

6. In India's federal system, the state governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the:

- (a) Union list
- (b) State list
- (c) Concurrent list
- (d) Residuary subjects

7. The Constitution of India

- (a) divided powers between centre and states in three lists.
- (b) divided powers between centre and states in two lists.
- (c) listed the powers of the states and left the undefined powers to the state.
- (d) Specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre.

8. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list:

- (a) the state law prevails.
- (b) the central law prevails.
- (c) both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions.
- (d) the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

9. What is the third tier of government known as?

- (a) Village Panchayats
- (b) State government
- (c) Local self-government
- (d) Zila Parishad

10. What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?

- (a) States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue.
- (b) States are dependent on revenue or funds on the central government.
- (c) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
- (d) States have no financial autonomy.

11. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a unitary government?

- (a) There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
- (b) The central government can pass on orders to the provincial government.
- (c) A state government is conservative to central government.
- (d) The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.

12. What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?

- (a) One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit
- (b) The second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers

between the states and the national government

- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

13. Which period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country?

- (a) Period after 1990
- (b) Period after 2000
- (c) Period after 1980
- (d) Period after 1970

14. Which language is recognised as the national language by the Constitution of India?

- (a) Hindi
- (b) English
- (c) Tamil
- (d) None of these

15. Which of the following subjects is not included in the Union list?

- (a) Defence
- (b) Foreign affairs
- (c) Police
- (d) Banking

16. Which of the following is not an example of 'holding together' federations?

- (a) India
- (b) Spain
- (c) Belgium
- (d) Switzerland

17. Which level of government in India has the power to legislate on the 'residuary' subjects?

- (a) Union government
- (b) State government
- (c) Local self-government
- (d) Both a and b

18. Which among the following are examples of 'Coming together federations'?

- (a) India, Spain and Belgium
- (b) India, USA and Spain

- (c) USA, Switzerland and Australia
- (d) Belgium and Sri Lanka

19. The Union List includes subjects such as:

- (a) Education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession.
- (b) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.
- (c) Residuary subjects like computer software.
- (d) Defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications.

20. The system of Panchayati Raj involves:

- (a) Village, State and Union levels
- (b) Village, District and State levels
- (c) Village and State levels
- (d) Village, Block and District levels

21. Which one of the following States in India has its own Constitution?

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) J & K
- (d) Nagaland

22. Which of the following countries is an example of “coming together federation”?

- (a) U.S.A
- (b) India
- (c) Spain
- (d) Belgium

23. Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which of the following holds true in the case of India?

- (a) The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.
- (b) Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.
- (c) The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.

24. Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold true for decentralisation after 1992.

- A. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.
- B. It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- C. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
- D. No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

- (a) B and C
- (b) A and C

(c) A and D

(d) B and D

25. In a 'Holding together federation':

A. A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.

B. The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States.

C. All the constituent states usually have equal powers.

D. Constituent states have unequal powers.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) A, B, C and D

(b) A and D

(c) B and C

(d) A, B and D

26. is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country?

A. Dictatorship

B. Unitary system

C. Monarchy

D. Federalism

27. How many levels of government does a federation usually have?

A. Single

B. Two

C. Three

D. Multiple

28. How many countries in the world have a federal political system?

A. 42

B. 33

C. 25

D. 18

31. In a federal system, the central government order the state government to do something?

A. Can

B. Cannot

C. May

D. A & C

29. State government has powers of its own for which.....

A. It is answerable to Central government

B. It is not answerable to Central government

- C. It is answerable to the people
- D. B & C

30. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own in specific matters.

- A. Administration
- B. Jurisdiction
- C. Execution
- D. Policies

31. Can the fundamental provisions of the constitution be unilaterally changed by one level of government in federalism?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. May be in special provisions
- D. A & C

32. When independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. This type of 'coming together' federations are practiced by which countries?

- A. Switzerland & Canada
- B. USA and Britain
- C. USA, Australia and Switzerland
- D. Britain, Canada, USA

33. Where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. It is called 'holding together' federations. Which countries practice this system?

- A. India, Pakistan, Italy
- B. India, Spain, Belgium
- C. Canada, Italy, Germany
- D. Australia, Canada, USA

34. Which one comes under the Union List in India?

- A. Police
- B. Agriculture
- C. Banking
- D. Trade

35. Which one comes under the State List in India?

- A. Defence
- B. Currency

- C. Communications
- D. Police

36. On which given subject can both the Union as well as the State Governments make laws?

- A. Currency
 - B. Defence
 - C. Trade Unions
 - D. Agriculture
- Ans-Trade Unions

37. What is meant by residuary subjects?

- A. Subjects under union list
 - B. Subjects under state list
 - C. Subject under both state and union list
 - D. Subjects which are not under any list
- Ans-Subjects which are not under any list

38. Give an example of a subject under the residuary list?

- A. Currency
- B. Irrigation
- C. Computer software
- D. Commerce

39. States such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Constitution of India (Article 371), under which context do they get these provisions?

- A. Because of trade and commerce
- B. Protection of land rights of indigenous people
- C. Special provisions for agriculture
- D. For Defence purposes

40. Give one feature of Union territories?

- A. They have powers of a state
- B. They enjoy independent power
- C. The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.
- D. These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which can be merged with any of the existing States

41. Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least majority?

- A. 50 %
- B. Three- fourth

- C. Two- third
- D. 25%

42. The creation of was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country

- A. States according to religion
- B. States according to culture
- C. Linguistic states
- D. States according to topography

43. On which basis were states like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand created?

- A. On the basis of language
- B. On the basis of culture, ethnicity
- C. On the basis of religion
- D. On the basis of commerce and trade

44. Hindi is the mother tongue of only about percent of Indians?

- A. 60%
- B. 30%
- C. 40%
- D. 50%

45. Besides Hindi, there are ___ other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution?

- A. 21
- B. 23
- C. 27
- D. 24

46. When was the beginning of the era of Coalition Governments at the Centre which led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments?

- A. 1980s
- B. 1990s
- C. 1870s
- D. 2000 onward

47. In the data for Scheduled Languages of India which is the second highest in proportion of speakers (%) after Hindi?

- A. Telugu
- B. Tamil
- C. Bengali
- D. Urdu

48. As for English, onlyper cent Indians recorded it as their mother tongue?

- A. 20%
- B. 5%
- C. 0.5 %
- D. 0.02%

49. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

- A. National government gives some powers to the provincial governments.
- B. Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- C. Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
- D. Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

50. Consider the following two statements.

1. In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
2. India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
3. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
4. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the States have been devolved to the local government bodies.

