

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

ANSWER KEY

AI-generated question paper

Code: F23QF6

Questions: 33

Maximum Marks: 62

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SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	2 Sectors of the Indian Economy
Level of understanding	Exam-ready
Question selection	CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 15 straightforward · 14 medium · 4 deep | Types: 14 MCQ · 6 Short · 5 Assertion–reason · 4 Very short · 3 Case-based · 1 Long | Sections: A 19Q/19m · B 4Q/8m · C 6Q/18m · D 1Q/5m · E 3Q/12m

Q1. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following is an example of a primary sector activity?

Options:

- (A) Weaving cloth in a factory
 - (B) Extracting minerals from a mine
 - (C) Operating a call centre
 - (D) Running a cold storage unit
- A Weaving cloth in a factory
B Extracting minerals from a mine
C Operating a call centre
D Running a cold storage unit

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Model Answer**(B) Extracting minerals from a mine**

Minerals are natural products obtained directly from nature, making mining a primary sector activity.

Explanation

The primary sector involves activities that directly exploit natural resources (farming, mining, fishing, forestry). Mining/extracting minerals fits this definition exactly. Weaving cloth is secondary (manufacturing); call centres and cold storage are tertiary (services/support). Examiners expect students to identify the correct option and give a brief reason.

Q2. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The sum of the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called:

Options:

- (A) Gross Value Added
- (B) Net Domestic Product
- (C) Gross Domestic Product
- (D) National Income

- A Gross Value Added
- B Net Domestic Product
- C Gross Domestic Product
- D National Income

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Model Answer

(C) Gross Domestic Product

GDP is the value of all **final goods and services** produced within a country during a particular year.

Explanation

The passage explicitly states: "*the sum of production in the different 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.*" This is a direct definition — memorise it word for word. Note that only **final** goods are counted (not intermediate goods) to avoid double counting.

Source: *Comparing the Three Sectors*, Chapter 2

Q3. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Why are only final goods and services counted while calculating GDP?

Options:

- (A) Intermediate goods are not sold in the market
 - (B) The value of final goods already includes the value of all intermediate goods used in their production
 - (C) Intermediate goods are produced in the primary sector only
 - (D) Final goods are always more expensive than intermediate goods
- A Intermediate goods are not sold in the market
B The value of final goods already includes the value of all intermediate goods used in their production
C Intermediate goods are produced in the primary sector only
D Final goods are always more expensive than intermediate goods

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Model Answer

(B) The value of final goods already includes the value of all intermediate goods used in their production

Explanation

The textbook explicitly states: "The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final good." Counting intermediate goods separately would mean counting the same value multiple times (double counting). For MCQs, simply identifying the correct option is sufficient — no explanation needed unless asked.

Source: Comparing the Three Sectors, Chapter 2

Q4. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Over the decades since independence, which sector has emerged as the largest contributor to India's Gross Value Added (GVA)?

Options:

- (A) Primary sector
 - (B) Secondary sector
 - (C) Tertiary sector
 - (D) All three sectors have contributed equally
- A Primary sector
 - B Secondary sector
 - C Tertiary sector
 - D All three sectors contributed equally

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Model Answer

(C) Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector has emerged as the largest contributor to India's GVA. By 2017–18, it surpassed the primary sector and contributes the most to India's GVA.

Explanation

The textbook states clearly: "in the year 2017–18, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector." The *Summing Up* also confirms: "goods and services produced in the tertiary sector contribute the most to GDP." Examinees must not confuse GVA/GDP contribution with employment — the primary sector still employs the most people, but the tertiary sector produces the most output.

Q5. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Despite rapid economic growth and the rise of industries and services, which sector continues to employ the largest share of India's workforce?

Options:

(A) Secondary sector

(B) Tertiary sector

(C) Primary sector

(D) Organised sector

A Secondary sector

B Tertiary sector

C Primary sector

D Organised sector

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Model Answer

(C) Primary sector

Explanation

The passage explicitly states: "the primary sector continues to be the largest employer even now." Despite tertiary sector leading in GVA, employment remains concentrated in the primary sector (mainly agriculture). This is a frequently tested fact.

