CBSE CLASS X

Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER

From previous CBSE Board Exam questions

Code: W8YU8N	Questions: 61	Maximum Marks: 143	Generated: 2026-06-15 13:05

SELECTIONS USED

Source	Previous-year board
Subject	Social Science
Lessons	Sectors of the Indian Economy
Year	2022-2026
Questions selected	61

Composition — Types: 29 MCQ · 13 Short · 12 Long · 5 Very short · 2 fill_in_blank · 1 Assertion–reason · 1 source_based

Q1. § Income and Other Criteria **[1]**

Choose the correct option to fill in the blank :
The total value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a particular year is called ___________.

A Per Capita Income
B Per Capita Production
C Gross National Income
D Gross Domestic Production

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q16

◆ **Development** | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – Definition and Importance | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – Final Goods and Services vs. Intermediate Goods

Q2. § Sectors of Economic Activities **[3]**

Differentiate between primary and secondary sectors with examples.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q28

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Primary and Secondary Sectors - Differences and Examples

Q3. § Sectors of Economic Activities **[1]**

Natural products being changed into other forms is known as :

(a) Primary product
(b) Secondary product
(c) Tertiary product
(d) Quarternary product

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Manufacturing / Processing of Natural Products

Q4. § Comparing the Three Sectors **[2]**

Why are only final goods and services counted in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q35

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – Final Goods and Services vs. Intermediate Goods

Q5. § How to Create More Employment? **[2]**

How to create more employment in rural areas ? Explain with examples.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q24

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Creating Employment in Rural Areas | Disguised Unemployment and Underemployment in Agriculture | Role of Government in Employment Generation

Q6. § Notes for the Teacher | § How to Create More Employment? | § Summing Up **[3]**

Suggest any three measures to increase employment opportunities in urban areas in India.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q27

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Measures to Increase Employment Opportunities in Urban Areas

Q7. § How to Create More Employment? **[3]**

Suggest any three measures to increase employment opportunities in rural areas of the country.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q37

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Measures to increase employment opportunities in rural areas

Q8. § How to Create More Employment? **[5]**

Suppose you are the Sarpanch of your village. What suggestions will you give for creating additional employment in the village, so that the problem of unemployment of the residents of rural areas can be reduced?

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q33(b)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Creating Additional Employment in Rural Areas | Disguised Unemployment and Rural Underemployment | Role of Government and Local Bodies in Employment Generation

Q9. § How to Create More Employment? **[3]**

Analyse the problem of underemployment in agriculture sector in India.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Underemployment in the Agriculture Sector

Q10. § How to Create More Employment? **[5]**

Describe the efforts done by the Indian government to increase employment in rural areas.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q38 (A)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Government measures to create more employment (MGNREGA / Right to Work)

Q11. § Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised **[1]**

Kanta works in an office. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets other benefits laid down by the government. In which of the following sector Kanta is working ?

A Organised Sector
B Unorganised Sector
C Primary Sector
D Quaternary Sector

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q13

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Organised Sector

Q12. § Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? **[1]**

Which of the following provisions have been made under the 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act – 2005' ?

A Government ensures 100 days of employment for all residents.
B Government ensures 200 days of employment for all rural residents.
C Government provides grains in exchange of work in rural areas.
D Government provides unemployment allowance to the beneficiaries in case of failure to provide employment.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q4

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005

Q13. § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? **[3]**

Suggest any three measures for labour safety in the unorganised sector.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q36

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Labour Safety in the Unorganised Sector

Q14. § How to Create More Employment? § Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? **[2]**

Explain 'Disguised Unemployment' with example.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q35

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Disguised Unemployment

Q15. § How to Create More Employment? **[2]**

Suggest any two ways to create more employment in the rural sector.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q24

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Creating Employment in the Rural Sector

Q16. § Notes for the Teacher § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? § Summing Up **[1]**

Ramesh is a worker in a textile export industry in Jaipur. He gets facilities like health insurance, provident fund, medical leave, etc. In which of the following sectors is he working ?

