

1. The activity in the tertiary sector is  
(A) trade (B) fishing (C) mining (D) quarrying
2. Some countries are more developed than India because of  
(A) scientific inventions and discoveries (B) investment on education and health  
(C) abundance of raw material (D) technology evolved by people
3. Large population can be turned into a productive asset through  
(A) industrialisation (B) urbanisation  
(C) education and health for all (D) migration of people to urban areas
4. Individual earnings in the market are determined on the basis of  
(A) education and skill (B) type of activities  
(C) quality of food intake (D) health facilities
5. Market activity is the activity performed for  
(A) salary (B) profit (C) production (D) self consumption
6. During a few months in a year, people are unable to find jobs in case of  
(A) hidden unemployment (B) frictional unemployment  
(C) seasonal unemployment (D) disguised unemployment
7. Activities like trade, transport, health, banking, insurance etc. are included in the sector.  
(A) Secondary (B) Primary (C) Manufacturing (D) Tertiary
8. To encourage attendance and retention of children in schools government has  
(A) introduced mid day meal scheme (B) curtailed holidays  
(C) introduced late school scheme (D) established residential schools
9. Earning of an individual depends on  
(A) education and skill (B) urbanisation (C) food production (D) migration
10. An important feature for high poverty rates has been  
(A) lack of medical care (B) lack of education facilities  
(C) income inequalities (D) income equalities
11. Primary sector includes  
(A) agriculture and forestry (B) transportation and communication  
(C) health and infrastructure (D) manufacturing industries
12. Economic activities carried on  
(A) decreases personal income (B) increases production of goods and services  
(C) increases profit of population (D) increases quality of population
13. In rural India, two types of unemployment exist :  
(A) Disguised and optional (B) Seasonal and undisguised  
(C) Seasonal and optional (D) Seasonal and disguised
14. State that has focused more on human resource development is  
(A) West Bengal (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Kerala (D) Gujarat
15. Primary sector does not include  
(A) agriculture (B) quarrying (C) forestry (D) shop-keeping
16. Main focus of the tenth plan is on  
(A) increase in employment rate. (B) access to health care for poor.  
(C) promoting higher education. (D) growth of national income.
17. Number of babies born for every 1000 people during a year is called  
(A) Death rate (B) Birth rate (C) Growth rate (D) Population increase
18. Main step taken by the government to promote education is  
(A) increase in literacy rate. (B) providing universal access to elementary education.  
(C) establishing more school's in urban areas. (D) enhancing social security scheme.

19. What do you mean by mortality rate?  
 (A) number of babies born for every 1,000 people. (B) number of babies died for every 1,000 people.  
 (C) death of a child under one year of age. (D) death of a child under two year of age.
20. 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' is related to  
 (A) education (B) health (C) technology (D) income
21. A large population can be turned into a productive asset by  
 (A) spending resources on education (B) capitalisation  
 (C) Industrialisation (D) speeding resources on development
22. In the secondary sector, which is the most labour absorbing unit?  
 (A) Small scale manufacturing (B) Medium scale manufacturing  
 (C) Large scale manufacturing (D) None of these
23. Which one of the following cannot be regarded as building of the human capital in a country?  
 (A) Spending resources on education (B) Providing training of industrial workers  
 (C) Increasing salary of workers (D) Providing health to all
24. Educated parents invest heavily on the education of the children because  
 (A) educated people can earn more (B) education is the only field to invest in  
 (C) education is the field where returns are more  
 (D) education is neglected
25. Occupational activities classified into three categories are called  
 (A) market activities (B) non-market activities (C) economic activities (D) non-economic activities
26. Government has set schools in each district called  
 (A) Army Schools (B) Navodaya Vidyalayas  
 (C) Sainik Schools (D) Missionary Schools
27. What is the literacy rate of India as per 2001 census?  
 (A) 60% (B) 62% (C) 65% (D) 70%
28. According to 2011 census sex ratio of India is  
 (A) 921 females per 1000 males (B) 930 females per 1000 males  
 (C) 928 females per 1000 males (D) 942 females per 1000 males
29. Number of deaths for every 1000 people in a year is called  
 (A) Death Rate (B) Birth Rate (C) Decrease Rate (D) Population Decrease
30. PHC stands for  
 (A) Public Health Club (B) Private Health Club  
 (C) Primary Health Centre (D) None of these
31. In which of the following fields is disguised unemployment found?  
 (A) Industries (B) Agriculture (C) Mining (D) Fisheries
32. What is the major aim of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan?  
 (A) To provide elementary education to women (B) To provide elementary education to the rural poor  
 (C) To provide elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 years  
 (D) To provide elementary education to the urban poor
33. Unemployment leads to wastage of  
 (A) national income (B) cultural richness (C) mineral resources (D) human resources
34. Which one among the following is the most labour absorbing sector?  
 (A) Agriculture (B) Fisheries (C) Poultry farming (D) Mining
35. Which is an economic activity in the following?  
 (A) Work of Nurse at her home (B) Work of a Doctor at home  
 (C) Work of Teacher in the school (D) None of the above
36. Which one of the following is considered important to create a 'virtuous cycle' by the parents?  
 (A) To send their children to the school (B) To provide goods food to their children  
 (C) To join their children in corporate schools  
 (D) To take care of the health and education of their children
37. Infant mortality rate in 2000 was:  
 (A) 85 (B) 70 (C) 75 (D) 35