Q6. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

A worker in agriculture appears to be working but contributes very little because there are already too many people doing the same task. This situation is best described as:

Options:

- (A) Seasonal unemployment
- (B) Open unemployment
- (C) Disguised unemployment
- (D) Structural unemployment

- A Seasonal unemployment
- B Open unemployment
- C Disguised unemployment
- D Structural unemployment

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Model Answer

(C) Disguised unemployment

Explanation

Disguised unemployment means more workers are employed on a task than actually needed — removing some would not reduce output. It is most common in agriculture in rural India. The textbook explicitly discusses this under underemployment in the agricultural sector (Chapter 2). Students must not confuse it with seasonal unemployment (no work in off-season) or open unemployment (no work at all).

Q7. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following is a feature of the organised sector?

Options:

- (A) Jobs are low-paid and irregular
- (B) Workers are registered and follow government rules and regulations
- (C) Workers can be dismissed without any reason
- (D) There is no provision for paid leave or provident fund

A Jobs are low-paid and irregular

B Workers are registered and follow government rules and regulations

C Workers can be dismissed without any reason

D There is no provision for paid leave or provident fund

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Model Answer

(B) Workers are registered and follow government rules and regulations

Explanation

The organised sector is defined by enterprises being **registered with the government** and following rules under laws like the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc. Options A, C, and D describe features of the **unorganised** sector. Examiners expect direct identification of the correct option with no extra writing needed for a 1-mark MCQ.

Source: *Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised, Chapter 2*

Q8. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, how many days of employment are guaranteed to rural workers in a year?

Options:

- (A) 50 days
- (B) 75 days
- (C) 100 days
- (D) 150 days

- A 50 days
- B 75 days
- C 100 days
- D 150 days

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Model Answer

(C) 100 days

Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to and are in need of work in rural areas are guaranteed **100 days of employment** in a year by the government.

Explanation

The answer is directly stated in the passage: *"Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government."* This is a frequently asked fact in board exams — remember the number 100 and the year 2005.

Q9. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) belongs to which sector of the economy on the basis of ownership?

Options:

- (A) Public sector
- (B) Private sector
- (C) Joint sector
- (D) Cooperative sector

- A Public sector
- B Private sector
- C Joint sector
- D Cooperative sector

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Model Answer

(B) Private sector

TISCO (Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited) belongs to the **private sector**, as it is owned by private individuals/companies (the Tata Group), not the government.

Source: Sectors of the Indian Economy, "Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors"

Explanation

The textbook explicitly states: "*companies like Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned.*" The classification public/private is based on **ownership of assets**, so TISCO = private sector. Don't confuse it with the public sector just because it sounds like a large industrial company.

Q10. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The main motive behind activities in the private sector is:

Options:

- (A) Social welfare
- (B) Employment generation
- (C) Earning profits
- (D) Reducing inequality

- A Social welfare
- B Employment generation
- C Earning profits
- D Reducing inequality

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Model Answer

(C) Earning profits

Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits.

Explanation

The textbook explicitly states: "*Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits.*" Social welfare, reducing inequality, and employment generation are objectives associated with the **public sector**, not the private sector. Always recall this direct contrast when answering such questions.

Q11. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Match the following correctly:

Column I (Sector):

- Primary Sector
- Secondary Sector
- Tertiary Sector

Column II (Example):

- A cobbler repairing shoes
- A sugarcane farmer
- A brick kiln converting earth into bricks

Options:

- (A) a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(i)
(B) a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iii)
(C) a-(iii), b-(i), c-(ii)
(D) a-(ii), b-(i), c-(iii)

A a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(i)

B a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iii)

C a-(iii), b-(i), c-(ii)

D a-(ii), b-(i), c-(iii)

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Model Answer**(A) a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(i)**

A sugarcane farmer belongs to the Primary Sector; a brick kiln converting earth into bricks belongs to the Secondary Sector; a cobbler repairing shoes belongs to the Tertiary Sector.