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 1, 3 and 4
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 2 and 3 only

51. When was the constitution amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective?

- A. 1990
- B. 1992
- C. 1989
- D. 1993

52. In the local government elections at least of all positions are reserved for women?

- A. One - third
- B. Two- third
- C. 50%
- D. 25%

53. Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Give an argument and an example to support any of these positions.

Sangeeta: The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.

Arman: Language-based States have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.

Harish: This policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.

- a. The position held by Sangeeta is the correct one. In reality the policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.
- b. The position held by Arman is the correct one because language based states is athreat to national unity.
- c. The position held by Harsh is the correct one because English language have better prospects.
- d. None of them are correct.

54. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

- e. National government gives some powers to the provincial governments.
- f. Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- g. Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
- h. Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

55. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I	List II
1. Union of India	A. Prime Minister
2. State	B. Sarpanch
3. Municipal Corporation	C. Governor
4. Gram Panchayat	D. Mayor

	1	2	3	4
(a)	D	A	B	C
(b)	B	C	D	A
(c)	A	C	D	B
(d)	C	D	A	B

56. Consider the following two statements.

- i. In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
- j. India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
- k. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
- l. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the States have been devolved to the local government bodies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) A, B and C
- (b) A, C and D
- (c) A and B only
- (d) B and C only

57. Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

(a) State government	State List
(b) Central government	Union List
(c) Central and State governments	Concurrent List
(d) Local governments	Residuary powers

58. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon?



- (a) Midday meal program
- (b) Relationship between centre and states
- (c) Relationship between people and state government
- (d) Demand of reservation

59. The cartoon below is showing the relationship between Centre and States. How can the leader of a coalition keep the partners of government satisfied?



- m. making them feel that they are very important for the government.
- n. allocating them duties which will give them the feeling of power
- o. **through the power sharing and involving them in decision making process.**
- p. **All the above**

ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) If assertion is true but reason is false.

(c) If both assertion and reason are false.

60.Assertion : Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation.

Reason : A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

61.Assertion : Hindi is identified as the only official language of India.

Reason : It helped in creating supremacy of Hindi speaking people over others.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

61.Assertion : It is very simple to make the changes in the basic structure of the constitution.

Reason : Both the houses have power to amend the constitution independently.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

62.Assertion : India is a federation.

Reason : Power resides with the central authority.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

63. Assertion : Coalition government is formed during dearth of coal in the country.
Reason : It helps in overcoming coal crisis.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

64. Assertion : The subjects which are not included in Union List, State List and Concurrent List are considered as residuary subjects.
Reason : The subjects included that came after constitution was made and thus could not be classified.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

65. Assertion : India has a federal system.
Reason : Under a unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to central government.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

66. Assertion : Zilla Parishad Chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.
Reason : Mayor is the head of municipalities.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

67. Assertion : A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992 by amending the constitution.

Reason : Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

68. Assertion : Third-tier of government is local government.

Reason : It made democracy weak.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

CASE STUDIES

69. Pokharan, the place where India conducted its nuclear tests, lies in Rajasthan. Suppose the Government of Rajasthan was opposed to the Central Government's nuclear policy, could it prevent the Government of India from conducting the nuclear tests?

- A. Government of Rajasthan cannot prevent Central Government to conduct the nuclear tests.
- B. Government of Rajasthan can prevent Central Government to conduct the nuclear tests.
- C. Government of Rajasthan and Central Government will decide to conduct the nuclear tests.
- D. Central government have to appeal in Supreme court to conduct the nuclear tests.

70. Suppose the Government of Sikkim plans to introduce new textbooks in its schools. But the Union Government does not like the style and content of the new textbooks. In that case, does the state government need to take permission from the Union Government before these textbooks can be launched?

- A. Sikkim Government does not need prior permission of Union Government.
- B. Sikkim Government need prior permission of Union Government.
- C. Sikkim Government need permission of the Education minister.
- D. Sikkim Government need permission of the President.

71. Suppose the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa have different policies on how their state police should respond to the naxalites. Can the Prime Minister of India intervene and pass an order that all the Chief Ministers will have to obey?

- A. Police matter comes under State list and police has the responsibility to maintain law and order in the state.
- B. Police matter comes under Central list and State police has no responsibility to maintain law and order in the state.
- C. Police matter comes under Concurrent list and Central and Union government p has the responsibility to maintain law and order in the state.
- D. None of the above statements are correct.

72. Some Nepalese citizens were discussing the proposals on the adoption of federalism in their new constitution. This is what some of them said:

Khag Raj: I don't like federalism. It would lead to reservation of seats for different caste groups as in India.

Sarita: Ours is not a very big country. We don't need federalism.

Babu Lal: I am hopeful that the Terai areas will get more autonomy if they get their own state government.

Ram Ganesh: I like federalism because it will mean that powers that were earlier enjoyed by the king will now be exercised by our elected representatives.

Which of these reflect a wrong understanding of what federalism is?

- A. Khag Raj and Sarita
- B. Babu Lal and Ram Ganesh
- C. Babu Lal and Sarita
- D. Khag Raj and Ram Ganesh

Q1. 'The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.' Which of the following options support the statement?

A. Plantations cover large tracts of land and all the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

B. Plantations are practiced in industries .

C. Plantations depend upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil.

D. Plantations cover large tracts of land in market areas where many industries are located.

Q2. Agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/ community labour- what type of agriculture is this?

A. Intensive

B. Primitive subsistence

C. Extensive

D. Plantation

Q3. Choose the correctly matched pair about the crops and the areas they are grown in:

A. Rubber - Chhattisgarh

B. Tea- Gujarat

C. Coffee- Punjab

D. Sugarcane – Uttar Pradesh

Q.4 Fill in the blank

Barley: Rabi crop, **Cotton:** Kharif, _____: Zaid crop.

A. Wheat

B. Mustard

C. Soya bean

D. Cucumber

Q.5 A type of millet rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage is:

A. Bajra

B. Rajma

C. Jowar

D. Ragi

Q.6 Which one of the following describes a system of labour intensive agriculture where , the farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood?

A. Shifting Agriculture

B. Plantation Agriculture

C. Horticulture

D. Intensive Agriculture

Q6. 'The green revolution promised much. But today it's under controversies.'

Infer the negative effects of the inputs of green revolution on the environment from the given statements and choose the correct option.

I. It has lead to vanishing biodiversity due to monoculture.

II. It has caused increase in irrigation, thus drying the aquifers.

III. It has caused land degradation due to overuse of chemicals.

Option

A. I, II, & III

B. II&III

C. I & II

D. II Only

Q7. Which of the following features depicts a characteristic of primitive subsistence agriculture?

A. Large amount of labour

B. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land

C. Canals were used

D. Use of fertilisers

Q8. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops

Reason (R): Pulses help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air. .

Options:

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true

Q9. Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land?