(a) Primary sector
(b) Non-Governmental sector
(c) Organized sector
(d) Unorganized sector

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q17

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Organised Sector

Q17. § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? **[3]**

(B) Why is there a need to protect workers in the Unorganized Sector ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q29 (B)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Need to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector

Q18. § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? **[5]**

"There is a need for protection and support of the workers in the unorganised sector." Examine the statement with examples.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q33(a)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Unorganised Sector Workers – Need for Protection and Support

Q19. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[2]**

Differentiate between Public and Private Sector.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q24

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public Sector vs Private Sector

Q20. § Notes for the Teacher § Summing Up **[1]**

Choose the correct characteristic of private sector of the economy.

(A) Controlled by the government
(B) Individually controlled
(C) Work for public welfare
(D) Work for the poor

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q33

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Private Sector - Characteristics and Features

Q21. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

Which of the following is an example of public sector ?

A Birla Cement
B Tata Iron and Steel Company
C Reliance Industries Limited
D Indian Railways

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q32

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public Sector and Private Sector

Q22. § Sectors of Economic Activities § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors **[3]**

Which are the two sectors based on the ownership of resources ? Explain each of them.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public Sector and Private Sector – Ownership of Resources

Q23. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[5]**

Explain the differences between public and private sector of economic activities.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q33(a)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public Sector vs Private Sector

Q24. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[5]**

"Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits." Examine the statement with examples.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q33(b)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Private Sector and Profit Motive

Q25. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[3]**

Examine the role of Public Sector in the development and well-being of a country.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Role of Public Sector in Development and Well-being

Q26. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[5]**

Distinguish between public and private sector of economy with examples.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q33(a)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public Sector vs Private Sector – Differences and Examples

Q27. § Notes for the Teacher § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

Identify the sector on basis of the following characteristics and choose the correct option:
- The objective of this sector is to earn profit.
- This sector is owned by a person or company.
- Tata Iron and Steel is a example of this sector.

A Cooperative Sector
B Unorganised Sector
C Public Sector
D Private Sector

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q9

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Private Sector

Q28. § Notes for the Teacher § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[3]**

Explain the difference between public and private sector of Indian economy with example.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public Sector vs Private Sector

Q29. § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

In which sector does a doctor working in a government hospital fall under ?

(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Quaternary

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public Sector (Government employment)

Q30. § Notes for the Teacher § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

Identify the sector of economy with the help of information given in the box :
• Ownership of assets and delivery of services in the hands of private individuals
• Activities are guided by the motive to earn profits

A Private Sector
B Public Sector
C Joint Sector
D Cooperative Sector

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q30

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Private Sector

Q31. § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India § Let's Recall § Summing Up **[1]**

Match Column - I with Column - II and choose the correct option : (Column-I Sectors on the basis of ownership: a. Public Sector, b. Private Sector, c. Joint Sector, d. Cooperative Sector; Column-II Examples: (i) Amul Dairy, (ii) Maruti Suzuki, (iii) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, (iv) Airtel Limited)

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

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q30

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of sectors on the basis of ownership (public, private)

Q32. § Notes for the Teacher § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors **[1]**

Identify the sector of the economy on the basis of ownership with the help of following information :
• The government owns most of the assets.
• Delivery of services in the hands of government.
• Fair price shops is an example of it.

(A) Private Sector
(B) Public Sector
(C) Joint Sector
(D) Cooperative Sector

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q30

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public sector (classification on basis of ownership)

Q33. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

Which one of the following is an activity of the unorganized sector ?

(A) A teacher teaching in a school.
(B) A worker going to work in a big factory.
(C) A doctor treating patients in a hospital.
(D) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q13

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Organised and Unorganised Sector

Q34. § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? § Summing Up **[1]**

Which one of the following organization is providing data regarding employment in India ?

A National Statistical Office
B Niti Ayog
C National Informatics Centre
D Public Service Commission

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q9

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Measurement of Employment Data in India

Q35. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

Which one of the following is an example of organized sector activities ?

(a) A farmer irrigating his field.
(b) A handloom weaver working in her house.
(c) A headload worker carrying cement.
(d) A teacher taking classes in a government school.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q17

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Organised vs Unorganised Sector

Q36. § Comparing the Three Sectors § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India **[1]**

Look at the given picture and answer the question that follows :
The work being done in the picture falls in which sector of the economy ?

(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Quaternary

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q17

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Activities into Sectors (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

Q37. § Comparing the Three Sectors § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? § Summing Up **[1]**

Rakhi has done an economic survey of her area. The survey has revealed that people earn their livelihood by doing different jobs. The table prepared by Rakhi for this is given below. Study the table carefully and answer the question that follow :
How many people are working in the unorganised sector ?

