

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: PV9oXN

Questions: 47

Maximum Marks: 140

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SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	2 Sectors of the Indian Economy
Level of understanding	Thorough understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~5 questions per section + 8 synthesis)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 2 straightforward · 25 medium · 20 deep | Types: 31 Short · 8 Long · 6 MCQ · 2 Very short

Q1. medium thorough-understanding § Notes for the Teacher [3]

A student claims that GDP alone is the most important measure to understand an economy. Based on what you know about sectoral analysis, why is it also important to study employment patterns separately across sectors, and not just total production?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q2. deep thorough-understanding § Notes for the Teacher [3]

Workers in the unorganised sector often lack job security, paid leave, and social security benefits. Explain why protecting these workers is important not only for their economic well-being but also for their overall social development. Give relevant examples from the chapter.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q3. medium thorough-understanding § Notes for the Teacher [2]

When studying the service sector's growth in India, why is it misleading to treat it as a single, uniformly growing sector?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q4. medium thorough-understanding § Sectors of Economic Activities [3]

A company extracts iron ore from a mine, melts it in a furnace to produce steel rods, and then transports and sells those rods to construction firms. Classify each of these three stages into the correct sector of economic activity and justify your classification.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q5. medium thorough-understanding § Sectors of Economic Activities [3]

The tertiary sector is often called a 'support sector' for primary and secondary activities. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons with examples to justify your answer, also mentioning any ways in which the tertiary sector functions independently.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q6. medium thorough-understanding § Sectors of Economic Activities [1]

Which of the following correctly explains why economists use the value of final goods and services — rather than all goods and services — to measure total production?

- ((A)) Intermediate goods are not produced within the country's borders.
- ((B)) Counting all goods and services would lead to double-counting, inflating the actual value of production.
- ((C)) Intermediate goods are always imported, so they are excluded from domestic calculations.
- ((D)) Final goods have a higher monetary value than intermediate goods and thus represent production more accurately.

A Intermediate goods are too difficult to price accurately in the market.

B Including intermediate goods would count the value of the same inputs more than once, inflating the total.

C Final goods are always more expensive than intermediate goods, so they represent the economy better.

D Only final goods are produced in the secondary sector, making them easier to track.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q7. deep thorough-understanding § Sectors of Economic Activities [3]

Cotton is grown by a farmer, spun into yarn by a textile unit, and then woven into cloth sold to consumers. If the cloth sells for ₹500, the yarn was purchased for ₹300, and the cotton was purchased for ₹120, what is the GDP contribution of this entire production chain? Explain your reasoning.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q8. deep thorough-understanding § Sectors of Economic Activities [3]

The service sector includes both a software engineer working for a multinational company and a street-side cobbler repairing shoes. Both belong to the tertiary sector, yet their economic situations are very different. What does this tell us about the limitations of broad sectoral classification alone?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q9. medium thorough-understanding § Comparing the Three Sectors [3]

Why is it incorrect to calculate GDP by adding the value of wheat, then the value of flour made from that wheat, and then the value of biscuits made from that flour — all together?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q10. medium thorough-understanding § Comparing the Three Sectors [3]

A furniture manufacturer buys timber worth ₹10,000, processes it, and sells finished chairs to consumers for ₹35,000. A student argues that to find the contribution to GDP, we should add $₹10,000 + ₹35,000 = ₹45,000$. Is the student correct? What is the right amount to count, and why?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q11. medium thorough-understanding § Comparing the Three Sectors [1]

[mcq] Which of the following best explains why GDP counts only the value of final goods and services, and not intermediate goods?

- ((A)) Intermediate goods are produced in the primary sector, which is considered less important.
 ((B)) Adding the value of intermediate goods along with final goods would count the same value multiple times, inflating the GDP figure.
 ((C)) Intermediate goods are always imported and therefore excluded from domestic production.
 ((D)) Final goods are always more expensive than intermediate goods, making them a better measure of economic size.