Explanation

- **Primary Sector:** Activities that directly use natural resources (farming, mining, fishing). A sugarcane farmer grows a natural product → Primary.
- **Secondary Sector:** Activities that *transform* natural/raw materials into finished goods (manufacturing, construction). A brick kiln converts earth (raw material) into bricks → Secondary.
- **Tertiary Sector:** Activities that provide *services* rather than goods. A cobbler repairs shoes — this is a service activity → Tertiary.

Q12. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following is an example of a public sector enterprise?

Options:

- (A) Reliance Industries Limited
- (B) Indian Railways
- (C) Jet Airways
- (D) Infosys

A Reliance Industries Limited

B Indian Railways

C Jet Airways

D Infosys

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Model Answer

(B) Indian Railways

Indian Railways is owned and operated by the Government of India, making it a public sector enterprise. Reliance Industries, Jet Airways, and Infosys are privately owned.

Explanation

The textbook directly states: "Railways or post office is an example of the public sector whereas companies like TISCO or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned." Jet Airways and Infosys are also private companies. In MCQs, cite the defining criterion: **government ownership = public sector**.

Q13. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

In rural areas of India, the unorganised sector mainly consists of which of the following groups?

Options:

- (A) Software engineers and doctors
- (B) Landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers and artisans
- (C) Factory workers in large industries
- (D) Teachers and government officers

A Software engineers and doctors

B Landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers and artisans

C Factory workers in large industries

D Teachers and government officers

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Model Answer

(B) Landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers and artisans

In rural areas, the unorganised sector mostly comprises landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers, and artisans such as weavers and blacksmiths.

Source: How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector, Chapter 2

Explanation

The passage directly states: *"In the rural areas, the unorganised sector mostly comprises of landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers and artisans."* Options A, C, and D describe organised sector workers. For MCQs, briefly restate the correct option in a sentence to confirm understanding — examiners award the mark for the correct choice.

Q14. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following new services has become important in recent times as part of the tertiary sector?

Options:

- (A) Farming and dairy
- (B) Call centres and software companies based on information technology
- (C) Brick kilns and sugar mills
- (D) Godown storage of agricultural produce

A Farming and dairy

B Call centres and software companies based on information technology

C Brick kilns and sugar mills

D Godown storage of agricultural produce

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Model Answer

(B) Call centres and software companies based on information technology

Explanation

The tertiary sector includes services. IT-based services like call centres and software companies are highlighted as newly important service sector activities in modern times. Options A and C belong to primary/secondary sectors; D is a traditional storage service.

Q15. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): The government provides several essential services such as roads, bridges and schools even when they are not immediately profitable.

Reason (R): Private enterprises focus primarily on profit, and would not invest adequately in services that are necessary for public welfare but do not yield high returns.

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.

- 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.

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Model Answer

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

The government provides roads, bridges, schools etc. because private enterprises, driven by profit motive, will not invest in services that are necessary but do not yield high returns.

Explanation

The textbook (Chapter 2) clearly states: "There are several things needed by the society as a whole but which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost" — directly supporting both A and R. R correctly explains *why* the government steps in, making option (A) the right choice. Remember: for R to be the "correct explanation," it must directly justify the assertion, not just be independently true.

Q16. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Despite rapid growth in industrial output over the past few decades, the primary sector still employs the majority of India's workforce.

Reason (R): The secondary and tertiary sectors did not generate enough jobs to absorb the surplus labour from agriculture.

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.

- 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.

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Model Answer

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

The primary sector remains the largest employer in India. This is because not enough jobs were created in secondary and tertiary sectors to absorb surplus agricultural labour, directly explaining why the primary sector still employs the majority.

Explanation

The textbook explicitly states: *"The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even now... It is because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors."* This means R directly and correctly explains A — making option (A) the right choice. Students must check whether the Reason **logically and directly causes** the Assertion, not just whether both are individually true.

Q17. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Workers in the unorganised sector are often exploited and paid less than a fair wage.

Reason (R): The unorganised sector is characterised by small, scattered units that are largely outside government control, with rules not being followed.

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.

- 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.