(A) 380
(B) 210
(C) 320
(D) 140

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Organised and Unorganised Sectors

Q38. § Summing Up **[3]**

Analyse the significance of Primary Sector in Indian economy.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Significance of Primary Sector in Indian Economy

Q39. § Notes for the Teacher § Comparing the Three Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

Choose the odd one out from the following options regarding the sectors of economy :

(a) Pilot, Driver, Gardener
(b) Fisherman, Teacher, Lawyer
(c) Engineer, Professor, Farmer
(d) Doctor, Teacher, Lawyer

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Sectors of Economy (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

Q40. § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India § Let's Recall § Summing Up **[1]**

Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :
Assertion (A) : Agricultural production related activities are included in the tertiary sector.
Reason (R) : Tertiary sector is called as service sector.

A Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
B 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 Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Sectors: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Tertiary Sector as Service Sector

Q41. § Comparing the Three Sectors § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India § Summing Up **[1]**

Study the data given below in the table and answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Which is the most important sector that provides maximum jobs to the people ?

(a) Primary sector, especially organized sector
(b) Secondary sector, especially organized sector
(c) Tertiary sector, especially organized sector
(d) Primary sector, especially unorganized sector

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Employment distribution across sectors (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

Q42. § Notes for the Teacher § Summing Up **[3]**

(A) Why is 'Tertiary Sector' becoming important in India ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q29 (A)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Importance and Growth of Tertiary Sector in India

Q43. § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India § Summing Up **[1]**

Which one of the following sectors contribute highest in the GDP of India ?

(a) Primary
(b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary
(d) Quaternary

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q9

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Contribution of Sectors to GDP of India

Q44. § Summing Up **[3]**

Examine the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Rising Importance of the Tertiary (Service) Sector in India

Q45. § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

Which one of the following is a feature of the unorganized sector ?

(a) Terms of employment are regular.
(b) People have assured work.
(c) They have some formal processes and procedures.
(d) There are rules and regulations but not followed.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q17

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Unorganised Sector – Features and Characteristics

Q46. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[5]**

Explain the differences between the organised and unorganised sector of economic activities.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q33(b)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Organised vs Unorganised Sector

Q47. § Summing Up **[1]**

Which one of the following sectors has the highest share in employment in India ?

(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Quaternary

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q19

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Employment share across sectors in India

Q48. § Comparing the Three Sectors § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India § Summing Up **[1]**

Look at the given picture. The work being done in the picture comes under which one of the following economic sectors ?

(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Quaternary

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Activities into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

Q49. § Notes for the Teacher § Comparing the Three Sectors § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India **[1]**

Study the following picture. The work done in the picture comes under which one of the following sectors of the economy ?

(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Quaternary

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Activities into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

Q50. § Sectors of Economic Activities § Summing Up **[1]**

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors are divided in which one of the following basis ?

(A) Nature of employment
(B) Nature of activities
(C) Nature of ownership
(D) Nature of income

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q19

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Sectors (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

Q51. § Notes for the Teacher § Summing Up **[3]**

"Tertiary sector has a pivotal role in the economy of the country." Support your answer with day-to-day examples.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Examples of Tertiary Sector Activities (Transport, Banking, Communication, Trade) Tertiary Sector and Its Pivotal Role in the Economy

Q52. § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India § Let's Recall § Summing Up **[1]**

Look at the given image. The work done in the image comes under which one of the following sectors ?

(A) Organized sector
(B) Primary sector
(C) Unorganized sector
(D) Public sector

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q17

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Activities into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

Q53. § Notes for the Teacher § Comparing the Three Sectors § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India **[1]**

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
(Sector of the Economy) — (Example)

(A) Primary Sector – Tailor
(B) Secondary Sector – Fisherman
(C) Tertiary Sector – Astronaut
(D) Primary Sector – Courier

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Sectors with Examples

Q54. § Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? § Summing Up **[4]**

> Organised Sector
> Kanta works in the organised sector. Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc. It is called Organised Sector because it has some formal processes and procedures. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own, but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

36.1 Mention any one feature of the working conditions of organised sector. [1]

36.2 Explain any one benefit provided by the employers to the organised sector employees. [1]

36.3 Why is it necessary for all self-employed people to register with the government? [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q36

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Benefits and Protections for Organised Sector Employees Organised Sector – Features and Working Conditions Registration of Self-Employed Workers with the Government

Q55. § Comparing the Three Sectors § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? § Summing Up **[1]**

Rakhi has done an economic survey of her area. The survey has revealed that people earn their livelihood by doing different jobs. The table prepared by Rakhi for this is given below. Study the table carefully and answer the question that follows :
How many people are working in the organised sector ?

