

Sectors of Indian Economy

Question 1.

Which among the following was the largest employer in the year 2003:

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Primary sector

The primary sector.

Question 2.

More than half of the workers in the country are working in which of the primary sectors:

- (a) Fishing
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Basket making
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Agriculture

Mainly in agriculture.

Question 3.

Workers in agricultural sector are:

- (a) Over employed
- (b) Less employed
- (c) More employed
- (d) Under employed

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Under employed

Since labour is vast, workers in agricultural sector are under-employed.

Question 4.

What is hidden under employment called:

- (a) Hidden employment
- (b) Open employment
- (c) Disguised employment
- (d) Visible employment

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Disguised employment

It is called disguised employment.

Question 5.

The full form of NREGA is:

- (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- (b) National Rural Employed Goods Act

- (c) Natural Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
It is National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Question 6.

Under NREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of work have been guaranteed:

- (a) 200 days employment in a year by the government
- (b) 150 days employment in a year by the government
- (c) 100 days employment in a year by the government
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 100 days employment in a year by the government
100 days employment in a year is guaranteed by the government.

Question 7.

The sector which is characterised by small and scattered units largely outside the control of the government is called:

- (a) Organised sector
- (b) Fixed sector
- (c) Temporary sector
- (d) Unorganised sector

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Unorganised sector
It is called unorganised sector.

Question 8.

The sector which includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work is referred to as:

- (a) Service sector
- (b) Organised sector
- (c) Unorganised sector
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Unorganised sector
It is the unorganised sector.

Question 9.

Since the 1990's, it is common to see a large number of workers losing their jobs in the:

- (a) Service sector
- (b) Organised sector
- (c) Unorganised sector
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Organised sector
In the organised sector.

Question 10.

Protection and support to the unorganised sector workers is necessary for both:

- (a) Rural and urban areas
- (b) Economic and political development
- (c) Social and political development
- (d) Economic and social development

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Economic and social development

It is beneficial for both economic and social development.

Question 11.

The sector in which the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services is called:

- (a) Public sector
- (b) Private sector
- (c) Mixed sector
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Public sector

It is called public sector.

Question 12.

The sector in which the ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of individuals is called:

- (a) Private sector
- (b) Public sector
- (c) Secondary sector
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Private sector

It is called private sector.

Question 13.

Railways, and Post office, are examples of:

- (a) Public sector
- (b) Private sector
- (c) Mixed sector
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Public sector

They are government owned and thus are examples of public sector.

Question 14.

Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Reliance Industries Limited are examples of:

- (a) Public sector
- (b) Private sector
- (c) Mixed sector
- (d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Private sector

They are owned by individuals and thus are examples of private sector undertaking.

Question 15.

The purpose of the public sector is:

- (a) To earn profits
- (b) Not just to earn profits
- (c) To run the government
- (d) To provide employment

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Not just to earn profits

The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profit.

Question 16.

Growth of cotton plant mainly depends on natural factors such as:

- (a) Rainfall
- (b) Sunshine
- (c) Climate
- (d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) All the above

All the above factors are necessary for the growth of cotton.

Question 17.

Good produced by exploiting natural resources belong which of the following sectors:

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Primary

It is a primary activity.

Question 18.

Which of the following sector forms the base for all the other products that we subsequently make:

- (a) Secondary
- (b) Tertiary
- (c) Primary
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Primary

The primary sector forms the base for all the other sectors.

Question 19.

Primary sector is also called as:

- (a) First sector

- (b) Starting sector
- (c) Agriculture related sector
- (d) Natural sector

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Agriculture related sector
Primary sector is also called agriculture related sector.

Question 20.

The sector which covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing is called:

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Secondary sector
Secondary sector converts natural products into forms through ways of manufacturing.

Question 21.

When we use sugarcane as a raw material, we make:

- (a) Sugar or gur
- (b) Sweets
- (c) Sharbat
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Sugar or gur
From sugarcane we make sugar or gur.

Question 22.

Secondary sector is also called:

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Tertiary sector
- (c) Industrial sector
- (d) Factory sector

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Industrial sector
Since industry is part a secondary sector it is called industrial sector.

Question 23.

The sector which includes activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors is:

- (a) Industrial sector
- (b) Factory sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector includes activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.

Question 24.

Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are examples of:

- (a) Secondary sector
- (b) Primary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Tertiary sector

All are examples of tertiary sector.

Question 25.

Tertiary sector is also called:

- (a) Service sector
- (b) Industrial sector
- (c) Factory sector
- (d) Working sector

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Service sector

Tertiary sector is also called service sector.

Question 26.