A. Due to the law of inheritance and division of land.

B. Overpopulation

C. Small scale farmers are not able to earn livelihood

D. Farmers of less land holdings are not able to afford the right techniques

Q10. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:

I. High-value crops like fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba need much less irrigation, thus reducing environmental degradation.

II. Reduction in subsidies on agricultural inputs has decreased the cost of production.

III. Our agricultural products are not able to compete with the developed countries because of the highly subsidised agriculture in those countries

Options:

A. I & III

B. II&III

C. I & II

D. II Only

Q11. If rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, in which state is it a subsistence crop?

A. Madhya Pradesh

B. Maharashtra

C. Odisha

D. Rajasthan

Q12. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of plantation farming?

- A. Multiple crops
- B. using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers**
- C. the produce is used for various reasons
- D. Crop rotation on the same piece of land

Q13. In Column A different names of primitive subsistence farming are given and in Column B the region where it is practised.

Match Column A with Column B and identify the correct option.

Column A	Column B
I. Dahiya	1. Odisha
II. Koman	2. Western Ghats
III. Kuruwa	3. Jharkhand
IV. Kumari	4. Madhya Pradesh

Choose the correct code:

- A. I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2
- B. I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2
- C. I-4, II-1, III-3, IV-2**
- D. I-4, II-2, III-1, IV-3

Q14. Identify the correct statement/s about the the agricultural sector of India.

- I. **One-fourth of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities**
- II. **Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume**
- III. **Dairy farming and sericulture are also agricultural activities.**

Options:

- A. I & II
- B. II & III**
- C. II only
- D. I & III

Q15. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of which of the following crops?

- A. Kharif
- B. Rabi**
- C. Zaid
- D. Boro

Q16. Choose the correct option from the following:

- List I (Example) List II (Agricultural season)

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. Cotton | Kharif crop |
| B. Rice | Rabi crop |
| C. Jute | Zaid crop |
| D. Rubber | Rabi crop |

Q17. Which of the following states is known for its success in the green revolution?

- A. Punjab
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Chhattisgarh

Q18. What has been the main dependency of primitive farming?

- A. monsoon,
- B. labour
- C. suitability of other environment
- D. technical

Q19. Sinjini lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her family's search for fresh a patch of land in the next season.

Name the type of farming Sinjini's family is engaged in

- A. Commercial Farming
- B. Plantation Farming
- C. Intensive Subsistence farming
- D. Shifting cultivation

Q20. In Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, how many crops of paddy are grown in a year?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 1
- D. 4

Q21. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture

Reason (R): Subsidy on fertilisers is decreased leading to increase in the cost of production.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true

Q22. Which is/are the right geographical condition/s for the growth of Sugarcane?

- I. Temperature between 21 °C to 27°C and hot and humid climate.
- II. Temperature below 17°C and rainfall below 50 cm.
- III. Temperature between 10°C to 15°C and above 200 cm of rainfall
- IV. Annual rainfall between 75cm. and 100cm

Select the correct code

- A. Only I & III are correct
- B. Only I is correct
- C. Only I & IV are correct
- D. All the above

Q23. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Jute products are losing importance to synthetic fibres in international market.

Reason (R): Due to its low cost.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true

Q24. Rice requires high humidity withcm annual rainfall.

- A. above 100 cm
- B. Below 100 cm
- C. Above 75 cm
- DA. Above 60 cm

Q25. How has it become possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan?

- A. With roof top water reserves
- B. Canal irrigation
- C. Sprinkler irrigation
- D. Retreating monsoon rainfall

Q26. Identify the ideal weather condition favourable for the growth of Wheat.

- A. Hot wet weather
- B. Monsoon
- C. Dry hot weather
- D. cool growing season and a bright sunshine

Q 27. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition.

Reason (R): Our agricultural products are not able to compete with the developed countries because of the highly subsidised agriculture in those countries.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true

Q28. Which of the following crops come under the classification of millets?

- A. Peas and maize
- B. Mustard and soybean
- C. Urad and moong
- D. Jowar & bajra

Q29. Which of the following is a major Jowar producing State?

- A. Haryana
- B. Punjab
- C. Uttarpradesh
- D. Maharashtra

Q30. Identify the crop with the help of clues given below –

- This crop is used both for food and fodder
- It is a kharif crop.
- It requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C for its growth

Choose a correct option.

- A. Jowar
- B. Maize
- C. Bajra
- D. Wheat

Q31. India is the first largest producer as well as the consumer of this crop in the world. It is the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

- A. Wheat
- B. Rice
- C. Maize
- D. Pulses

Q32. Which of the following is a major Pineapple producing state of India?

- A. Himachal Pradesh
- B. Assam
- C. Meghalaya
- D. Mizoram

Q33. Which of the following fibre is also known as the ‘golden fibre’?

- A. Jute
- B. Silk
- C. Cotton
- D. hemp

Q34. Which of the following state is a major producer of lichi and guava?

- A. Odisha
- B. Jharkhand
- C. West Bengal
- D. Bihar

Q. 35. Which of the following is not correct about plantation farming?

- A. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
- B. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
- C. Plantations cover large tracts of land called estates.

D. Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them, to produce cereals and other food crops

Q36. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. What are they?

- A. Aus, Aman and Boro
- B. Rabi, Kharif and Zaid
- C. Baisakh, Paus and Chait
- D. None of the above

Q37. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Though, these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north- western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops.

When are these crops sown and harvested?

- A. sown in winter and harvested in summer
- B. sown during rainy season and harvested in winter
- C. sown in summer and harvested in winter
- D. None of the above

Q38. Some of the important kharif crops are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.

When are these crops sown and harvested?

- A. with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October
- B. with the onset of winter and harvested in summer
- C. with onset of Autumn and harvested in summer
- D. None of the above

Q39. In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months. Identify the season.

- A. Aus
- B. Boro
- C. Zaid
- D. None of the above

Q40. The two main wheat growing regions are:

- A. The Ganga-Sutlej plains and the Deccan Trap
- B. North-eastern part and eastern-coastal plains
- C. Deccan plateau and Konkan coast
- D. Malwa plateau and Coromondal coast

Q41. Which of the following is the right condition for the growth of maize?

- A. Temperature between 21 °C to 27°C and old alluvial soil

- B. Temperature below 17°C and shallow black soil
- C. Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall
- D. None of the above

Q42. Which one of the following is not true for pulses?

- A. Pulses are grown in both rabi and kharif season
- B. Pulses are leguminous crops
- C. They are grown in rotation with other crops
- D. Pulses require intensive irrigation facilities

Q43. Which is the ideal condition for the growth of rubber?

- A. Temperature above 25°C and rainfall above 200 cm
- B. Temperature below 17°C and 50 to 75 cm rainfall
- C. Temperature above 10°C and 75 to 100 cm of rainfall
- D. none of the above

Q44. Which of the following conditions can spoil tea crop?

