

CHAPTER-2 | Sector of the Indian Economy

QUIZ-01

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.