



Time : 1 hour 30 Minute

STD 10 Social Studies
Chapter Based Test

Total Marks : 50

SECTION - A*** Multiple choice questions.****[7]**

- Secondary sector is also called:
(A) Primary sector. (B) Tertiary sector. (C) Industrial sector. (D) Factory sector.
- Name one type of classification of the economy?
(A) Urban. (B) Rural. (C) Public/private. (D) State/national.
-gradually became the most important in total production and employment?
(A) Secondary sector. (B) Tertiary sector. (C) Public sector. (D) Primary sector.
- Where are most of the people employed?
(A) In primary sector. (B) In secondary sector.
(C) In tertiary sector. (D) None of these.
- In which type of unemployment more people are employed than required?
(A) Seasonal unemployment. (B) Disguised unemployment.
(C) Educated unemployment. (D) All of the above.
- The sector which is characterised by small and scattered units largely outside the control of the government is called:
(A) Organised sector. (B) Fixed sector.
(C) Temporary sector. (D) Unorganised sector.
- The sector which includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work is referred to as:
(A) Service sector. (B) Organised sector.
(C) Unorganised sector. (D) None of the above.

*** In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:****[3]**

- DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:
 - If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
 - If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
 - Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
 - Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

Assertion (A): A high average income is not indicative of the overall well-being or human development in a country.

Reason (R): Average income does not cover indicators like level of literacy rate, health facilities, and public facilities in a country.

9. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

Assertion (A): In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.

Reason (R): The purpose of the public sector is not first to earn profits but to promote public welfare.

10. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

Assertion (A): Disguised unemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Everyone is working, no one is fully employed.

Reason (R): In actual fact, labor effort gets divided.

* **Fill In The Blanks With Correct Alternative.[1 Marks Each] [2]**

11. Fill in the blank using the correct option given in the bracket:

Most of the workers in the _____ sector enjoy job security. (organised/ unorganised)

12. Fill in the blank using the correct option given in the bracket:

A _____ proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganised sector. (large/ small)

* **Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.[1 Marks Each] [2]**

13. There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of State the government. Name some of them.

14. Which people are vulnerable in unorganised sector of rural areas?

SECTION - C

* **Answer The Following Questions In Short.[3 Marks Each] [18]**

- 1. How do we count various goods and services for calculating Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) of a country? Explain with example.
- 2. Why do you think that the share of formal sector credit is higher for the richer households compared to the poorer households?
- 3. Discuss and fill the following table giving one example each from your area.

	Well managed organisation	Badly managed organisation
Public sector		

4. Explain the objective of implementing the MG NREGA, 2005.
5. Other than agriculture, in which sectors can under employment occur?
6. The following table gives the GDP in Rupees (Crores) by the three sectors:

Year	primary	secondary	tertiary
1950	80,000	19,000	39,000
2000	3,14,000	2,80,000	5,55,000

- i. Calculate the share of the three sectors in GDP for 1950 and 2000.
- ii. Show the data as a bar diagram similar to Graph 2 in the chapter.
- iii. What conclusions can we draw from the bar graph?

SECTION - D

*** Answer The Following Questions In Brief.[5 Marks Each] [10]**

1. Classify industries on the basis of their economic activities with examples.
2. Make a long list of all kinds of work that you find adults around you doing for a living. In what way can you classify them? Explain your choice.

SECTION - E

*** CASE BASED QUESTIONS [8]**

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:
 The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. The secondary sector in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.
 - i. The money value of all the final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called:
 - a. Gross domestic product.
 - b. Net domestic product.
 - c. National product.
 - d. Production of secondary sector.
 - ii. Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India?
 - a. Primary sector
 - b. Secondary sector
 - c. Tertiary sector
 - d. Science and technology sector

- iii. Information and communication technology is associated with:
 - a. Primary sector.
 - b. Secondary sector.
 - c. Tertiary sector.
 - d. None of the above.
- iv. Life insurance is an activity of the:
 - a. Primary sector.
 - b. Secondary sector.
 - c. Tertiary sector.
 - d. None of the above.

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capitain come of US 12,056per annum and above in 2017, 955 or less are are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2017 was just US\$ 1820 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

- i. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above are called _____.
 - a. Low income countries.
 - b. Rich countries.
 - c. Small countries.
 - d. None of these.
- ii. We compare the average income by _____.
 - a. Total income of the country divided by the total population.
 - b. Total population multiplied by total income.
 - c. Both A and B.
 - d. None of these.
- iii. The rich countries exclude the countries of _____.
 - a. Middle East.
 - b. Certain other small countries.
 - c. Srilanka.
 - d. All of these.
- iv. The average income is:
 - a. Income per person.
 - b. Income per family.
 - c. Income per month.
 - d. Income per earning person.
