

EXERCISE

A. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q.1 What are primary activities ? Give two examples.
- Q.2 What are intermediate goods ? Give two examples.
- Q.3 What is double counting ?
- Q.4 What is GDP ?
- Q.5 What is disguised employment ?
- Q.6. What are final goods ?
- Q.7 What are basic services ?
- Q.8 What is under employment ?
- Q.9 What is public sector ?
- Q.10 What is private sector ?
- Q.11 What is organised sector ?
- Q.12 What is an unorganised sector ?
- Q.13 State an example each of activity in primary secondary in tertiary sector.
- Q.14 Name some occupations where problem of under employment prevails.
- Q.15 Mention any two long term measures to remove the problem of underemployment in rural area.

B. Short Answer Type Question

- Q.1 What do you understand by disguised unemployment ? How can it be removed ?
- Q.2 In India, the development process has led an increase in the share of the tertiary sector in G.D.P. Do you agree with this statement ? Discuss.
- Q.3 State the measures that you feel will help to protect the labourers in the unorganised sector.
- Q.4 How is the tertiary sector different from other sector ? Illustrate with few example.
- Q.5 Is the service sector actually growing ? Substantiate your answer.
- Q.6 Differentiate between public sector and private sector citing examples.
- Q.7 How are the activities in the economy classified on the basis of employment conditions ?
- Q.8 Distinguish between, final goods and the intermediate goods.
- Q.9 Distinguish between organised and unorganised sector.
- Q.10 Who are the people that work in unorganised sector ?
- Q.11 What are the objectives of NREGA 2005.

- Q.12 What are intermediate goods ? Give one example.
- Q.13 What are the two sectors of economic activities on the basis of the ownership of resources ? Explain.
- Q.14 Describe any four points of importance of primary sector in the Indian economy.
- Q.15 Distinguish between final goods and the intermediate goods.
- Q.16 Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.

C. Long Answer Type Questions

- Q.1 Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India ? Give at least four reasons.
- Q.2 Suggest some ways which can be helpful in creating employment in rural areas.
- Q.3 What are the advantages of working in an organised sector ?
- Q.4 What are the disadvantages of working in an unorganised sector ?
- Q.5 Explain the role of government in public sector.
- Q.6 How to protect workers in an unorganised sector ?
- Q.7 Primary sector is more important than tertiary sector. Discuss.
- Q.8 'While estimating the national income, only the value of the final goods and services is used.' Explain with the help of an example.
- Q.9 What steps should be taken to create more employment ? Explain.
- Q.10 Do you agree that agriculture is an activity of the unorganized sector in India. Give any four points.
- Q.11 Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful ? Explain how.

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- Q.1 Which sector is the largest employer ?
(A) Private sector (B) Primary sector
(C) Public sector (D) Tertiary sector
- Q.2 What are the two sectors of the economics activities on the basis of ownership of resources ?

- (A) Public & Private
(B) Primary & secondary
(C) Organised & unorganised
(D) None of these
- Q.3** Which sector has shown the highest growth rate in India ?
(A) Primary (B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary (D) Private
- Q.4** What was the GDP of India in 2003 ? (crore Rs)
(A) 210000 (B) 150000
(C) 350000 (D) 270000
- Q.5** Which was the largest producing sector in 1973 ?
(A) Primary (B) Secondary
(C) Public (D) Private
- Q.6** Which sector has the lowest share in the year 2003 ?
(A) Primary (B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary (D) None of these
- Q.7** What was the share of the primary sector in employment in the year, 1973 ?
(A) 60 % (B) 56 % (C) 64 % (D) 70 %
- Q.8** Under employment occurs when people -
(A) Do not want to work
(B) Are working in a lazy manner
(C) Are not paid for their work
(D) Are working less than what they are capable of doing.
- Q.9** Workers in the sector are do not produce goods -
(A) Agricultural (B) Tertiary
(C) Organised (D) None of these
- Q.10** Most of the workers in the sector enjoy job security.
(A) Organised (B) Unorganised
(C) Private (D) None of these
- Q.11** While calculating the national income only the value of should be included.
(A) Intermediate goods
(B) Final goods
(C) Final goods and services
(D) Final services
- Q.12** goods are used up in producing final goods and services.
(A) Intermediate (B) Valuable
(C) Rotten (D) Raw
- Q.13** produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year.
(A) The value of final goods
(B) The value of final goods and services
(C) The value of final services
(D) The value of all goods and services
- Q.14** What is GDP ?
(A) Gross Daily Product
(B) Gross Domestic Power
(C) Gross Domestic Product
(D) Greater Domestic Product
- Q.15** In India the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a
(A) State Government
(B) Local Government
(C) Central Government
(D) None of the above
- Q.16** It is a kind of unemployment under which more workers are working than required.
(A) Seasonal (B) Educated
(C) Disguised (D) Technical
- Q.17** What is NREGA ?
(A) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
(B) National Regional Employment Guarantee Act.
(C) Nation's Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
(D) None of the above
- Q.18** Under NREGA, all those who are able to and are in need of work have been guaranteed.....of employment in a year by the government.
(A) 360 days (B) 365 days
(C) 100 days (D) 200 days
- Q.19** National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was implemented in which one of the following year ?
(A) 2004 (B) 2008
(C) 2005 (D) 2009
- Q.20** Which of the following is also known as disguised employment ?
(A) Over employment
(B) Factory employment
(C) Under employment
(D) Unemployment

ANSWERS

Q.No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	B	A	C	A	A	B	C	D	B	A	C	A	B	C	C	C	A	C	C	A