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Model Answer

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

The unorganised sector is characterised by small, scattered units outside government control where rules are not followed, which directly leads to worker exploitation and below-fair wages.

Explanation

The passage explicitly states: *"The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed... They are often exploited and not paid a fair wage."* R directly explains *why* A occurs — lack of government oversight enables exploitation. So R is the correct explanation of A, making option (A) correct.

Q18. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): The government purchases wheat and rice from farmers at a fair price and sells it through ration shops at a lower price to consumers.

Reason (R): The government does this entirely to make profits from agricultural trade.

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.

- 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.

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Model Answer

(C) A is true, but R is false.

The government purchases wheat and rice at a fair price (MSP) and sells through ration shops at subsidised rates – but the purpose is food security and welfare of the poor, **not** profit-making.

Explanation

- **A is true:** The government procures food grains from farmers and distributes them through ration shops (PDS) at lower prices – this is a standard fact from the chapter on food security/public sector.
- **R is false:** The objective is **social welfare** (ensuring food availability to the poor) and **supporting farmers with fair prices**, not profit. This makes option **(C)** the correct choice.
- Examiners expect students to clearly evaluate both statements independently and then check if R correctly explains A.

Q19. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): In calculating the value of biscuits as a final product, we do not separately add the value of wheat and flour used to make them.

Reason (R): Including intermediate goods separately would result in counting the same value multiple times.

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.

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.

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Model Answer

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

Wheat and flour are intermediate goods; their value is already included in the final value of biscuits (Rs 80).

Counting them separately would mean counting the same value multiple times — first as wheat, then as flour, then as biscuits.

Source: Comparing the Three Sectors, Chapter 2

Explanation

The textbook explicitly states: *"The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods... To count the value of the flour and wheat separately is therefore not correct because then we would be counting the value of the same things a number of times."* This directly makes R the correct explanation of A. In MCQs like this, check whether the Reason not only is true but also *directly explains* the Assertion — here it does, so option (A) is correct.

Q20. straightforward exam-ready

[2]

State any two benefits that workers in the organised sector receive but workers in the unorganised sector do not.

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Model Answer

Workers in the organised sector receive the following benefits that unorganised sector workers do not:

1. **Job security** — They have assured, regular employment and cannot be dismissed without valid reason.
2. **Paid leave and allowances** — They receive paid leave, provident fund, gratuity, medical allowances, and pension after retirement.

Explanation

The question asks for **any two** benefits, so state exactly two clearly. The source passage lists several benefits (paid leave, provident fund, gratuity, overtime pay, medical benefits, pension, fixed working hours). Pick any two and name them precisely — vague answers like "more money" will not fetch marks. Each benefit should be written as a distinct point with a brief explanation. No need to compare with the unorganised sector in detail.

Q21. medium exam-ready

[2]

Why does the government need to take the responsibility of providing basic services like health and education, rather than leaving them entirely to the private sector?

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Model Answer

The government must take responsibility for health and education because the private sector is guided by the profit motive and would charge high rates, making these services unaffordable for the poor. These are primary responsibilities of the government, which must ensure quality education and healthcare for all citizens, especially the most vulnerable.

Source: *Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors, Chapter 2*

Explanation

The key idea examiners look for is **two reasons**: (1) private sector works for profit → services become costly/inaccessible, and (2) health and education are the **primary/constitutional responsibility** of the government. Quoting the textbook phrase "primary responsibility of the government" scores well. Don't forget to mention the poor/vulnerable — the textbook specifically states the government must care for the poorest sections.

Q22. medium exam-ready

[2]

Give two reasons why the tertiary sector has been growing rapidly in India in recent decades.

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Model Answer**Two reasons for rapid growth of the tertiary sector in India:**

- 1. Basic services by government:** In a developing country, the government must provide basic services like hospitals, schools, banks, transport, courts, and defence. This increases demand for tertiary activities.
- 1. Development of primary and secondary sectors:** Growth in agriculture and industry raises demand for supporting services like transport, trade, and storage, thereby expanding the tertiary sector.

