

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q11. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Match the following correctly:

Column I (Sector):

- a. Primary Sector
- b. Secondary Sector
- c. Tertiary Sector

Column II (Example):

- (i) A cobbler repairing shoes
- (ii) A sugarcane farmer
- (iii) 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)

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q20. straightforward exam-ready [2]

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q22. medium exam-ready [2]

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q23. medium exam-ready [2]

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q24. medium exam-ready [3]

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

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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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