



# ECONOMICS

**BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION**

**ECONOMICS (HINGLISH)**

**SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY**

## Elementary Questions

1. Employment in the service sector has not \_\_\_\_\_ to the same extent as production.

A. Equal

B. Increased

C. Parallel

D. Decreased

**Answer: B**



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2. Workers in the \_\_\_\_\_ sector do not produce goods.

A. Primary

B. Secondary

C. Tertiary

D. Final

**Answer: C**



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3. Most of the workers in the \_\_\_\_\_ sector enjoy job security.

A. Unorganised

B. Organised

C. Best

D. Perfect

**Answer: B**



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4. A \_\_\_\_\_ proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganised sector

A. Small

B. Equal

C. Finished

D. Large

**Answer: D**



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5. Cotton is a product and cloth is a \_\_\_\_\_ product.

A. atural, manufactured

B. Artificial, manufactured

C. Natural, waste

D. Natural, dull

**Answer: A**



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6. The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are\_\_\_\_\_

A. Dependent

B. Final

C. Interdependent

D. Finished

**Answer: C**



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7. Sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of

- A. Ownership of enterprise
- B. Ownership of government
- C. Ownership of country
- D. Ownership of states

**Answer: A**



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**8.** Production of a commodity mostly through the natural process is an activity in \_\_\_\_\_ sector.



A. Last

B. Primary

C. Final

D. Second

**Answer: B**



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9. GDP is the total value of \_\_\_\_\_ produced during a particular year

A. All final boxes and sources

B. All googles and yahoos

C. All final goods and services

D. All fishes and seals

**Answer: C**



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**10.** In terms of GDP the share of tertiary sector,  
in 2003 is \_\_\_\_\_

A. Between 60 percent and 70 percent

B. Between 10 percent and 20 percent

C. Between 30 percent and 40 percent

D. Between 50 percent and 60 percent

**Answer: D**



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**11.** Underemployment occurs when people

A. Do not want to work

B. Are working in a lazy manner

C. Are working less than what they are  
capable of doing

D. Are not paid for their work

**Answer: C**



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**12.** In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or

A. Workers

B. Students

C. Managers

D. Companies

**Answer: D**



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

A. Passengers

B. Government

C. Workers

D. Private

**Answer: B**



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14. \_\_\_\_\_ sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of

employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.

A. Unskilled

B. Fresh

C. Organised

D. Best

**Answer: C**



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**15.** In the year 2003, the tertiary sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the

- A. First sector
- B. Main sector
- C. One sector
- D. Primary sector

**Answer: D**



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## Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. During the period between 1973 to 2003, the production has increased most in the

- A. Main sector
- B. Primary sector
- C. Tertiary sector
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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2. GDP is the value of..... produced during a particular year.

- A. all raw materials
- B. all final goods and services
- C. all agricultural products
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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3. The sectors are classified in to public and private sectors on the basis of

- A. ownership of enterprises
- B. ownership of oil products
- C. ownership of smart products
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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4. NREGA 2005 guarantees work for how many days in a year?

A. 200 days

B. 175 days

C. 100 days

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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5. Which one of the following is a public sector enterprise?

A. Reliance Industries

B. Indian Railway

C. Infosys

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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6. Which was the largest producing sector in 1973?

- A. Middle sector
- B. Tertiary sector
- C. Primary sector
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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7. Employment in the service sector has not ..... to the same extent as production.

A. decreased

B. increased

C. equal

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

8. Workers in the tertiary sector do not produce

A. goods

B. services

C. both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**



9. Most of the workers in the.....sector enjoy job security.

A. unorganised

B. organised

C. equal

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

10. A.....proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganised sector,

A. small

B. medium

C. large

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

11. Cotton is a ..... product and cloth is a manufactured product,

A. natural

B. pure

C. simple

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

12. The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are.....

- A. basically small
- B. formulated
- C. interdependent
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**13.** The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of

A. employment conditions

B. the nature of economic activity

C. ownership of enterprises

D. number of workers employed in the enterprise

**Answer: C**



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14. Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in.....sector.

A. tertiary

B. primary

C. secondary

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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15. GDP is the total value of.....  
produced during a particular year.

A. all natural products and manmade  
products

B. all products produced by skilled workers

C. all final goods and services

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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## 16. Match the following:

Problems faced by Farming Sector	Possible Measures
1. Un-irrigated land	(a) Setting up agro-based mills
2. Low prices for crops	(b) Cooperative marketing societies
3. Debt burden	(c) Procurement of food grains by government
4. No job in the off season	(d) Construction of canals by the government
5. Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest	(e) Banks to provide credit with low interest



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