Source: Chapter 2 – Sectors of the Indian Economy, Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production

Explanation

- The textbook lists **four reasons** for tertiary sector growth; pick any two for a 2-mark answer.
- Other valid reasons (for future reference): *rising incomes leading to demand for tourism, private schools, eating out* (Reason 3), and *growth of ICT-based services* (Reason 4).
- Name the reason clearly, then give a brief justification – examiners look for both the point and its explanation.
- Avoid listing only keywords; one supporting example per point strengthens the answer.

Q23. medium exam-ready

[2]

Distinguish between intermediate goods and final goods. Why is only the value of final goods counted in GDP?

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Model Answer

Intermediate goods are goods used up in the production of other goods (e.g., wheat flour used to make biscuits). **Final goods** are goods that reach the final consumer (e.g., biscuits).

Only the value of final goods is counted in GDP because the value of final goods **already includes** the value of all intermediate goods used in their production. Counting intermediate goods separately would mean counting the same value multiple times (double counting).

Source: Comparing the Three Sectors, Chapter 2

Explanation

- Examiners want a **clear one-line definition of each term** with an example, then a direct reason for counting only final goods.
- The key phrase to use is "**double counting**" or "counting the same value more than once."
- The biscuit example from the textbook (wheat → flour → biscuits) is the ideal illustration but keep it brief at 2 marks.
- Do not write more than 3–4 sentences total.

Q24. medium exam-ready

[3]

Explain with examples how the three sectors of the economy — primary, secondary and tertiary — are interdependent on each other.

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Model Answer

The three sectors are interdependent — each relies on the others to function.

- **Primary → Secondary:** The secondary sector depends on primary for raw materials. For example, a sugar mill cannot function without sugarcane supplied by farmers.
- **Secondary → Primary:** Primary sector depends on secondary for inputs like tractors, fertilisers, and pumpsets. A rise in their prices increases farmers' cost of cultivation.
- **Tertiary supports both:** Transport, banking, and communication help primary and secondary sectors. If transporters go on strike, vegetables and milk cannot reach cities, harming both farmers and urban consumers.

Thus, all three sectors are highly interdependent.

Source: *Sectors of the Indian Economy, Chapter 2*

Explanation

- Examiners expect **one example for each direction of dependence** — primary→secondary, secondary→primary, and tertiary supporting both.
- The examples from Table 2.1 in the textbook are ideal to use; don't invent unrelated examples.
- For 3 marks, three clear points (one per sector relationship) is the ideal structure — no need for lengthy elaboration.
- Use the word **interdependent** as it directly mirrors the textbook language.

Q25. medium exam-ready

[3]

Distinguish between the organised and unorganised sectors of the Indian economy. Give two examples of each and highlight how workers in the two sectors differ in their day-to-day work experience.

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Model Answer

Organised Sector: Enterprises registered with the government, following fixed rules and regulations (working hours, pay, leave). Workers enjoy job security, fixed salaries, and benefits like provident fund and paid leave.

Examples: Government school teacher, bank employee.

Unorganised Sector: Small, unregistered enterprises not bound by government regulations. Workers have irregular earnings, no job security, and no additional benefits; they are often exploited.

Examples: Street vendor, construction labourer.

Difference in work experience: Organised sector workers have fixed hours, regular salaries, and social security benefits, whereas unorganised sector workers face uncertain employment, low wages, long hours, and no legal protection.

Source: Chapter 2 – Sectors of the Indian Economy, "How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector?"

Explanation

- Examiners expect a clear **contrast** between the two sectors — don't just define one.
- Naming **two examples each** is explicitly asked; omitting them costs marks.
- The "day-to-day work experience" part requires mentioning wages, hours, job security, and benefits — link these directly to the sector.
- At 3 marks, keep it concise: one sentence of definition + examples + contrast on work experience is the ideal structure.

Q26. medium exam-ready

[3]

Explain why the government needs to support farmers in the unorganised rural sector. What specific types of support are necessary?

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Model Answer

Farmers in the unorganised rural sector — including landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, and sharecroppers — face irregular, low-paid and insecure work with no benefits. Nearly 80% of rural households fall in the small and marginal farmer category, making government support essential for their survival and economic development.