A Intermediate goods are produced in the primary sector, which is already counted separately.

B The value of all intermediate goods used is already embedded in the price of the final good, so including them again would count the same value more than once.

C Intermediate goods are imported and therefore excluded from the domestic product.

D Final goods are always more expensive than intermediate goods, making the calculation simpler.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q12. medium thorough-understanding § Comparing the Three Sectors [3]

[short_answer] What does Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measure? Explain the role of the three sectors of the Indian economy in arriving at the GDP figure.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q13. deep thorough-understanding § Comparing the Three Sectors [5]

The histories of now-developed countries show a sequence: first the primary sector dominated, then the secondary sector, and eventually the tertiary sector became the largest. Using economic reasoning, explain why this progression happens – that is, what causes each sector to hand over dominance to the next.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q14. deep thorough-understanding § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India [3]

While the GVA produced by India's tertiary sector grew about 14 times between 1977–78 and 2017–18, employment in that sector grew only about 5 times. What does this gap tell us about the nature of growth in the service sector?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q15. medium thorough-understanding § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India [1]

In India, more than half the workforce is employed in the primary sector, yet this sector contributes only about one-sixth of the total GVA. Name the economic concept this imbalance points to and briefly explain it with an example.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q16. medium thorough-understanding § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India [3]

Ramu works on his family's small farm alongside four relatives. He appears to be employed and is never seen idle, yet economists classify him as 'disguisedly unemployed'. Explain what this means and how his situation differs from that of someone who is openly unemployed.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q17. deep thorough-understanding § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India [3]

India's development path differed from that of developed countries in a specific way: the shift in GVA shares happened, but a corresponding shift in employment shares did not. Why did employment not move out of the primary sector in step with production?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q18. medium thorough-understanding § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India [1]

Which of the following correctly explains why the tertiary sector became the largest contributor to India's GVA by 2017–18?

- (A) The primary and secondary sectors stagnated because of lack of private investment, leaving the tertiary sector as the only growing sector.
 (B) Growth in agriculture and industry increased demand for support services, rising incomes created new service demands, and IT-based services expanded rapidly.
 (C) The government deliberately reduced investment in agriculture and industry to promote services.
 (D) Secondary sector output fell sharply, so the tertiary sector's share automatically increased.

A The primary sector collapsed due to drought and low farm productivity.

B Growth in agriculture and industry increased demand for support services, rising incomes created new service demands, and IT-based services expanded rapidly.

C The government deliberately reduced investment in agriculture and industry to promote services.

D Secondary sector output fell sharply, so the tertiary sector's share automatically increased.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q19. medium thorough-understanding § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India [3]

A family of five works on a 1.5-hectare rain-fed plot. All five members put in effort throughout the year, yet if two of them left to work in a factory, total farm output would not fall. Using the concept of disguised unemployment, explain this situation and state what would change for the family if those two members did take up factory jobs.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q20. deep thorough-understanding § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India [3]

A casual painter in a city searches for work daily. On many days he finds no employer. A street vendor spends the entire day selling but earns barely enough to survive. Are both of them examples of underemployment? Justify your answer by distinguishing between the two situations.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q21. deep thorough-understanding § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India [5]

"Even though industrial output in India grew by more than nine times between 1977–78 and 2017–18, this did not solve the problem of surplus labour in agriculture." Analyse this statement by examining how much secondary-sector employment actually grew and what the consequence was for the agricultural workforce.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q22. straightforward thorough-understanding § How to Create More Employment? [3]

The central government enacted the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005. What specific guarantee does this law provide to rural workers, and what happens if the government fails to fulfil this guarantee?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q23. medium thorough-understanding § How to Create More Employment? [3]

A village currently relies entirely on rain-fed agriculture. The government constructs a canal system that brings irrigation to the area. Explain the chain of effects this single intervention could have on employment – both within agriculture and in other sectors.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q24. medium thorough-understanding § How to Create More Employment? [1]

Which of the following best explains why setting up a dal mill or a cold storage unit in a semi-rural area helps reduce underemployment?

