



VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH SHAKTI UTTHAN AASHRAM LAKHISARAI

CLASS-10TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN) REVISION

DATE:- 06.07.21.

ECONOMICS

Sectors of the Indian Economy

1. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of:

- (a) Employment conditions
- (b) The nature of economic activities
- (c) Number of workers employed
- (d) Ownership of enterprises

2. The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called as:

- (a) Gross Domestic Product
- (b) Net Domestic Product
- (c) National Product
- (d) Production of Tertiary Sector

3. 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

4. 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.

5. Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in sector.

- (a) primary
- (b) secondary
- (c) tertiary
- (d) information technology

6. GDP is the total value of produced during a particular year.

- (a) all goods and services
- (b) all final goods and services
- (c) all intermediate goods and services
- (d) all intermediate and final goods and services

7. In terms of GDP the share of tertiary sector in 2003 is:

- (a) between 20 per cent to 30 per cent
- (b) between 30 per cent to 40 per cent
- (c) between 50 per cent to 60 per cent
- (d) 70 per cent

8. Underemployment occurs when people

- (a) do not want to work
- (b) are working in a lazy manner
- (c) are working less than what they are capable of doing
- (d) are not paid for their work

9. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the

- (a) Secondary sector
- (b) Tertiary sector
- (c) Primary sector
- (d) Organised sector

10. Natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) Unorganised sector