

1. In dividing economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, the criterion used was _____
 (A) Ownership of assets (B) Working condition
 (C) Nature of activity (D) Number of workers employed
2. What is an 'Organized Sector' ?
 (A) Enterprises where works gets benefits (B) Enterprises that do not provide job security
 (C) Enterprises that are registered by government
 (D) Enterprises where jobs are not regular
3. In how many districts was the plan of 'Right to work' implemented ?
 (A) 200 (B) 300 (C) 400 (D) 500
4. At the time of counting national income, which goods are considered ?
 (A) Value of raw material (B) Value of semi-finished goods
 (C) Value of goods which can be counted (D) Value of final goods and services
5. Secondary Sector is also called sector.
 (A) Service (B) Industrial (C) Agricultural (D) Fishing
6. The other name of primary sector is
 (A) service sector (B) industrial sector
 (C) agriculture and related sector (D) manufacturing sector
7. Producing goods by exploiting natural resources is an activity of
 (A) primary sector (B) secondary sector (C) tertiary sector (D) public sector
8. Which of the following is not an example of Service Sector ?
 (A) Communication (B) Banking (C) Fishing (D) Transport
9. What was the objective of NREGA 2005?
 (A) Increase production in agriculture (B) To provide food security
 (C) Guaranteed 100 days of employment (D) Provide health facilities
10. Underemployment is also called _____
 (A) Technological unemployment (B) Disguised unemployment
 (C) Seasonal unemployment (D) Educated unemployment
11. In terms of GDP the share of tertiary sector in 2003 is
 (A) between 20 to 30% (B) between 30 to 40% (C) between 40 to 50% (D) between 50 to 60%
12. Which is the most appropriate answer for the classification of sectors into private and public ?
 (A) The nature of economic activity (B) Numbers of the workers employed in the enterprise
 (C) Ownership of enterprises (D) Employment conditions
13. Which one of the following activities can be included in primary sector.
 (A) Giving loans to the farmers (B) Making sugar from sugarcane
 (C) Providing storage facility for the grains (D) Cultivating sugarcane
14. Which one of the following is associated with Primary Sector ?
 (A) Lawyer (B) Doctor (C) Priest (D) Gardener
15. Secondary sector deals with
 (A) manufactured goods (B) semi-finished goods
 (C) raw goods (D) agricultural goods
16. Why is tertiary sector becoming so important in India ?
 (A) Public sector has taken responsibility of basic necessities of life
 (B) Growing number of private companies
 (C) Reduction in poverty
 (D) Development of agriculture and industry
17. Till 2000, which sector has been the largest employer?
 (A) Service Sector (B) Primary Sector (C) Secondary Sector (D) Tertiary Sector

18. In the past 100 years, in developed countries there has been a shift from secondary to
(A) primary sector (B) organised sector (C) tertiary sector (D) agriculture sector
19. Government owns most of the assets and provides all services in the
(A) primary sector (B) secondary sector (C) public sector (D) private sector
20. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was started in
(A) 2002 (B) 2003 (C) 2004 (D) 2005
21. Total value of goods and services produced during a particular year is called
(A) GNP (B) GDP (C) NNP (D) NDP
22. The sum of production in three sectors within the country is called the
(A) Net Domestic Product (B) Gross Domestic Product
(C) Net National Product (D) Gross National Product
23. Tertiary sector provides different types of
(A) services (B) natural goods
(C) manufactured goods (D) minerals
24. Who controls the unorganised sector ?
(A) Partially government and private entrepreneur
(B) Both private entrepreneur and government
(C) Private entrepreneur
(D) Government
25. Find the odd one out
(A) MTNL (B) Tata Indicom (C) Airtel (D) Hutch
26. The service sector includes activities such as
(A) agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry (B) making sugar, gur and bricks
(C) transport, communication and banking (D) none of these
27. Choose the correct meaning of organised sector.
(A) It covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular.
(B) It is outside the control of the government.
(C) Jobs are not regular.
(D) It provides low salaries.
28. Which was the least producing sector in year 1973?
(A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Tertiary (D) Both (A) and (B)
29. In which one of the following sectors, the production of a commodity is mostly through the natural process?
(A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Tertiary (D) Service sector
30. Small and scattered units largely outside the control of the government are in
(A) unorganised sector (B) organised sector (C) public sector (D) private sector
31. Which of the following types of activities are covered in the secondary sector?
(A) It generates services rather than goods.
(B) Natural products are changed through manufacturing.
(C) Goods are produced by exploiting natural resources.
(D) It includes agriculture, forestry and dairy.
32. Public enterprises are owned by:
(A) Individual owners (B) Government
(C) Both government and individual (D) None of the above
33. Which sector is still government owned and has no other private owned sector for the same?
(A) Railways (B) Airways (C) Postal service (D) Telecommunication
34. Which one of the following economic activities is not in the tertiary sector?
(A) Banking (B) Bee keeping (C) Teaching (D) Working in a call centre
35. Which one of the following defines GDP ?
(A) All final goods and services produced in a country in a year
(B) All final and intermediate goods produced in a country in a year
(C) Money value of all final goods and services produced in a domestic territory in a year.
(D) None of the above.

36. The motive of public sector enterprises is :
 (A) Profit making (B) Entertainment
 (C) Social welfare and security (D) None of the above
37. Which of the following Acts would not apply to a company like TISCO ?
 (A) Minimum Wages Act (B) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
 (C) Factories Act (D) Payment of Gratuity Act
38. Workers in agricultural sector are
 (A) underemployed (B) over employed (C) unemployed (D) None of these
39. Which of the following is not applicable for a worker, who works in the organised sector?
 (A) She gets a regular salary at the end of the month
 (B) She is not paid for leave
 (C) She gets medical allowance
 (D) She got an appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when she joins work.
40. Which one of the following activities does not belong to the primary sector?
 (A) Agriculture (B) Dairy (C) Mining (D) Weaving
41. Which of the following is also known as disguised employment?
 (A) Over-employment (B) Factory employment
 (C) Under-employment (D) Unemployment
42. Which of the following activities does not fall in the tertiary sector?
 (A) Banking (B) Communication (C) Manufacturing (D) Transport
43. Agriculture, dairy farming are activities belonging to which of the following sectors?
 (A) Primary (B) Secondary
 (C) Great Development Project (D) Great Domestic Product
44. Which of the following activities is not the activity of Primary Sector?
 (A) Milking (B) Fishing (C) Making of sugar (D) Farming
45. Which of the following statements is true in respect of Public Sector?
 (A) Big companies own most of the assets
 (B) Government owns the assets
 (C) A group of people owns most of the assets
 (D) An individual owns most of the assets
46. Which of the following is not an activity of organised sector?
 (A) teacher taking a class in Kendriya Vidyalaya (B) a nurse working in a Government hospital
 (C) a farmer irrigating his field (D) a clerk working in the post office
47. On which of the following economic basis the sectors are classified into organised and unorganised sectors?
 (A) The nature of economic activity (B) Ownership of enterprises
 (C) Employment conditions (D) Number of workers employed in the enterprise
48. Which of the following economic activity does not come under the primary sector?
 (A) Fishing (B) Farming (C) Mining (D) Banking
49. Which of the following agencies estimates the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India?
 (A) All the state governments (B) An autonomous body
 (C) A ministry of the Union Government (D) None of the above
50. Which one of the following countries has the largest size of illiterate population in the world?
 (A) India (B) Japan (C) France (D) Germany

KEY

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