- (A) It replaces agricultural labour entirely, shifting workers to the secondary sector.
- (B) It creates additional employment by processing and storing farm produce, absorbing surplus agricultural workers productively.
- (C) It raises crop prices by limiting supply, thereby increasing farmers' incomes without adding jobs.
- (D) It transfers ownership of land to the government, ensuring equitable distribution of work.

A It allows farmers to grow more crops by providing them with seeds and fertilisers.

B It creates industrial and service jobs near where surplus agricultural labour already lives, absorbing workers who have no alternative employment.

C It moves workers permanently out of agriculture so that farming income rises for those who remain.

D It reduces the government's responsibility to provide unemployment allowances under MGNREGA.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q25. medium thorough-understanding § How to Create More Employment? [3]

A farmer takes out a high-interest loan from a moneylender to buy seeds and a pumpset. Despite a good harvest, most of her earnings go towards repaying the debt. How does access to cheap bank credit address this problem, and how is it connected to the broader goal of generating more employment in agriculture?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q26. deep thorough-understanding § How to Create More Employment? [5]

Expanding education and health services is considered a powerful strategy for generating large-scale employment in India. Examine how investment in these social sectors can address underemployment. In what ways does this approach differ from a short-term employment scheme like MGNREGA? Support your answer with examples.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q27. deep thorough-understanding § How to Create More Employment? [3]

Underemployment in agriculture means there are more workers on farms than are actually needed. Why does simply moving some of these workers to other sectors NOT automatically solve the problem of rural poverty, and what additional conditions must be met for their shift to genuinely improve family incomes?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q28. straightforward thorough-understanding § Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised [1]

[very_short_answer] Kamal works 12 hours a day at a grocery shop, has no appointment letter, receives no paid leave, and can be dismissed without notice. (i) Name the sector Kamal belongs to based on conditions of employment. (ii) State any one consequence of such working conditions on Kamal's economic security.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q29. medium thorough-understanding § Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised [3]

[short_answer] A daily-wage construction worker and a permanent government school teacher both work in India's labour force, yet their working lives are vastly different. Using the organised/unorganised distinction, explain what specific protections the teacher enjoys that the construction worker does not, and why this difference exists.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q30. medium thorough-understanding § Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised [3]

Since the 1990s, workers who previously held organised-sector jobs have increasingly been pushed into the unorganised sector. Why does this shift worsen their situation beyond simply a loss of income?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q31. medium thorough-understanding § Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised [3]

[short_answer] Identify which of the following workers need protection in the unorganised sector and justify your choice by explaining the specific vulnerability of each:

- (i) A small farmer with 1 hectare of land who also does seasonal agricultural labour on others' fields.
- (ii) A contract labourer hired through an agency to work in a registered manufacturing firm, with no direct employment contract with the firm.
- (iii) A garment stitcher working from home for a trader who supplies fabric and collects finished pieces.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q32. deep thorough-understanding § Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised [5]

The chapter argues that protecting unorganised sector workers is necessary for BOTH economic and social development. Analyse this claim by explaining: (a) the economic reasons why these workers need support, and (b) the social dimensions that go beyond economics. Use specific groups mentioned in rural and urban unorganised sectors to support your answer.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q33. medium thorough-understanding § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? [3]

Workers in the unorganised sector often belong to groups that are disadvantaged both economically and socially. Identify the specific groups most vulnerable to exploitation in this sector and analyse why their social position compounds their economic hardship.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q34. deep thorough-understanding § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? [5]

A small cotton-weaving unit in a city employs 20 workers. The owner does not register the unit with the government, pays below minimum wage, and provides no written employment contract. A government officer argues that formalising such units would hurt small businesses more than help workers. Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer using the conditions of work in organised versus unorganised sectors.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q35. deep thorough-understanding § Let's Recall [3]