- A. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year
- B. Frost free climate
- C. Deep fertile well drained soil
- D. Clayey soil which has high water holding capacity

Q45. Coffee cultivation was first introduced in:

- A. Himalayas
- B. Aravalli Hills
- C. Garo Hills
- D. Baba Budan Hills

Q46. Indian farmers diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops. Why?

1. It will increase income
2. It will reduce environmental degradation
3. It will increase environmental degradation
4. It will decrease income.

Select the correct code

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2
- C. 3 and 4
- D. 2 and 4

Q47. There has been a gradual shift from cultivation of food crops to cultivation of fruits, vegetables, oil-seeds and industrial crops. This has led to the reduction in net sown area under cereals and pulses.

With the growing population of India, the declining food production puts a big question mark over the country's future food security.

According to the information given above, there has been reduction in the net sown area under cereals and pulses. Identify the reason.

- A. Lack of markets to sell cereals and pulses
- B. Earn more income from non-agricultural sector
- C. Need of huge labour in cultivating cereals and pulses
- D. Availability of more profits from commercial crops

Q48. One of the following pulses which does not help in restoring soil fertility.

- A. Moong
- B. Gram
- C. Peas
- D. Arhar

Q49. Arabica variety of coffee was initially brought to India from which of the following countries?

- A. Yemen
- B. Vietnam
- C. Japan
- D. Korea

Q50. Rice is a subsistence crop in Orissa. In which of the following states, is rice a commercial crop?

- A. West Bengal and Bihar
- B. Jammu and Kashmir
- C. Punjab and Haryana
- D. Tamil Nadu and Kerala

Q51. Which of the following is the primary objective of India's food security policy?

- A. To ensure availability of food grains to the common people at an affordable price.
- B. To diversify crop production to increase income of the farmers.
- C. To provide insurance against crop failures.
- D. To shift from food grain production

Q.52 Which type of farming has the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides?

- A. Primitive subsistence
- B. Subsistence
- C. Shifting Agriculture
- D. Commercial

Q. 53 On the given political map of India, three leading sugarcane growing states of India are marked by 1, 2 and 3. Identify these and choose the correct option.



Select the correct code.

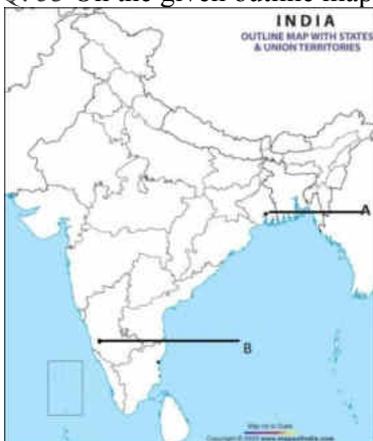
A.1- Uttar Pradesh 2- Haryana 3-Punjab

B. 1- Uttar Pradesh 2- Punjab 3-Haryana

C. 1- Uttarakhand 2- Himachal Pradesh 3-Rajasthan

D. 1- Uttarakhand 2- Punjab 3- Rajasthan

Q. 53 On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.



Two features are marked -

1. 'A' – A jute producing state
2. 'B' – A coffee producing State.

Identify those two features and choose the correct option.

A. A- West Bengal B- Kerala

B. A- West Bengal B- Karnataka

C. A- West Bengal B- Telangana

D. A- Odisha B- Karnataka

Q. 54 On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.



Two features are marked -

1. 'A' – A sugarcane producing state
2. 'B' – A tea producing State.

Identify those two features and choose the correct option.

- A. A- Haryana B- Assam
- B. A- Punjab B- West Bengal
- C. A- Uttar Pradesh B- Assam
- D. A- Assam B- Uttar Pradesh

Q. 56 Read the following statements and find the correct from the given options:

- I. Indian farmers are diversifying their cropping pattern.
- II. They are shifting production from cereals to fruits, vegetables, etc.
- III. Jute is in high demand in the Indian market.

Options:

- A. I & II
- B. II&III
- C. III Only
- D. II Only

Q.57 The Government of India embarked upon introducing agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960s and 1970s. But, this too led to the concentration of development in few selected areas. Therefore, in the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms.

Which of the following is not a reform measure initiated by the government to improve Indian agriculture?

- A. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone etc.
- B. Personal Accident Insurance Scheme
- C. Establishment of banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest
- D. Provision for earning more income from non-agricultural sector

Q. 58 'Fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides, which once showed dramatic results, are now being held responsible for degrading the soil.'

Infer the positive effects of these inputs noticed earlier from the following statements.

- A. These inputs have shown increased outputs and productivity.
- B. These are integral to the process of reducing agrarian losses.
- C. These inputs can cut the amount of harvestable produce.
- D. These are the leading causes of mortality and health problems.

Q.59 There are states in India which are using fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides at excessive level to increase their agricultural production.

Identify the states which are at prominent level from the following options.

- A. Karnataka and Kerala
- B. Haryana and Punjab
- C. Rajasthan and Gujarat
- D. Haryana and Telangana

Q. 60 Food production provides the base for food security and is a key determinant of food availability. **Why is this trend shifting towards industrial crops? Choose the correct option in this context.**

- A. To improve the land use pattern
- B. To use intensive farming techniques
- C. To improve the fertility of soil
- D. To fetch more income and high earnings

Economics CHAPTER- SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

1.	MGNREGA guarantees job to poor for (a) 100 days (b) 90 days (c) 60 days (d) 50 days	
2.	The goods that are used as raw materials for further production are known by which name? (a) Final goods (b) Consumer goods (c) Material goods (d) Intermediate goods	
3.	Which among the following workers are not very productive in tertiary sector? (a) Educated and trained professionals (b) Repair persons and daily wage earners (c) People in defence services (d) People working in health centres and hospitals	

4.	<p>Service is-----</p> <p>(a) tangible</p> <p>(b) intangible</p> <p>(c) both a and b</p> <p>(d) physical Product</p>	
5.	<p>In India, sector is largest employer while sector is largest income generator.</p> <p>(a) secondary, tertiary</p> <p>(b) tertiary, primary</p> <p>(c) primary, tertiary</p> <p>(d) tertiary, secondary</p>	
5	<p>Assertion: In India, over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector.</p> <p>Reason: Tertiary sector is the only organized sector in the economy so the government spends a lot of money for creating jobs in tertiary sector.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>	
6	<p>SOURCE BASED QUESTION</p> <p>Imagine what would happen, if cotton textile companies decide not to buy from the Indian market and import all cotton they need from other countries. Indian cotton cultivation will become less profitable and the farmers may even go bankrupt, if they cannot quickly switch to other crops. Cotton prices will fall.</p> <p>What does the above example show?</p> <p>a) Secondary sector being dependent on the primary sector</p> <p>b) Primary sector dependent on secondary sector</p> <p>c) Secondary sector being dependent on tertiary sector</p> <p>d) All the 3 sectors are interdependent to each other</p>	
7	<p>Assertion: Reliance industries is a privately-owned firm.</p>	