The specific types of support required are:

- **Timely delivery of seeds and agricultural inputs**
- **Cheap credit** through local banks (to avoid moneylenders charging high interest)
- **Irrigation facilities** (e.g., wells, canals) to enable a second crop
- **Storage facilities** so farmers can sell when prices are favourable
- **Marketing outlets and better rural roads** for transporting produce

Source: *Sectors of the Indian Economy*, Chapter 2 — How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector / How to Create More Employment

Explanation

- The examiner expects **two parts**: *why* support is needed + *what* specific types of support.
- Quote the stat "80% of rural households are small and marginal farmers" — it signals textbook accuracy.
- List the five types of support directly from the chapter: seeds, credit, irrigation, storage, marketing. These are the exact terms NCERT uses, so use them.
- Avoid generic statements; stick to textbook-specific points for full marks.

Q27. medium exam-ready

[3]

How does construction of dams and canals by the government help in generating employment in the agricultural sector? Explain the chain of effects.

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Model Answer

When the government constructs dams and canals, it creates a chain of employment effects:

1. **Irrigation available** → Farmers like Laxmi can irrigate previously unirrigated land and grow a second crop (e.g., wheat in rabi season).
2. **More cultivation** → More agricultural labour is required for sowing, watering, fertiliser application, and harvesting, reducing underemployment.
3. **Increased production** → Surplus produce needs to be transported and stored, generating employment in transport and trade (tertiary sector).
4. **Demand for inputs** → Greater farming activity raises demand for seeds, fertilisers, and equipment, creating further employment in related industries.

Thus, one government investment triggers employment across agriculture and allied sectors.

Source: *How to Create More Employment?*, Chapter 2

Explanation

- Examiners expect a **chain/sequence** here — each effect logically leading to the next. Simply listing points without showing cause-and-effect will lose marks.
- The textbook example of **Laxmi** and the dam-canal scenario is the direct basis; mention it or its logic.
- At 3 marks, aim for **3–4 linked points** — not a vague paragraph.
- Key terms to use: irrigation, second crop, underemployment, transport, storage, allied sectors.

Q28. deep exam-ready

[3]

In the history of developed nations, economic activity has moved from the primary to the secondary and then to the tertiary sector over time. Has the same pattern been fully replicated in India? Discuss.

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Model Answer

In developed nations, economic activity shifted from primary → secondary → tertiary sector in both **production and employment**. In India, this pattern has been **only partially replicated**.

In terms of **production (GVA)**, India follows the pattern: the tertiary sector has become the largest contributor to GVA by 2017–18, replacing the primary sector.

However, in terms of **employment**, the shift has **not** occurred. The primary sector still employs more than half the workforce. Not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors, leading to widespread **disguised/hidden unemployment** in agriculture.

Thus, India shows a mismatch — tertiary sector dominates production, but primary sector dominates employment.

Source: Chapter 2 – Sectors of the Indian Economy, "Historical Change in Sectors" and "Where are most of the people employed?"

Explanation

Examiners expect two clear parts: (1) where India *does* follow the pattern (GVA/production), and (2) where it *does not* (employment). The key phrase to use is "**disguised unemployment**" or "**hidden unemployment**" to show you understand *why* the shift didn't happen in employment. Avoid writing a long essay — hit the contrast sharply and move on. This answer covers all 3 marks: the developed-country pattern (1 mark), India's production trend (1 mark), and the employment gap with reason (1 mark).

Q29. deep exam-ready

[3]

Workers from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities are disproportionately represented in the unorganised sector. Give reasons for this and suggest two specific policy measures that could improve their situation.

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Model Answer

Workers from SC, ST and backward communities are mostly landless labourers, small farmers, or low-skill artisans. Due to historical social discrimination and lack of education and assets, they cannot access organised sector jobs. They also face social discrimination on top of low and irregular pay in the unorganised sector.

Two policy measures:

1. **Legal protection** – Implement minimum wage laws and labour regulations strictly so these workers are not exploited.
2. **Financial support** – Provide subsidised credit, training, and access to government schemes (like MGNREGA) to improve their income and employment security.