The value of final goods already includes the value of all:

- (a) Cost and production
- (b) Goods and services
- (c) The intermediate goods that are used
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) The intermediate goods that are used

The value of the final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final good.

Question 27.

The sum of production in the three sectors gives:

- (a) Gross Production Ratio
- (b) Gross Domestic Good
- (c) Gross Domestic Ratio
- (d) Gross Domestic Product

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product is the sum of production in the three sectors.

Question 28.

The task of measuring GDP in India is undertaken by:

- (a) Parliament

- (b) State government ministry
- (c) Central government ministry
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Central government ministry
The Central government undertakes the task of measuring GDP.

Question 29.

The sector most important in developed countries is:

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Tertiary sector
Tertiary sector is most important in developed countries.

Question 30.

Production in the period 1973-2003 has increased the most in:

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Tertiary sector
It has increased in the tertiary sector.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. For the growth of cotton plant, we depend mainly, but not entirely, on natural factors like rainfall, sunshine and climate.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. In an activity like dairy, we are not dependent on the biological process of the animals and availability of fodder

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

5. In secondary sector, the product is produced by nature and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. The secondary sector is also called industrial sector.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. The sector which undertakes activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors is called tertiary sector.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. Transport, storage, banking, communication, etc. are examples of secondary sector.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

9. Tertiary sector is also called service sector.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. All the three sectors have a large number of people working in them to produce the goods and services.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

11. The value of final goods and services produced in secondary sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

12. The sum of the primary sector and secondary sector gives the Gross Domestic Product.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False



13. The GDP shows how big the economy of a country is.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

14. In India, the task of measuring GDP is undertaken by the Central government ministry.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

15. In past times most of the people were employed in the secondary sector.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

16. In the past 100 years, there has been a shift from primary to secondary sector in developed countries.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

17. Now-a-days most of the working people are employed in the service sector.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

18. Over the thirty years between 1973 and 2003, the production in the tertiary sector has increased the most.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

19. In 2003, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the secondary sector.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

20. Secondary sector in India employs many different kinds of people.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. A remarkable fact about India is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has also taken place in employment.

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: False

22. More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

23. Workers in agricultural sector are less employed.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

24. Hidden employment is also called disguised unemployment.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. Under employment does not occur in other sectors.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

26. According to the Planning commission, tourism sector has increased a lot.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

27. The central government in India recently made a law implementing the Right to Work in 200 districts of India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

28. Under NREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of work have been guaranteed 200 days of employment in a year by the government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

29. The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

30. Jobs in organised sector are low-paid and often not regular.



▼ Answer

Answer: False

Match the following

1.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. The purpose of the public sector is	(a) whole range	(A) earn money
2. Modern day governments spend on a	(b) privately	(B) sector
3. TISCO and RIL are	(c) in the public	(C) earn profits
4. Railways and Post Office are	(d) by the motive to	(D) owned to
5. Activities in the private sector are guided	e) not just to	(E) of activities

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. The purpose of the public sector is	(e) not just to	(A) earn money
2. Modern day governments spend on a	(a) whole range	(E) of activities
3. TISCO and RIL are	(b) privately	(D) owned to
4. Railways and Post Office are	(c) in the public	(B) sector
5. Activities in the private sector are guided	(d) by the motive to	(C) earn profits

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Organised sector	(a) sectors owned by the government
2. Unorganised sector	(b) sectors owned by individuals
3. Public sectors	(c) service sector
4. Private sectors irregular	(d) places of work where the term of employment are
5. Tertiary sector regular	(e) places of work where the terms of employment are

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Organised sector	(e) places of work where the terms of employment are
2. Unorganised sector	(d) places of work where the term of employment are
3. Public sectors	(a) sectors owned by the government

4. Private sectors irregular	(b) sectors owned by individuals
5. Tertiary sector regular	(c) service sector

Fill in the blanks

1. Agriculture, dairy, fishing, etc. are included in the and related sector.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: agriculture

2. In secondary sector, the is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: product

3. sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: service

4. In an economy there should be one or more sectors which are dominant in terms of total production and

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: employment

5. It makes sense only to include goods and services.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: final

6. goods are used up in producing final goods and services.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: intermediate

7. The shows how big the economy of a country is.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: GDP

8. In the initial stages of development, sector was the most important sector of economic activity.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: primary

9. As time passed, sector became the most important in total production and employment.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: secondary

10. In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from secondary to sector in developed countries.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: tertiary

11. Workers in agricultural sector are

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: under-employed

12. can also happen in other sectors.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: under-employment

13. sector covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: organised

14. The sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Unorganised

15. in unorganised sector is not secure.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Employment