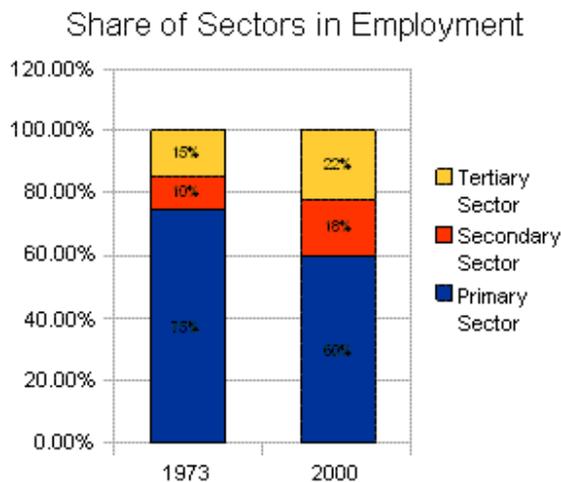
	<p>Reason: Government is a major stakeholder is reliance industries.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>	
8	<p>Assertion: The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of service sector.</p> <p>Reason: As the primary and secondary sectors develops, the demand for transport, storage structures, banks, insurance, etc., increases.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>	
9	<p>Assertion: An individual who manufactures flour from wheat is engaged in secondary sector.</p> <p>Reason: When some process of manufacturing is used the product is a part of secondary sector.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>	
10	<p>Assertion: GDP shows how big an economy is.</p> <p>Reason: GDP is the value of all goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country in a year.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.</p>	

	(d) Both assertion and reason are false	
11	<p>Assertion: Sushma works in a telecom company. She attends her office regularly.in addition to her regular salary, she gets provident fund, paid holiday.</p> <p>Reason: Sushma is working in an organized sector.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>	
12	<p>Assertion: Mohan is a shopkeeper who pays his taxes on time. He has employed two workers Rakesh and Raghu in his shop. He pays them well, however, none of the workers get any paid leaves in the year.</p> <p>Reason: Rakesh and Raghu are employed in unorganized sector.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>	
13	<p>Assertion: There are several goods and services that the society needs; however, the private sector does not produce all of them.</p> <p>Reason: Private sector is profit driven.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>	
14	Assertion: In India, the primary sector is the largest employer.	

	<p>Reason: The demand for services has increased enormously.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>	
15	<p>An Indian farmer produces wheat without incurring cost of inputs all sells for ₹1,000 to a miller who grinds wheat into flour and sells for ₹1,200 to baker. The baker sells bread to consumers for ₹ 1,600. What is the increased GDP?</p> <p>(a) ₹1,600</p> <p>(b) ₹ 2,200</p> <p>(c) ₹1,000</p> <p>(d) ₹ 1,400</p>	
16	<p>Consider the following statements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MGNREGA fulfils the constitutional rights in India. 2. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. 3. The places where the recent unseasonal rain and hailstorms have affected crops the government will increase the number of work days under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to 200 from 100. <p>Which of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>a. 1,2</p> <p>b. 1,3</p> <p>c. 2,3</p> <p>d. All</p>	
17	<p>Name one functioning activity of the Tertiary sector?</p> <p>a) Goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops</p> <p>b) This sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries</p> <p>c) Activities in which natural products are changed into other</p>	

	<p>forms through ways of manufacturing.</p> <p>d) Produce a good by exploiting natural resources.</p>	
18	<p>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option</p> <p>Assertion: While calculating 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: We count all those that were produced in the last five years.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false. (d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>	
19	<p>While calculating the GDP we have to add the values of final goods and services produced within the country in an accounting year. Which of the Following value of goods and services will be added in the calculation of GDP?</p> <p>(a) Flour used by a baker in making biscuits (b) Unsold stock of goods lying with the sellers (c) Tyres purchased by a transport company (d) Mobile sets purchased by a mobile dealer</p>	
20	<p>Arrange the following in correct sequence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transporting clothes to the workshop 2. Sale in shops and showrooms 3. Spinning the yarn 4. Weaving of the fabric <p>a) 2, 4, 1, 3 b) 4, 3, 2, 1 c) 3. 4. 1. 2 d) 2, 1, 4, 3</p>	

21 The given Graph shows the share of employment in the three sectors in 1973 and 2000. Why didn't a similar shift out of primary sector happen in case of employment? Select the most suitable reason from the following:



- A. Workers in the Primary Sector are underemployed
- B. Enough jobs were not created in secondary and tertiary sector
- C. Efforts of labour are not equivalent in all the sectors
- D. Outsourcing of job opportunities in Secondary Sector

22 In which type of unemployment, the additional productivity of the workers is zero?
 (a) Disguised Unemployment
 (b) Educated Unemployment
 (c) Seasonal Unemployment
 (d) Structural Unemployment

23 Read the source given below and answer the questions given below;

In the urban areas, unorganized sector comprises mainly small-scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transport, street vendors, head-load workers, garment makers, ragpickers, etc. All these workers constitute unorganized sector in urban areas. A majority of workers in the unorganized sector are from scheduled castes scheduled tribes and backward communities. Workers in unorganized sector urban areas need protection because, besides getting the irregular and low- paid work, these workers also face

