

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN'S PUBLIC SCHOOL
BHEL, R C PURAM, HYDERABAD

1. **Name of the teacher:** B V R Anjali Naga Kumari
2. **Subject : Social Science - Economics**
3. **Name of the lesson:** Sectors of the Indian economy
- 3 a) **Core subject:** Sectors of economic activities and pg no: 20
- 3 b) **Learning outcome:**analyzing and classifying activities under sectors.
- 3 c) **Typology:** Identify and choose the correct answer.

Q1.Observe the picture and answer the question.



Which sector does the worker in the given picture represent?

- a) Primary sector b)Secondary sector c) Tertiary sector
d) Civil sector

Ans: b) Secondary sector

Q2.



Above picture is an example of which sector?

- a)Primary sector b)Secondary sector c) Tertiary sector d) Organized sector

Ans: c) Tertiary sector

Q3. Arrange the following in the correct sequence and choose the correct answer.

- i) Transporting cloth to the workshops
 - ii) Sale in shops and showrooms
 - iii) Spinning the yarn
 - iv) weaving of the fabric
- a) i-iv-iii-ii b) ii-iv-iii-i c) iii-iv-i-ii d) iv-i-ii-iii

Ans: c) iii-iv-i-ii

4a) Core subject: Rising importance of the tertiary sector in production and pg no 24.

4 b) Learning outcome:Analyzing the contribution of the tertiary sector in the Indian economy.

4 c) Typology: Assertion and reason

Q4. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) . Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion: The service sector is the fastest growing sector of the Indian economy.

Reason: This growth is due to the increasing demand for services like IT, health care, education and various other services.

Options: (a) Both Assertion (A)and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true , but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true

Ans: (a) Both Assertion (A)and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

5a) a) Core subject: Disguised unemployment and pg no 26.

5 b) Learning outcome: Analyses the problem of disguised/ hidden unemployment in the agriculture sector and its pressure on the economy of the Country.

5 c) Typology: Choose the correct answer.

Q5. Iqbal along with five other members of his family worked as a farmer and produced 50 lakhs tons of wheat. Due to some dispute in the family two members opted out of the family business, but still they are able to produce 50 lakh tons of wheat. Can you name such kind of unemployment?

- a) Unemployment
- b) Seasonal unemployment
- c) Disguised unemployment
- d) Urban unemployment.

ANS: c) Disguised unemployment

6a) Core subject: Division of sectors as organised and unorganised and pg no30.

6 b) Learning outcome:Division of activities based on employment.

6 c) Typology: Fill in the blank by choosing the correct answer.

Q6.Fill in the blank:

SECTOR	CRITERIA USED
Primary, Secondary and Tertiary	Nature of economic activity
Organized and Unorganized	?

- a) Nature of employment activities b) Nature of social activities
c) Nature of political activities d) Nature of production activities
- Ans: a) Nature of employment activities.

7a) Core subject: Sectors in terms of ownership: Public and private sectors and pg no33.

7 b) Learning outcome: Identify the private and public companies

7 c) Typology: Choose the correct answer

Q7) Rahul has been offered a job in Reliance Industries Limited (RIL). The Company will provide the benefits of Health Insurance and Dental Insurance to all its employees. He will also get paid holidays and medical leave. He will also get overtime pay for additional work performed after duty hours. Find out in which of the following sectors he is working?

- a) Primary sector b) Public sector c) Private sector d) Unorganized sector

Ans: a) Private sector

8a) Core subject: How to create more employment? and pg no 27.

8 b) Learning outcome: Ways in which employment can be generated in rural areas.

8 c) Typology: Choose the correct answer.

Q8) 'Unemployment is a major problem in our country'. As a village head how will you generate employment in your village?

- I) Provide loans at cheaper rates II) Establishing and promoting cottage industries
III) Establishing Information Technology center IV) Construction of dams and canals

Options:

- a) I and II b) I, II and III c) I, II and IV d) II, III and IV

Ans: c) I, II and IV

9a) Core subject: Gross Domestic Product and pg 23

9b) Learning outcome: Analysing the process of calculating GDP of a country.

9 c) Typology: Assertion and Reason

Q 9. Assertion: When calculating GDP, the total value of goods and services produced in a country, the value of all goods and services at each stage of production should be calculated.

Reason: In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a state government ministry.

Ans:(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

10 a) Core subject: Historical change in sectors and pg no 23.

10 b) Learning outcome: Role of economic activities in development of a country's economy.

*sensitize the students towards growing economy in our country

10 c) Typology:Case based

Q 10) Generally, it has been noted from the histories of many, now developed, countries that at initial stages of development, the primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity. As the methods of farming changed and the agriculture sector began to prosper, it produced much more food than before. Many people could now take up other activities. There were an increasing number of craft persons and traders. Buying and selling activities increased many times. Besides, there were also transporters, administrators, army etc. However, at this stage, most of the goods produced were natural products from the primary sector and most people were also employed in this sector. Over a long time (more than hundred years), and especially because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. Those people who had earlier worked on farms now began to work in factories in large numbers. They were forced to do so as you read in history chapters. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates. Secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment. Hence, over time, a shift had taken place. This means that the importance of the sectors has changed. In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries. The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production. Most of the working people are also employed in the service sector. This is the general pattern observed in developed countries.

a) At the initial stages of development which sector was the most important sector of economic activity?

Ans: Primary

b) What kind of shift took place between sectors in developed countries?

Ans: Secondary to the Tertiary sector.

c) List out any four tertiary sector activities.

Ans: Transportation, Insurance, banking,, trade etc

d) Suggest any two methods to make India a developed country.

Ans:Employment generation, Technology, Infrastructure development .

Q11. Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted. It makes sense only to include the final goods and services. Take, for instance, a farmer who sells wheat to a flour mill for Rs 20 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour to a biscuit company for Rs 25 per kg. The biscuit company uses the flour and things such as sugar and oil to make four packets of biscuits. It sells biscuits in the market to the consumers for Rs 80 (Rs 20 per packet). Biscuits are the final goods, i.e., goods that reach the consumers.

a) List out intermediate goods from above passage.

Ans: wheat, flour, sugar and oil

b) Which product is valued during the calculation of GDP?

Ans: Biscuits are the final goods, i.e., goods that reach the consumers are valued during the calculation of GDP.

c) Define GDP? Why is the value of only 'final goods and services' counted while calculating GDP?

Ans: 1. GDP is the sum of the money value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year within a country.

2. Only the value of final goods and services are counted in GDP because the value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods.

3. To avoid double-counting.

a)