38. What is the life expectancy in India according to the census of 2000?  
 (A) 72 years (B) 53 years (C) 64 years (D) 80 years
39. Tenth Plan endeavoured to increase enrolment in higher education from 6% to :  
 (A) 7% (B) 9% (C) 10% (D) 12%
40. Decrease in IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) of a country signifies :  
 (A) Increase in life expectancy (B) Increase in GNP  
 (C) Economic development of a country (D) Increase in number of colleges in a country
41. Strike the odd one out (with reference to population)  
 (A) Education (B) Medical Care (C) Training (D) Computers
42. The number of females per thousand males refers to:  
 (A) Sex Ratio (B) Literacy Rate  
 (C) Infant Mortality Rate (D) Birth Rate
43. At Rampur village, in an agricultural field 6 men are required for weeding, but 10 people are doing the work. This kind of employment is known as :  
 (A) Disguised unemployment (B) Seasonal unemployment  
 (C) Rural unemployment (D) All of these
44. Which one of the following is not a cause of urban unemployment?  
 (A) Mass migration from rural to urban areas (B) Slow rate of economic development  
 (C) Maladjustment between the demand and supply of labour  
 (D) Caste system
45. Census refers to :  
 (A) Total no. of babies born  
 (B) Official counting of population done after every ten years  
 (C) Total no. of infants that are vaccinated  
 (D) Recording of Births and Deaths every year
46. Which one of the following statements is correct with reference to tertiary sector?  
 (A) In these activities goods are either grown on the earth or dug out from the earth  
 (B) These activities transform primary goods into some commodities with the help of manual labour or machines  
 (C) These activities generate services rather than goods  
 (D) All the above
47. When there is investment made in the form of education, training and medical care, the population becomes  
 (A) Working capital (B) Human capital (C) Fixed capital (D) Capital growth
48. Education contributes towards the growth of a society. It also enhances the :  
 (A) National income (B) Cultural richness  
 (C) Efficiency of governance (D) All of the above
49. Educated unemployment is partly because of :  
 (A) slower rate of industrial expansion (B) improper educational system  
 (C) both a and b (D) none of these
50. The workforce population of India includes people from the age group of :  
 (A) 10-59 years (B) 15-59 years (C) 20-59 years (D) 25-59 years

### KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	B	C	A	B	C	D	A	A	C	A	B	D	C	D	B	D	B	C	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	A	C	C	A	B	C	D	A	C	B	C	D	A	C	D	C	C	B	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
D	A	A	D	B	C	B	D	C	B										