	<p>social discrimination. They are looked down upon by the people in urban areas. Protection and support to the unorganized sector workers is thus necessary for both economic and social development.</p> <p>I) Which of the following Place of work comes under organized sector</p> <p>(i) Offices and factories registered with the government (ii) Own shops, clinics in market place with formal license (iii) People working in street, construction workers, domestic workers (iv) Working in small workshop not registered with the government</p> <p>a) (i) &(ii) b) (ii) &(iii) c) (iii)&(iv) d) (i) &(iv)</p>												
24	<p>Which of these is an organized sector activities?</p> <p>a) A teacher taking classes in a school b) A headload worker carrying a bag of cement on his back in a market c) A farmer irrigating her field d) A daily wage laborer working under a contractor</p>												
25	<p>Match the following:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="280 1339 1294 1933"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="280 1339 831 1429">Problems faced by farming sector</th> <th data-bbox="831 1339 1294 1429">Some possible measures</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 1429 831 1518">1. Unirrigated land</td> <td data-bbox="831 1429 1294 1518">(a) Setting up agro-based mills</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 1518 831 1608">2. Low prices for crops</td> <td data-bbox="831 1518 1294 1608">(b) Cooperative marketing societies</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 1608 831 1697">3. Debt burden</td> <td data-bbox="831 1608 1294 1697">(c) Procurement of food grains by government</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 1697 831 1787">4. No job in the off season</td> <td data-bbox="831 1697 1294 1787">(d) Construction of canals by the government</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 1787 831 1933">5. Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest</td> <td data-bbox="831 1787 1294 1933">(e) Banks to provide credit with low interest</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a) 1-d,2-c ,3-e,4-a,5-b b) 1-d,2-b,3-e,4-a,5-c</p>	Problems faced by farming sector	Some possible measures	1. Unirrigated land	(a) Setting up agro-based mills	2. Low prices for crops	(b) Cooperative marketing societies	3. Debt burden	(c) Procurement of food grains by government	4. No job in the off season	(d) Construction of canals by the government	5. Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest	(e) Banks to provide credit with low interest
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	<p>c) 1-a,2-b,3-c,4-d,5-e d) 1-e,2-b,3-c,4-d,5-a</p>	
25	<p>Which of the following is not applicable for a worker, who works in the organized sector? (a) She gets a regular salary at the end of the month (b) She is not paid for leave (c) She gets medical allowance (d) She got an appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when she joins work Ans-(b) She is not paid for leave</p>	
26	<p>Who carries economic activities? (a) individuals (b) firms (c) government (d) all the above Ans-(d) all the above</p>	
27	<p>Manufacturing units in unorganised sector are: (a) not subject to government regulations (b) subject to government regulations (c) subject to central bank's regulations (d) none of the above Ans-(a) not subject to government regulations</p>	
28	<p>Which of the following statement is not correct related to underemployed? a) If few people will be removed, production wont affected b) Labour effort get divided c) All the workers are working less than their potential d) All of the above</p>	
29	<p>Many organised sectors enterprises are found in the unorganised sector. They adopt such strategies to----- a) Exploit their workers b) Evade taxes c) Make more profits d) To increase production</p>	

30	<p>Match the following</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="280 237 1294 730"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="280 237 786 282">A</th> <th data-bbox="786 237 1294 282">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 282 786 383">1. Gross Domestic Product</td> <td data-bbox="786 282 1294 383">a. Government owns assets</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 383 786 434">2. Developed countries</td> <td data-bbox="786 383 1294 434">b. Social discrimination</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 434 786 535">3. Under employment</td> <td data-bbox="786 434 1294 535">c. Registered by government</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 535 786 586">4. Organised sector</td> <td data-bbox="786 535 1294 586">d. Hidden unemployment</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 586 786 638">5. Unorganised sector</td> <td data-bbox="786 586 1294 638">e. Tertiary sector</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="280 638 786 730">6. Public sector</td> <td data-bbox="786 638 1294 730">f. Central Government ministry</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="325 786 798 976"> a) 1-e, 2-f, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c,6-d b) 1-f, 2-e, 3-d, 4-c, 5-b,6-a c) 1-f, 2-e, 3-d, 4-a, 5-b,6-c d) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-e,6-f </p>	A	B	1. Gross Domestic Product	a. Government owns assets	2. Developed countries	b. Social discrimination	3. Under employment	c. Registered by government	4. Organised sector	d. Hidden unemployment	5. Unorganised sector	e. Tertiary sector	6. Public sector	f. Central Government ministry
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31	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): When calculating the total values of goods and services produced in a country, the value of all goods and services at each stage of production should be calculated</p> <p>Reason (R): At each stage of production some value is added to a good or service, therefore, the value added at each stage of production is added to derive the total value of goods and services in an economy</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true and R is the not correct explanation of A. c) A is correct but R is wrong. d) both A and R are wrong</p>														
32	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Rakesh is an educated and skilled worker who earns a high monthly salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city</p>														

	<p>Reason (R): All service in India are growing extremely well and each individual engaged in any kind of tertiary activity earns a high income</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true and R is the not correct explanation of A. c) A is correct but R is wrong. d) both A and R are wrong</p>	
33	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): In India, the primary sector is the largest employer, Reason (R): The demand for services has increased enormously</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true and R is the not correct explanation of A. c) A is correct but R is wrong. d) both A and R are wrong</p>	
34	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Reliance industries is privately-owned firm. Reason (R): Government is a major stakeholder is reliance industries.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true and R is the not correct explanation of A. c) A is correct but R is wrong. d) both A and R are wrong</p>	
35	<p>Which among the following is a feature of unorganised sector?</p> <p>(a) Fixed number of work hours (b) Paid leaves (c) Employment is insecure (d) Registered by government</p>	
36	<p>Goods that are used as raw materials for further production are known by which name?</p> <p>(a) Final goods (b) Consumer goods (c) Material goods (d) Intermediate goods</p>	

37	<p>Arrange the following in the correct sequence:</p> <p>(i) Processing of the raw material in the factory. (ii) The carriers take the product of the market. (iii) Raw material is transported to the factory. (iv) Final product packed and loaded into carriers.</p> <p>(a) (i),(ii),(iii),(iv) (b) (iii),(i),(iv),(ii) (c) (ii),(i),(iii),(iv) (d) (iv),(i),(ii),(iii)</p>											
38	<p>Arrange the following in the correct sequence of column I against the column II</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="279 808 1449 1178"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="279 808 678 898">Column I</th> <th data-bbox="678 808 1449 898">Column II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="279 898 678 987">I Organised sector</td> <td data-bbox="678 898 1449 987">1-The government owns most of the assets and provides all the services</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="279 987 678 1077">II Unorganised sector</td> <td data-bbox="678 987 1449 1077">2- Ownership of assets and delivery of services in the hands of private individuals or companies</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="279 1077 678 1133">III Public sector</td> <td data-bbox="678 1077 1449 1133">3-Ignore rules and regulations</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="279 1133 678 1178">IV Private sector</td> <td data-bbox="678 1133 1449 1178">4-Provides job security, paid leaves, etc</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Choose the correct answer</p> <p>(a) IV-2, II-4, III-1, I-3 (b) II-3, IV-2, I-4, III-1 (c) I-2, III-4, IV-3, II-1 (d) III-2, I-4, II-1, IV-3</p>	Column I	Column II	I Organised sector	1-The government owns most of the assets and provides all the services	II Unorganised sector	2- Ownership of assets and delivery of services in the hands of private individuals or companies	III Public sector	3-Ignore rules and regulations	IV Private sector	4-Provides job security, paid leaves, etc	
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IV Private sector	4-Provides job security, paid leaves, etc											
39	<p>The table below shows the estimated number of workers in India in the organized and unorganized sectors. Read the table carefully and answer the following question given below:</p>											

Workers in different sectors(in millions)			
Sector	Organized	Unorganized	Total
Primary	2	210	212
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398
Total Percentage	7%	93%	100%

Which is the most important sector that provides most jobs to the people?

