

CBSE Test Paper - 01
Chapter - 25 Sectors of Indian Economy

1. The Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishment Act are followed by **(1)**
 - a. Organised sector
 - b. Unorganised sector
 - c. Agricultural sector
 - d. Household sector
2. Why tertiary sector has become so important in India? **(1)**
 - a. Increase in requirement of basic services.
 - b. Increase in population
 - c. Increase in unemployment
 - d. Expansion of banking sector
3. Which area is affected the most by the development of tertiary sector? **(1)**
 - a. Barren land
 - b. Coastal area
 - c. Urban area
 - d. Rural area
4. Which of the these is not a feature of unorganized sector? **(1)**
 - a. Job insecurity
 - b. Jobs are low paid and often not regular
 - c. Fixed working hours
 - d. No provision for paid leave
5. Which of the following activity is of tertiary sector? **(1)**
 - a. Forestry
 - b. Making sugar

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- c. Dairy farming
 - d. Banking

6. Can you predict the most dominant sector of economy of India in 2020? **(1)**
7. Define the term enterprise. **(1)**
8. For how many days employment is guaranteed under NREGA 2005? **(1)**
9. Name the sector where more of the people of India employed? **(1)**
10. Fill in the blanks using the correct option given in the bracket: **(3)**
 - i. Employment in the service sector _____ increased to the same extent as production. (has/has not)
 - ii. Workers in the _____ sector do not produce goods. (tertiary / agricultural)
 - iii. Most of the workers in the _____ sector enjoy job security. (organized / unorganized)
 - iv. A _____ proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganized sector. (large / small)
 - v. Cotton is a _____ product and cloth is a _____ product. (natural /manufactured)
 - vi. The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are_____ (independent / interdependent)
11. Describe the role of the state in providing basic services in developing countries. **(3)**
12. What are the differences in the employment conditions between organized and unorganized sectors of the economy? **(3)**
13. What are the three sectors of economic activities on the basis of the ownership of resources? **(3)**
14. What are the disadvantages of the unorganized sector? **(5)**
15. Using examples from your area compare and contrast the activities and functions of the private and public sectors. **(5)**

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Answers

1. a. Organised sector

Explanation: Organised sector covers those enterprises that are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as The Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishment Act etc. Thus these acts are followed by organised sector whereas unorganised sector is largely outside the control of the government

2. a. Increase in requirement of basic services.

Explanation: In any country basic services such as hospitals, educational institutions, police stations, courts, municipal corporations, etc. are required. All these come under the tertiary sector, therefore this sector is becoming important in India.

3. c. Urban area

Explanation: Demand of services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, schools, etc. These things are mostly demanded by the big cities. Thus it is the urban area which is affected most by the development of tertiary sector.

4. c. Fixed working hours

Explanation: Fixed no of working hours is a feature of organized sector and if workers work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. Rest of the three are features of unorganized sector.

5. d. Banking

Explanation: The service sector consists of the production of services instead of end products. Banking is activity of tertiary sector which also includes insurance and investment management.

6. Service sector or Tertiary sector will, in most probability, become the most dominant

sector of the Indian economy by the year 2020.

7. An enterprise is a person or a group of persons engaged in the production or distribution of goods or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale.
8. Under NREGA 2005 employment is guaranteed for 100 days.
9. Primary Sector.
10.
 - i. has not
 - ii. tertiary
 - iii. organised
 - iv. large
 - v. natural.....manufactured
 - vi. interdependent
11.
 - i. There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibilities of the government.
 - ii. They include providing health, education facilities, like, quality education particularly elementary education.
 - iii. The government also pays attention to various aspects of human development such as safe drinking water, housing facilities, food and nutrition for the poor people.
 - iv. The government also provides basic services like hospital facilities, transport, and communication services at affordable prices.
12. **Organized sector :**
 - i. Organised Sector is a sector where the employment terms are fixed and regular, and the employees get assured work.
 - ii. Workers in the organized sector enjoy the security of employment.
 - iii. Workers get several benefits from employers like paid leave, provident fund, gratuity, etc.
 - iv. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer.

Unorganized sector :

- i. Unorganised sector is one where the employment terms are not fixed and regular, as well as the enterprises, are not registered with the government.

- ii. Employment is subject to a high degree of insecurity.
 - iii. There is no provision for paid leave, holidays, etc.
 - iv. Workers get fewer wages and there is no provision for overtime payment.
13. i. Public Sector: It is a sector which is owned, controlled and managed by the government. The main aim of this sector is public welfare. For example: Indian Postal Department. Indian Railways.
- ii. Private Sector: It is the sector which is owned, controlled and managed by the private individual. The main aim of this sector is to earn profit. For example Bajaj, TATA etc
- iii. Joint Sector: It is the sector which is owned, controlled and managed jointly by the government and private individuals. For example Oil India Ltd.
14. The following are the disadvantages of the unorganized sector:
- i. Generally jobs in such type of sector are low paid and generally not regular.
 - ii. Such sectors are not registered by the government.
 - iii. They are characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
 - iv. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
 - v. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holiday, leave due to sickness etc.
 - vi. Employment is subject to a high degree of insecurity. People can be asked to leave without any reason.
 - vii. Employers do not make provision for overtime payment, paid leaves or holidays, medical facilities, gratuity and provident fund.

15.

Public Sector	Private Sector
This sector aims at increasing the facilities for public welfare. This sector is not guided by a profit motive.	This sector is guided by the motive to earn more and more profits.
The government owns most of the assets and takes responsibility to deliver services.	The ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.

The decisions regarding production and distribution are taken by the government.	The decisions regarding production and distribution are taken by owners or manager of the company.
This sector provides basic facilities like education, health, food and security, to people.	This sector provides consumer goods to the people.
All citizens of a country use and obtain services produced by this sector unconditionally.	This sector does not render services of public utility.
Examples - Indian Railways and the post office.	Examples - TISCO and Reliance Industries Limited.