CHAPTER 2
SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY
QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWERS

MCQs

1. Which sector deals with extracting natural resources?
a. Primary sector b. Secondary sector c. Tertiary Sector

2. Manufacturing belongs to which sector?
a.Primary sector b.Secondary sector c. Tertiary Sector

3. Which sector focuses on providing services?
a. Primary sector b. Secondary sector c. Tertiary Sector

4. What does GDP mean?
a.Gross Dairy Product   b.Gross Domestic Product   c. Gross Demographic Product

5. Which sector employs the most people in India?
a. Primary sector b. Secondary sector c. Tertiary Sector

6. Where is disguised unemployment mostly seen?
a. Agriculture b. Manufacturing   c.Mining

7. Who owns the public sector?
a. Government b. Individuals   c. Businessmen

8. Who owns the private sector?
a.Goverment b.Individuals or companies c. Army

9. What's an example of a tertiary sector activity?
a.Farming   b. Quarrying c. Banking

10. What describes organized sector jobs?
a.Secure and regulated   b. Not registered with government c. No job security

Short Answer Questions

1. Define the primary sector.

2. What is GDP?

3. Give two examples of secondary sector work.

4. What does the tertiary sector cover?

5. What's disguised unemployment?

6. What's the difference between the public and private sectors?

7. What's meant by the organized sector?

8. What's the unorganized sector?

9. Why's the tertiary sector expanding?

10. Name two public sector enterprises.

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain all three sectors of the economy with examples.

2. How is GDP calculated and why does it matter?

3. Why is agriculture still crucial for India?

4. What's disguised unemployment? Any examples?

5. Compare organized and unorganized sectors.

6. How does the public sector help development?

7. Why is the tertiary sector getting more important?

8. What challenges do unorganized sector workers face?

9. How do primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors differ?

10. What can improve employment in India?

ANSWER KEY

MCQs
1. a.
2. b.
3. c.
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. a

Short Answer Type Questions

1.Answer:
– This sector includes jobs that involve extracting resources from nature.
– Examples: agriculture, fishing, mining.

2. Answer:
– GDP measures the total value of all final goods and services a country produces in a year.

3. Answer:
– Manufacturing industries
– Construction

4. Answer:
– It provides all kinds of services to people.
– Examples: banking, transport, education.

5. Answer:
– When there are more people working than needed, so some don't really contribute anything.

6. Answer:
– Public sector: government-owned
– Private sector: owned by individuals or companies

7. Answer:
– Jobs that are officially registered and follow government rules.

8. Answer:
– It's not registered and workers usually don't have job security or steady income.

9. Answer:

- More people want services now, and technology is making it easier.

10. Answer:
- Indian Railways
- ONGC

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Answer:
- Primary: involves extraction, like agriculture.
- Secondary: includes manufacturing, such as factories.
- Tertiary: focuses on services, like banking and transport.

2.Answer:
- Add up the value of all final goods and services produced.
- GDP shows how the economy is doing and lets us compare with other countries.

3. Answer:
- It gives many people jobs, supplies raw materials, and helps keep food on the table.

4. Answer:
- Too many workers for the job, so some aren't actually needed.
- It's common in farming—like five people doing the work of three.

5. Answer:

Organized Sector	Unorganized Sector
There is job security.	There is no job security.
These are registered under the government.	These are not registered under the government.
There are provisions for overtime, gratuity, provident funds, health insurance etc.	There are no such provisions.

6. Answer:
- It offers basic services, builds infrastructure, and looks out for the welfare of people.

7.Answer:
- People's incomes are rising and there's bigger demand for things like education, health, and transport.

8. Answer:
- Low pay, no job security, and zero benefits.

9. Answer:
– They're divided by activity: extraction, manufacturing, and services.

10. Answer:
– Grow industries, improve education, and encourage people to work for themselves.