A student argues: 'The classification of economic activities into primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors is completely separate from the classification into organised and unorganised sectors — knowing which sector a worker belongs to tells you nothing about whether they are in the organised or unorganised sector.' Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer with at least two examples that show how these two classifications interact.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q36. medium thorough-understanding § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors [3]

The private sector is driven by the profit motive, yet the government still regulates or subsidises certain services rather than leaving them entirely to market pricing. Using the example of electricity supply to rural households (or any other relevant example), explain why the government sometimes steps in to bear part of the cost of a service. What could happen to consumers if the government did not intervene in such cases?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q37. medium thorough-understanding § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors [1]

Which of the following BEST explains why the government, and not private companies, typically builds roads, bridges, and large dams?

- (A) Private companies lack the technical expertise to construct such infrastructure.
- (B) These projects require enormous investment and it is difficult to collect fees from all users, making them unprofitable for private firms.
- (C) The government legally prohibits private companies from entering the construction industry.
- (D) Private companies prefer to invest in the tertiary sector rather than infrastructure.

A Private companies lack the technical expertise to construct such infrastructure.

B These projects require enormous investment and it is difficult to collect fees from all users, making them unprofitable for private firms.

C The government legally prohibits private companies from entering the construction industry.

D Private companies prefer to invest in the tertiary sector rather than infrastructure.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q38. deep thorough-understanding § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors [5]

The government purchases wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price' and sells it at a subsidised rate to consumers through fair price shops (ration shops). Analyse this arrangement: How does this single policy serve the interests of two different groups in the economy? What financial burden does the government bear, and why is it considered a responsibility of the public sector rather than the private sector?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q39. deep thorough-understanding § Summing Up [3]

In India, the tertiary sector contributes the most to GVA, yet the primary sector continues to employ the largest share of workers. What does this mismatch reveal about the nature of employment in the primary sector, and why has the expected shift of workers out of agriculture not occurred on the scale seen in developed countries?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q40. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

India's tertiary sector contributes the most to GVA, yet the primary sector remains the largest employer. What does this contrast reveal about the nature of employment in India's primary sector?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q41. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

A garment worker sews clothes in a small unregistered workshop, while a software engineer writes code for a large IT firm. In what TWO ways do their working conditions fundamentally differ, and which sector classification — organised or unorganised — applies to each? Justify your answer.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q42. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

The government constructs an irrigation canal in a drought-prone district. Trace how this single intervention can generate employment sequentially across all three sectors of the economy.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q43. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis)

[1]

Assertion (A): Even though the number of people employed in India's secondary and tertiary sectors increased significantly between 1977–78 and 2017–18, the primary sector continues to absorb more than half of all workers.

Reason (R): Industrial and service sector output grew much faster than the jobs they created, so they could not absorb the surplus labour moving away from agriculture.

Choose the correct option:

- (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

Q44. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis)

[3]

MGNREGA 2005 guarantees rural employment but is implemented by the government. Using the chapter's two ways of classifying sectors — by ownership and by employment conditions — identify which sector administers MGNREGA and which sector the beneficiary workers typically belong to. What does this tell us about the relationship between these two classification systems?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q45. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis)

[3]

In what fundamental way does the motive driving production differ between the public sector and the private sector, and how does this difference explain why the government — rather than private companies — typically builds roads, dams and bridges?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q46. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis)

[3]

A landless agricultural labourer and a street-food vendor both belong to the unorganised sector, yet they belong to different sectors when classified as primary, secondary, or tertiary. What does this tell us about the relationship between the two ways of classifying workers in an economy? Why is recognising this overlap important for designing government policies?

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q47. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis)

[5]

Developed countries saw a clear two-stage shift: first from primary to secondary, then from secondary to tertiary. Explain why India's experience has been different, and identify ONE consequence of this difference that affects workers in the primary sector.

◆ Sectors of the Indian Economy

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