Source: How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector, Chapter 2

Explanation

The passage directly states that workers from SC/ST and backward communities are mostly in the unorganised sector and face both economic hardship and social discrimination. For policy measures, the passage mentions need for protection of wages, support through credit, marketing outlets, and government schemes. Examiners expect you to name specific, realistic measures – vague answers like "government should help" will not fetch full marks. Always link the reason to historical exclusion + lack of assets/education.

Q30. medium exam-ready

[5]

What is underemployment? Why should we be concerned about it in India? Discuss any four measures the government can take to address the problem of underemployment and unemployment in the country.

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Model Answer

Underemployment (also called disguised unemployment) refers to a situation where people are apparently working but are doing less work than they are capable of, or their work contributes little to output. For example, if 4 people work on a farm where only 2 are needed, the extra 2 are underemployed.

Why we should be concerned: In India, a large proportion of the population depends on agriculture, which suffers from considerable underemployment. This leads to low incomes, poverty, and wastage of human resources.

Four Government Measures:

1. **Irrigation facilities** – Constructing dams, canals, and wells enables farmers to take a second crop, generating more agricultural employment.
2. **Rural roads and storage** – Better roads and cold storage facilities allow farmers to transport and sell produce, creating jobs in transport and trade.
3. **Cheap agricultural credit** – Banks providing loans at low interest rates help farmers buy seeds, fertilisers, and equipment, improving productivity and employment.
4. **MGNREGA 2005** – This Act guarantees 100 days of paid employment per year to rural workers. If the government fails to provide work, it pays an unemployment allowance.

Source: Chapter 2 – Sectors of the Indian Economy, "How to Create More Employment?"

Explanation

- **Underemployment definition** must be stated clearly – examiners look for the idea that people *seem* employed but contribute little.
- The concern for India should link to agriculture's dominance and poverty.
- For the four measures, pick ones directly from the textbook (well, dam/canal, roads/storage, credit, MGNREGA). Avoid vague points.
- MGNREGA with the detail "100 days" is a high-value factual point – always include it.
- Keep each measure to one crisp sentence; don't elaborate beyond what's needed.

Q31. medium exam-ready

[4]

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Meena works in a garment manufacturing unit in an urban area. The unit is not registered with any government authority. She works from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. with no fixed hours. She earns daily wages but receives no medical allowance, no paid leave and no provident fund. She can be asked to leave at any time. On the other hand, her cousin Rekha works in a government school as a teacher. Rekha gets a monthly salary, paid holidays, provident fund, gratuity, and was given an appointment letter when she joined. Rekha works fixed hours every day.

- (i) Identify the sector (organised/unorganised) in which Meena and Rekha are employed. Give one reason for each.
 (ii) Name any two laws that protect workers like Rekha in her type of sector.
 (iii) Suggest one specific measure the government should take to protect workers like Meena.

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Model Answer

(i) Sector Identification:

- **Meena** works in the **unorganised sector** — her unit is not registered with any government authority, she has no paid leave, no provident fund, and can be dismissed anytime.
- **Rekha** works in the **organised sector** — she received an appointment letter, works fixed hours, and gets provident fund, gratuity, and paid holidays as per government rules.

(ii) Two laws protecting workers like Rekha:

1. Payment of Gratuity Act
2. Factories Act (or Minimum Wages Act / Shops and Establishments Act)

(iii) One measure to protect workers like Meena:

The government should strictly enforce the **Minimum Wages Act** for unorganised sector workers to ensure they receive fair and regular wages and are not exploited by employers.

Source: Sectors of the Indian Economy, Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised; How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector — Chapter 2

Explanation

- **(i)** Always give a reason tied to a specific feature — registration, appointment letter, benefits, etc. Examiners look for both the sector name AND the justification.
- **(ii)** The textbook lists: Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act — any two are acceptable.
- **(iii)** One concrete, specific measure scores full marks. Avoid vague answers like "the government should help them." Link it to wages, safety, health, or social security.