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) None of these

40 **Where are the employment and non-employment figures taken from to study the data?**

- (a) Real-Time Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy.
- (b) National Statistical Survey Office (NSSO)
- (c) NITI Aayog
- (d) Statistics information Bureau

41 **Those activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process, are called.....?**

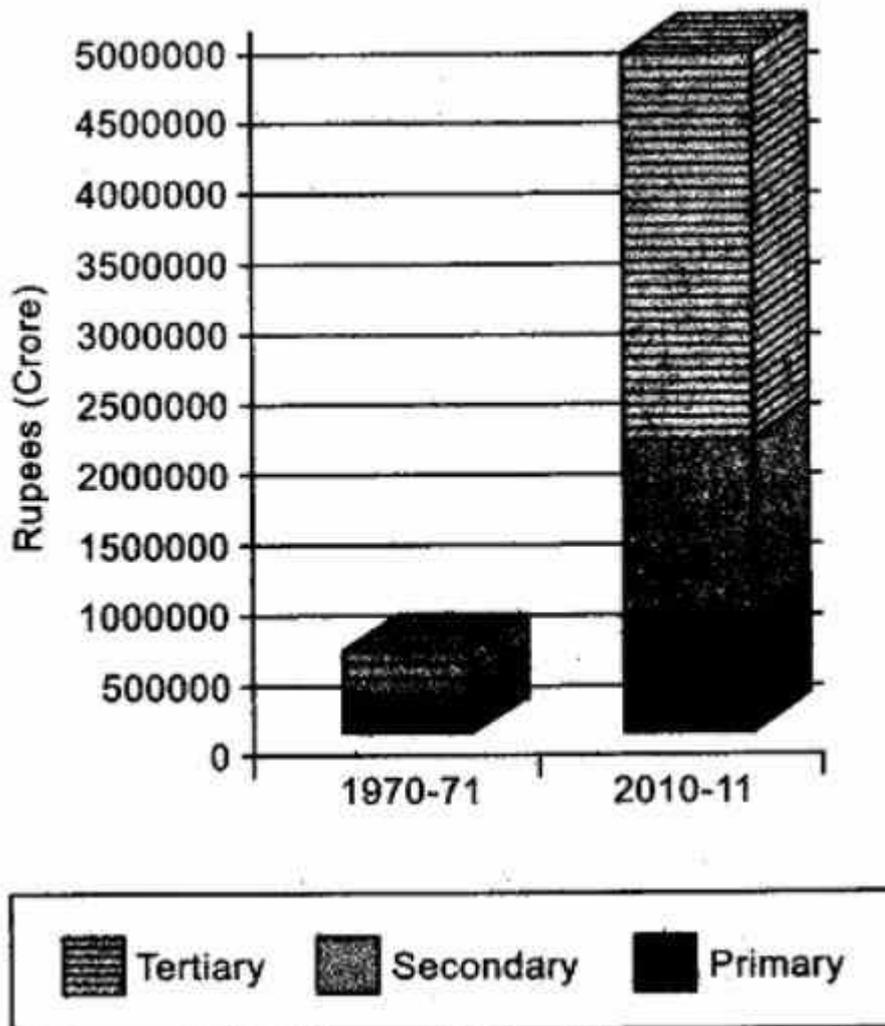
- (a) Primary
- (b) Private
- (c) Industrial
- (d) Tertiary

42 Read the source given below and answer the following question

A study conducted by the erstwhile Planning Commission (now known as NITI Aayog) estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone. Similarly, if we are to improve

	<p>the health situation, we need many more doctors, nurses, health workers etc. to work in rural areas. These are some ways by which jobs would be created and we would also be able to address the important aspects of development. Every state or region has potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area. It could be tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT. Some of these would require proper planning and support from the government. For example, the same study by the Planning Commission says that if tourism as a sector is improved, every year we can give additional employment to more than 35 lakh people. We must realise that some of the suggestions discussed above would take a long time to implement. For the short-term, we need some quick measures. Recognising this, the central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005). Under MGNREGA 2005,</p> <p>According the given source, which of the following suggestions are suggest by erstwhile Planning Commission to create jobs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To improve the health situations, needs more doctors, nurses, health workers etc (b) To improve tourism or regional crafts industry (c) Jobs can also be created in educational field. (d) All of the above 	
43	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following question</p> <p>The organised sector offers jobs that are the most sought-after. But the employment opportunities in the organised sector have been expanding very slowly. It is also common to find many organised sector enterprises in the unorganised sector. They adopt such strategies to evade taxes and refuse to follow laws that protect labourers. As a result, a large number of workers are forced to enter the unorganised sector jobs, which pay a very low salary. They are often exploited and not paid a fair wage. Their earnings are low and not regular. These jobs are not secure and have no other benefits. Since the 1990s, it is also common to see a large number of workers losing their jobs in the organised sector. These workers are forced to take up jobs in the unorganised sector with low earnings. Hence,</p>	

