? (1)
  - (a) Gross Dairy Product
  - (b) Gross Domestic Product
  - (c) Great Development Project
  - (d) Great Domestic Product
10. Write one limitation of calculating GDP of a nation. (1)
11. Which of the following sector is the largest contributor to the economy? (1)
  - (A) Primary
  - (B) Secondary
  - (C) Tertiary
  - (D) Information technology
12. How are the three sectors of economy interdependence? (3)
13. How do we count various goods and services for calculating Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country? Explain with example. (Delhi 2009) (5)

**Sub-Topic Name-** Historical change in sector, Eco-Primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in India and raising importance of the tertiary sector in production.

14. 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?(1)
15. Why did the Secondary sector later become the most important sector? (1)
  - 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
16. Which of these can be considered as basic services? (1)
  - A. Growing of wheat
  - B. Transport
  - C. Storage
  - D. Police station

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

like..... (1)

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

18. Highlight any three factors responsible for the growth of service sector in the Indian economy. (3)

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

**19. What are the groups of classification of an economy called?**

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**20. 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

21. What is the meaning of under employment? In which economic sector is under employment conditions more prevalent? Why? (3)

22. Explain any five features of unorganized sector. (5)

23. Write down the five features of organized sector. (5)

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

24. Classify the economy on the basis of ownership of enterprises. (2012) (1)

25. How does public sector help in the development of a country? (1)

26. Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain why government has taken them up. (5)

27. Differentiate between public sector and private sector.





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