



Multiple Choice Questions

1. **GDP is the total value of:**
(a) All final goods and services (b) All final goods
(c) All intermediate goods and final services (d) All goods and services
2. **Which of the following activity is of the secondary sector?**
(a) Providing loans to the farmer
(b) Cultivating cotton
(c) Manufacturing clothes
(d) Providing a storage facility for the cultivated cotton
3. **MGNREGA 2005 is referred to as:**
(a) Equality of work (b) Right to equality
(c) Right to Work (d) Freedom to Work
4. **Which one of the following organization is providing data regarding employment in India?**
(a) National Informatics Centre (b) Public Service Commission
(c) Niti Ayog (d) National Statistical Office
5. **Which of the following sector is currently the largest employer in India?**
(a) Primary sector (b) Tertiary sector
(c) Banking (d) Secondary sector
6. **Which one of the following is the preceding Government Agency of NITI Aayog?**
(a) Planning Commission (b) Union Public Service Commission
(c) Election Commission (d) University Grants Commission
7. **People are said to be underemployed when they:**
(a) Are working less than they are capable of
(b) Are not willing to work
(c) Are being underpaid
(d) Are unskilled
8. **Which sector has grown the most between 1973-74 and 2013-14?**
(a) Secondary sector (b) Agriculture
(c) Primary sector (d) Tertiary sector

9. Which of these sectors are classified on the basis of the term of employment?
- (a) Organized and unorganized sectors (b) Public and private sectors
(c) Primary and tertiary sectors (d) Primary and secondary sectors
10. Which one of the following is an activity of the unorganized sector?
- (a) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor.
(b) A worker going to work in a big factory.
(c) A doctor treating patients in a hospital.
(d) A teacher teaching in a school.

Fill in the blanks :

11. the new name of NREGA 2005 is _____.
12. _____ sector is also known as the Industrial sector

True / False

13. TISCO and Reliance are owned by primary sector.
14. NREGA was implemented for equality of work.

Very Short Type Questions

15. Suggest any one way to increase the income of the marginal farmers in India
16. Distinguish between secondary and tertiary sectors.

Short Type Questions

17. Describe the role of public sector in the economic development of the country.
18. Explain the term 'unemployment'. What is disguised unemployment?

Essay Type Questions

19. Calculate the value of final goods (which will become part of the GDP) in the case given below. A cotton farmer sells his weekly output of cotton to a weaver for Rs.5,000. The weaver weaves cloth out of this and sells it to the cloth trader for Rs.6,500. The trader sells part of this cloth to a shirt maker for Rs.5,000 and the remaining cloth to a retailer for Rs.3,000. The shirt maker makes 60 shirts, each selling for Rs.150. The cloth retailer sells his cloth to the final customers for Rs.4,000.
20. "When a country develops, the contribution of primary sector declines and that of secondary and tertiary sector increases." Analyse the statement.

21. **Assertion (A)** : The primary sector is the backbone of the Indian economy.
Reason (R) : Agriculture and allied activities are the primary sources of livelihood for a significant portion of the Indian population.
- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true, but R is false.
 - (d) A is false, but R is true.

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Chapter-2 | Sectors of the Indian Economy**Worksheet-1**

Answer & Solution



1. (a)

GDP(Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of final goods and services produced in each sector in a period of time.

2. (c)

The cloth is made in industries, let it be a power loom or handloom but both are a part of the secondary sector. Therefore manufacturing clothes is the activity of the secondary sector.

3. (c)

MGNREGA 2005 is a law implemented by the Central Government of India to implement the Right to work in India. It is referred to as 'Right to Work' because it guarantees 100 days of employment in a year by the government to all those who are able to work.

4. (d)

The employment figures are based on data taken from the five-yearly surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) now known as National Statistical Office (NSO). NSO is an organization under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

5. (a)

The services sector contributes highest to the GDP of the country but it is the primary sector which employs almost half of the country's population.

