Sectors of the Indian Economy

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Agriculture, fishing and mining belong to the:

(a) tertiary sector **(b)** service sector only
(c) secondary sector **(d)** primary sector

2. Dairy farming belongs to which sector?

(a) public goods sector **(b)** tertiary
(c) primary **(d)** secondary

3. What is meant by “intermediate goods”?

(a) more workers than needed on a job **(b)** goods that reach the consumer
(c) goods used up in making final goods **(d)** assets owned by individuals or companies

4. In the book’s graph for 2017–18, the shares of employment were primary 44%, secondary 25% and tertiary 31%. In a town of 21,300 workers with the same shares, how many work in the primary sector?

(a) 9,372 workers **(b)** 9,472 workers **(c)** 11,928 workers **(d)** 5,325 workers

5. A farmer sells 5,800 kg of wheat to a miller at ₹17 a kg; the miller sells the flour (same weight) at ₹42 a kg. What value is counted in GDP?

(a) ₹145,000 **(b)** ₹342,200 **(c)** ₹98,600 **(d)** ₹243,600

6. A small farm needs 5 workers but 7 family members work on it. How many are disguisedly unemployed?

(a) 2 people **(b)** 12 people **(c)** 5 people **(d)** 7 people

7. Suppose a town has 1,300 workers and 81% work in the unorganised sector. How many is that?

(a) 1,053 workers **(b)** 1,300 workers **(c)** 247 workers **(d)** 10,530 workers

8. Which of these is in the public sector?

(a) the railways **(b)** a family farm
(c) a street vendor **(d)** a private car company

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is the difference between final and intermediate goods?

10. Primary, secondary or tertiary? (a) making bricks (b) running a bank

11. Explain each term: (a) organised sector (b) public sector

12. The book's graph shows the secondary sector's share of employment as 11% in 1977–78 and 25% in 2017–18. Suppose a district had 8,200 workers then and 11,700 now. How many worked in the secondary sector each time?

13. Suppose a city has 26 lakh organised and 325 lakh unorganised workers. What percentage are unorganised, to one decimal place?

14. A family buys 8 packets of biscuits at ₹10 each. The flour and sugar used to make them are intermediate goods. Which value counts in GDP, and how much is it?

15. MGNREGA promised 100 days of work a year. At a wage of ₹240 a day, how much could a household earn from it in a year?

16. Describe each: (a) the organised sector (b) the public sector

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Explain the three sectors of the economy with examples.

18. Match each with its sector: (a) running a bank (b) fishing (c) making bricks. Choose from: tertiary; primary; secondary.

19. The book's graph of employment shares: 1977–78 primary 71%, secondary 11%, tertiary 18%; 2017–18 primary 44%, secondary 25%, tertiary 31%. (a) Which sector's share fell, and by how much? (b) In a district of 296,000 workers with the 2017–18 shares, how many work in each sector? (c) Why does the primary sector still employ so many?

20. A city has 511,000 workers, 79% in the unorganised sector. (a) How many is that? (b) Give two problems these workers face. (c) Suggest two ways to protect them.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) primary sector**	—
2	**(c) primary**	—
3	**(c) goods used up in making final goods**	—
4	**(a) 9,372 workers**	44% of 21,300
5	**(d) ₹243,600**	only the final good (flour) is counted, to avoid double counting
6	**(a) 2 people**	7 − 5
7	**(a) 1,053 workers**	81% of 1,300
8	**(a) the railways**	—
9	**Final goods reach the consumer; intermediate goods are used up in making final goods.**	—
10	**(a) secondary (b) tertiary**	—
11	**(a) registered firms with regular jobs and benefits (b) assets owned by the government**	—
12	**902 in 1977–78 and 2,925 in 2017–18**	11% of 8,200; 25% of 11,700
13	**92.6%**	325 ÷ 351 × 100
14	**the biscuits (final goods), ₹80**	8 × 10
15	**₹24,000**	100 × 240
16	**(a) regular jobs, paid leave and security (b) government owns most assets**	—
17	**Primary uses natural resources (farming, mining); secondary turns them into goods (manufacturing); tertiary provides services that support the others (transport, banking, trade).**	—
18	**(a) tertiary (b) primary (c) secondary**	—
19	**(a) primary, by 27 points (b) primary 130,240, secondary 74,000, tertiary 91,760 (c) Not enough jobs were created in industry and services.**	44%, 25% and 31% of 296,000
20	**(a) 403,690 (b) low, irregular pay and no job security or paid leave (c) minimum wages and social security, and cheap credit and training.**	79% of 511,000