A 380
B 140
C 320
D 210

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q18

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Organised vs Unorganised Sector

Q56. § Comparing the Three Sectors § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India **[1]**

Look at the given picture and answer the question that follows :
The work being done in the picture falls under which sector of the economy ?

(A) Primary
(B) Quaternary
(C) Secondary
(D) Tertiary

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q17; 2025 32/2/1 Q17 — **2×**

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Activities into Sectors (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

Q57. § Notes for the Teacher § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[5]**

Describe the features of organized sector of the economy.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q38(b)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Features of the Organised Sector

Q58. § Notes for the Teacher § Summing Up **[5]**

Describe the importance of tertiary sector in the economy.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q38(a)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Importance of Tertiary Sector in the Economy

Q59. § Summing Up **[5]**

Describe the rising importance of Tertiary Sector in India.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q38 (B)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Rising importance of the tertiary (service) sector

Q60. § Sectors of Economic Activities § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[5]**

How are organized sectors different from unorganized sectors ? Explain with examples.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q38(b)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Organised and Unorganised Sectors

Q61. § Sectors of Economic Activities **[5]**

How are primary sectors different from secondary sectors ? Explain with examples.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q38(a)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of economic sectors: primary vs secondary

Q62. § Let's Recall § Summing Up **[1]**

Choose the correct option to fill the blank :

(a) Nature of social activities
(b) Nature of political activities
(c) Nature of production activities
(d) Nature of government activities

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q17

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Classification of Economic Activities into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors | Organised and Unorganised Sectors

Q63. § Sectors of Economic Activities **[1]**

Which one of the following pair is correctly matched ?

A Primary Sector – Fishermen
B Secondary Sector – Priest
C Tertiary Sector – Basket Weaver
D Quaternary Sector – Gardener

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q11

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Classification of Sectors of Economy (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

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CBSE CLASS X

Social Science (087)

ANSWER KEY

From previous CBSE Board Exam questions

Code: W8YU8N	Questions: 61	Maximum Marks: 143	Generated: 2026-06-15 13:05

Q1. § Income and Other Criteria **[1]**

Choose the correct option to fill in the blank :
The total value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a particular year is called ___________.

A Per Capita Income
B Per Capita Production
C Gross National Income
D Gross Domestic Production

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q16

◆ **Development** | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – Definition and Importance | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – Final Goods and Services vs. Intermediate Goods

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Model Answer

D. Gross Domestic Production (GDP)

The total value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a particular year is called **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**.

Source: Comparing the Three Sectors, Chapter 2

Explanation

The passage explicitly states: *"It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year"* — this is the definition of GDP. Note that option D says "Gross Domestic Production" which matches the concept; the standard term is **Gross Domestic Product**. Examiners accept D as the correct option here. Per Capita Income (A) is income per person; Gross National Income (C) includes income from abroad — both are different concepts.

Q2. § Sectors of Economic Activities **[3]**

Differentiate between primary and secondary sectors with examples.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q28

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Primary and Secondary Sectors - Differences and Examples

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Model Answer

Basis	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector
Meaning	Activities that directly use natural resources to produce goods	Activities that convert natural products into manufactured goods through industrial processes
Nature	Depends on natural factors like rainfall, sunshine, climate	Requires manufacturing — in factories, workshops, or at home
Also called	Agriculture and related sector	Industrial sector
Examples	Farming, dairy, fishing, forestry, mining	Spinning yarn from cotton, making sugar from sugarcane, converting earth into bricks

The primary sector forms the **base** for all other sectors, as it provides raw materials that the secondary sector then processes into finished goods.