6. (a)

The Planning Commission was the preceding government agency to NITI Aayog in India. NITI Aayog was established to replace the Planning Commission.

7. (a)

Underemployment is the under-use of a worker due to a job that does not use the worker's skills, or is part-time, or leaves the worker idle. Examples include holding a part-time job despite desiring full-time work, and overqualification, where the employee has the education, experience, or skills beyond the requirements of the job.

8. (d)

The tertiary sector has grown the most during 1973-74 and 2013-14 and is now the largest producing sector. Its contribution to the GDP of the country is also increasing.

9. (a)

The organized sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. Further, if workers work more they have to be paid overtime by the employer. The unorganized sector is characterized by small and scattered units that do not follow properly for employment or give any leaves or any other benefit.

10. (a)

A daily wage laborer working under a contractor belongs to the unorganized sector due to the absence of formal employment, social security benefits, low wages, informal work arrangements, and limited access to labor unions. This sector is characterized by the lack of job security and exploitative working conditions.

11. MGNREGA 2005

12. Secondary sector

13. False

14. False

15.

- i. Diversify the cropping pattern (from cereal to High value crops).
- ii. Genetic revolution/ Provide infrastructure.
- iii. Provide non farming jobs.

16. Secondary Sector:

- i. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing.

ii. It involves Industries.

Tertiary Sector:

i. Activities that help in the development of primary and secondary sectors.

ii. It involves Services.

17. The role of public sector in the economic development is as follows:

- i. The private sector cannot sustain its productions or business unless the government provides subsidies to support it.
 - ii. The government supports both farmers and consumers.
 - iii. Providing health and education facilities for all is one example. Running proper schools and providing quality education, particularly elementary education, is the duty of the government.
 - iv. Government also needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor and food and nutrition.
 - v. It is also the duty of the government to take care of the poorest and most ignored regions of the country through increased spending.
- 18.
- i. Unemployment : When a person is willing to work at the prevailing wage rate but fails to get a job, it is called unemployment.

- ii. Disguised unemployment : When more people are working than required, it is called disguised unemployment. Here surplus manpower is employed out of which some individuals have zero or almost zero marginal productivity such that if they are removed the total level of output remains unchanged.

19.

Organized Sector	Unorganized Sector
Workers have job security.	Workers do not have job security
Workers get a regular monthly salary.	Workers get daily wages.
Rules and regulations are followed here.	Rules and regulations are not followed here.
Workers get benefits like provident fund, paid leave, medical benefits, etc.	Workers do not get any such benefits,
Working hours are fixed here.	Working hours are not fixed here. Sometimes, workers work for 10-12 hours straight
It is called the organized sector because it has some formal processes and procedures.	There are no formal processes and producers here.
Working conditions are favourable.	Working conditions are not favourable.
The organized sector comprises those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular. They are registered by the government.	The unorganized sector is characterized by small scattered units. They are generally outside the control of the government.

20.

- i. The history of developed countries reveals a general pattern of development in their economic structure. In the initial stages of development, the primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity and predominantly contributed to GDP and held most of the employment. As the methods of farming changed and agriculture sector began to prosper, people began to take up other activities. When agricultural activities increased there was a need for industrialisation and gradually Industrial sectors dominated the economy.
- ii. Much of the worker's shifts to Industrial sector but Primary productivity did not hamper as Industrial sector produced much sophisticated instruments and inputs that increased the productivity and filled the gap of loss of workforce. New methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. The secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment.

iii. With the development of areas like transport and administration, the service sector kept on growing. In the past 100 years, there has been a shift from the secondary to the tertiary sector in developed countries. The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production and employment without disturbing the production and productivity of the other two sectors. This is the general pattern observed in developed countries.

So, it is seen that the central tendency of the economic structure has been shifting from Primary to Secondary and finally to the Tertiary sector in developed countries. Similarly, almost all the developing countries are following the same path but may be at a different pace.

21. (a)

Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

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