Q32. deep exam-ready

[4]

Study the following data carefully and answer the questions:

In India, between 1977–78 and 2017–18, production in all three sectors increased. However, the tertiary sector grew the fastest and became the largest contributor to GVA by 2017–18. Despite this, the primary sector continued to employ more than half of the country's workforce in 2017–18. Industrial output rose more than nine times during the period, but employment in the industrial sector grew only about three times. Similarly, production in the service sector rose 14 times, but employment in the service sector rose only about five times.

- (i) What does the data reveal about the relationship between production growth and employment growth in India?
- (ii) What term is used for the situation where workers in the primary sector are apparently working but contributing far less than their potential?
- (iii) Mention any two consequences of the employment situation described above for the workers remaining in agriculture.

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Model Answer

(i) The data reveals that production growth has been much faster than employment growth in India. Industrial output rose 9 times but employment grew only 3 times; service sector production rose 14 times but employment only 5 times. This means growth has not generated enough jobs to absorb the workforce.

(ii) This situation is called **disguised unemployment** (also called underemployment). Workers appear to be employed but contribute less than their potential; removing some would not reduce total output.

(iii) Two consequences for workers remaining in agriculture:

- Workers are **underemployed** — more people share the same work, so each individual works less than their full capacity.
- They earn **very low incomes** — the primary sector contributes only about one-sixth of GVA despite employing more than half the workforce, meaning per-worker productivity and earnings are very low.

Source: Chapter 2 — Sectors of the Indian Economy; 'Where are most of the people employed?' section

Explanation

- **(i)** demands analysis of the mismatch between production and employment data — state the trend clearly with figures.
- **(ii)** The exact textbook term is **disguised unemployment**; underemployment is acceptable but disguised unemployment is the precise answer examiners look for.
- **(iii)** Two points needed — focus on underemployment (too many people for available work) and low income/wages as the direct consequences. Avoid vague answers; link them to the data (1/6 of GVA, more than half the workers).

Q33. deep exam-ready

[4]

Read the following scenario and answer the questions:

Rampur is a semi-rural area where most people depend on farming. A group of farmers in Rampur has started growing arhar and chickpea in large quantities. However, they face several problems: they have no storage facility, they must sell immediately after harvest at low prices to local traders, and they have no access to cheap credit. The local administration is considering setting up a dal mill, a cold storage unit, and a rural bank branch in the area.

- (i) How would setting up a dal mill benefit the farmers and the local economy of Rampur? (Give two points.)
 (ii) How would a cold storage unit help these farmers overcome one of their major problems?
 (iii) Why is access to cheap agricultural credit important for small farmers like those in Rampur?

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Model Answer

(i) Benefits of a Dal Mill:

- Farmers growing arhar and chickpea can sell their produce to the dal mill directly, getting better prices instead of being forced to sell cheaply to local traders.
- It creates additional employment in the semi-rural area in processing and related services, boosting the local economy.

(ii) Cold Storage Unit:

Farmers currently have no storage facility and must sell immediately after harvest at low prices. A cold storage unit allows them to store their produce and sell when market prices are favourable, preventing distress sales and increasing their income.

(iii) Importance of Cheap Agricultural Credit:

Small farmers like those in Rampur cannot afford seeds, fertilisers, and equipment on their own. Without cheap credit, they borrow from moneylenders at very high interest rates, pushing them into debt. If a rural bank provides credit at reasonable interest rates, farmers can buy inputs on time, improve cultivation, and increase productivity.

Source: *How to Create More Employment?*, Chapter 2; *How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector?*, Chapter 2

Explanation

- The examiner expects direct use of the scenario linked to textbook concepts — dal mills, cold storage, and cheap credit are all explicitly mentioned in Ch. 2's "How to Create More Employment?" section.
- For (i), give **two distinct points** — one on farmer income, one on local employment/economy.
- For (ii), link the cold storage specifically to the farmers' stated problem (no storage → forced distress selling).
- For (iii), the key chain is: poor farmer → can't afford inputs → moneylender → high interest → debt trap → bank credit breaks this cycle. Always mention "reasonable/low rate of interest."
- Do not write general definitions; keep answers scenario-specific as examiners reward application.

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