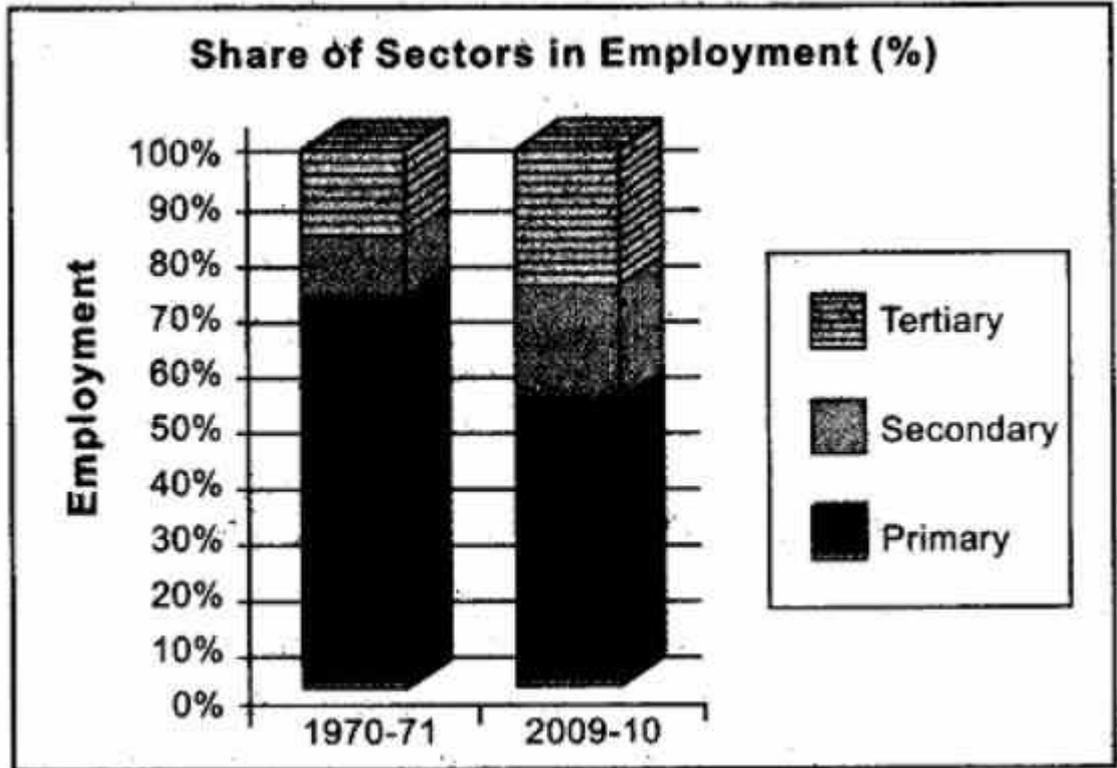
	<p>besides the need for more work, there is also a need for protection and support of the workers in the unorganised sector.</p> <p>In which of the following sectors employment opportunities have been expanding very slowly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Organised sector (b) Unorganised sector (c) Public sector (d) Private sector 	
44	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following question</p> <p>The various production activities in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors produce a very large number of goods and services. Also, the three sectors have a large number of people working in them to produce these goods and services. The next step, therefore, is to see how much goods and services are produced and how many people work in each sector. In an economy there could be one or more sectors which are dominant in terms of total production and employment, while other sectors are relatively small in size</p> <p>Remember, there is one precaution one has to take. 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 8 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour to a biscuit company for Rs 10 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 60 (Rs 15 per packet). Biscuits are the final goods, i.e., goods that reach the consumers.</p> <p>The passage given above relates to which of the following options?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Comparing three sectors (b) International competitions (c) Comparing only primary and secondary sectors (d) Increased employment 	
45	<p>Study the given bar graph carefully, and answer the following question</p>	



What Was the GDP of India in 2010-11?

- (a) About 5000000 crore rupees.
- (b) Above 3500000 crore rupees
- (C) Above 4000000 crore rupees
- (d) Above 500000 crore rupees

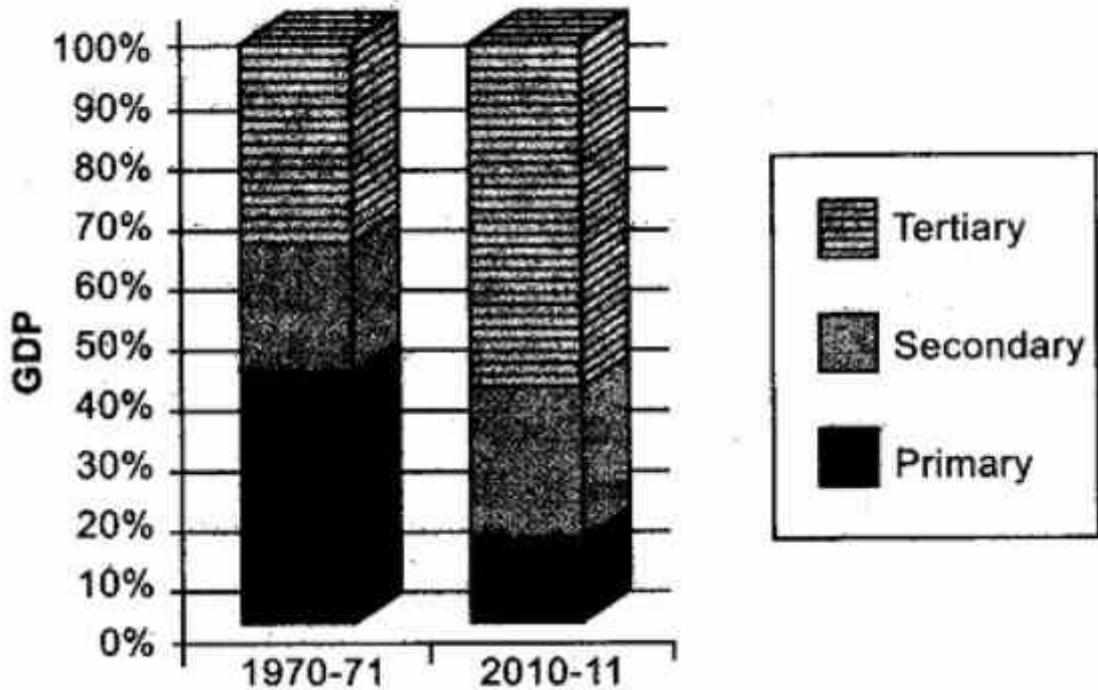
46 **Study the given bar graph, and answer the following questions:**
What was the share of the primary sector in employment in the year 1970-71?



- (a) More than 70%.
- (b) less than 55%.
- (c) more than 90
- (d) none of the above.

47 **Study the given bar graph and answer the following question**
Which sector has the highest share in the year 2010-11 ?

Share of Sectors in GDP (%)



- (a) primary sector
- (b) secondary sector
- (c) tertiary sector
- (d) None of the above

48 **On the basis of the given table, answer the following question**

Percentage share of primary sector in GDP and employment

	1973	2003
Share in GDP	45%	22%
Share in employment	72%	61%

Mention the percentage share of primary sector in GDP in 1973.

- (a) The percentage share of primary sector in GDP in 1973 was 45%.
- (b) The percentage share of primary sector in GDP in 1973 was 72%
- (c) The percentage share of primary sector in GDP in 1973 was 22%
- (d) The percentage share of primary sector in GDP in 1973 was 61%

49	Underemployment occurs — (a) when people are not willing to work. (b) when people are working slowly. (c) when people are working less than what they are capable of doing. (d) when people are not paid for their jobs.	
50	How do big private companies contribute in the development of a nation? (a) By increasing the demands for their products through advertisements. (b) By increasing their profits. (c) By increasing productivity of the country in the manufacturing of industrial goods. (d) By providing private hospital facilities for the rich.	
51	Q21 Which of the following is also known as disguised employment? (a) Over-employment (b) Factory employment (c) Under-employment (d) Unemployment	
52	Which of the following Acts would not apply to a company like TISCO? (a) Minimum Wages Act (b) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (c) Factories Act (d) Payment of Gratuity Act	
53	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.	
54	The motive of public sector enterprises is: (a) Profit making (b) Entertainment	

	(c) Social welfare and security (d) None of the above	
55	Information and communication technology is associated with (a) primary sector (b) secondary sector (c) tertiary sector (d) none of the above	