1. Which sector includes activities like farming, dairy, and fishing?
   A. Secondary Sector
   B. Tertiary Sector
   C. Primary Sector
   D. Organised Sector   (C)

Explanation : Activities that involve the direct use of natural resources are part of the primary sector, such as agriculture and fishing.

2. What is the main feature of the organised sector?
   A. Irregular jobs
   B. Government registration and benefits
   C. Seasonal employment
   D. Casual payments   (B)

Explanation : Organised sector jobs are registered with the government and offer benefits like paid leave, provident fund, and job security.

3. Which of the following is an example of disguised unemployment?
   A. A worker searching for jobs in a city
   B. An IT employee working overtime
   C. Five people working on a small farm where only three are needed
   D. A doctor not working due to illness   (C)

Explanation : Disguised unemployment refers to a situation where more people are employed than actually needed, like in agriculture.

4. Which sector became the largest producer in India by 2017–18?
   A. Primary
   B. Secondary
   C. Tertiary
   D. Public   (C)

Explanation : The service or tertiary sector grew the most in production, becoming the largest by 2017–18.

5. What does GDP represent?
   A. Total employment
   B. Total value of final goods and services in a year
   C. Total taxes collected
   D. Total government spending   (B)

Explanation : GDP refers to the value of all final goods and services produced within a country in one year.

6. Which of these is a feature of the unorganised sector?
   A. Paid holidays
   B. Job security
   C. No fixed working hours
   D. Provident fund   (C)

Explanation : The unorganised sector lacks rules and regulations, has no fixed working hours, and workers are often exploited.

7. What was the main objective of MGNREGA 2005?
   A. Reducing taxes
   B. Building industries
   C. Guaranteeing 100 days of employment
   D. Promoting exports   (C)

Explanation : MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment per year to rural households to reduce unemployment.

8. Which activity is an example of the secondary sector?
   A. Cultivating rice
   B. Weaving cloth from cotton
   C. Driving a taxi
   D. Selling vegetables   (B)

Explanation : Secondary sector involves transforming natural products into finished goods like weaving cloth from cotton.

9. What causes underemployment in agriculture in India?
   A. High technology use
   B. Less land and too many workers
   C. No seasonal variation
   D. Government restrictions   (B)

Explanation : Too many people working on limited land leads to underemployment, where some workers are not fully used.

10. What is the motive of the private sector in economic activities?
    A. Welfare of all
    B. Charity
    C. Profit earning
    D. Free service delivery   (C)

Explanation : Private sector activities are mainly driven by profit motives, unlike the public sector which focuses on welfare.