Source: Sectors of Economic Activities, Chapter 2

Explanation

- Examiners look for: a clear definition of each sector, the key difference (natural vs. manufactured), and at least one example each.
- A table format is ideal here — it shows comparison clearly and saves words.
- The phrase "forms the base" is textbook language; using it shows you've read the source.
- Don't mix in the tertiary sector unless specifically asked — it wastes space and marks aren't given for unrequested content.

Q3. § Sectors of Economic Activities **[1]**

Natural products being changed into other forms is known as :

(a) Primary product
(b) Secondary product
(c) Tertiary product
(d) Quarternary product

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Manufacturing / Processing of Natural Products

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Model Answer

(b) Secondary product

Natural products being changed into other forms through manufacturing is an activity of the **secondary sector**, so the product is called a **secondary product**.

Source: Sectors of Economic Activities, Chapter 2

Explanation

The textbook states: *"The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing."* Examiners expect you to directly link the transformation of natural products to the secondary sector. Options (c) and (d) — tertiary and quaternary — are distractors; tertiary refers to services, not manufactured goods.

Q4. § Comparing the Three Sectors **[2]**

Why are only final goods and services counted in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q35

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – Final Goods and Services vs. Intermediate Goods

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Model Answer

Only final goods and services are counted in GDP to **avoid double counting**. Intermediate goods (like wheat and flour) are used up in producing final goods, and their value is already included in the value of the final good (like biscuits). Counting them separately would mean counting the same value multiple times.

Source: Comparing the Three Sectors, Chapter 2

Explanation

- The examiner wants two things: (1) the term **double counting** and (2) a brief example or explanation showing why intermediate goods are excluded.
- The biscuit/wheat/flour example from the textbook is the best illustration — use it if you have space (3-mark version), but for 2 marks a one-line example reference is enough.
- Key terms to use: **final goods**, **intermediate goods**, **double counting**.
- Do not define GDP at length — the question asks *why*, so focus on the reason (double counting), not the definition.

Q5. § How to Create More Employment? **[2]**

How to create more employment in rural areas ? Explain with examples.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q24

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Creating Employment in Rural Areas | Disguised Unemployment and Underemployment in Agriculture | Role of Government in Employment Generation

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Model Answer

Employment in rural areas can be increased through the following ways:

1. **Irrigation facilities** — Constructing wells, dams, and canals helps farmers take a second crop (e.g., Laxmi can grow wheat in rabi season), generating more farm employment.
2. **Rural infrastructure** — Building better roads and storage facilities (e.g., cold storage for potatoes/onions) creates jobs in transport and trade.
3. **Agro-based industries** — Setting up dal mills, food processing units, or honey collection centres in semi-rural areas provides non-farm employment.
4. **MGNREGA 2005** — Guarantees 100 days of employment per year to rural workers.

Explanation

- This is a 2-mark question, so 2–3 well-stated points with brief examples suffice.
- Examiners expect at least **two distinct methods** backed by examples from the chapter (Laxmi's case, dal mill, cold storage, MGNREGA).
- Avoid listing without examples — the question says "with examples."
- Don't write long explanations; one crisp line per point is enough.

Q6. § Notes for the Teacher § How to Create More Employment? § Summing Up **[3]**

Suggest any three measures to increase employment opportunities in urban areas in India.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q27

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Measures to Increase Employment Opportunities in Urban Areas

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Model Answer

Three measures to increase employment in urban areas:

1. **Promotion of tertiary/service sector**: Developing sectors like tourism, IT, and trade can generate large-scale urban employment. The Planning Commission estimated tourism alone can employ 35 lakh additional people annually.

1. **Support to small-scale industries**: The government should help small industries in urban areas by providing easy credit, raw materials, and marketing support, which creates more jobs.

1. **Expansion of education and health services**: Building more schools and hospitals creates jobs for teachers, doctors, nurses, and other staff. About 20 lakh jobs can be created in education alone.

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

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Explanation

- The question asks specifically about **urban** areas, so avoid writing about farm irrigation or rural schemes like MGNREGA.
- Examiners expect named examples (tourism, IT, education, health, small-scale industry) — vague answers lose marks.
- Each point should be one sentence of cause + effect (measure → employment outcome).
- The textbook directly lists tourism, education, health, and small industries as employment generators — stick to these for full marks.

Q7. § How to Create More Employment? **[3]**

Suggest any three measures to increase employment opportunities in rural areas of the country.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q37

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Measures to increase employment opportunities in rural areas

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Model Answer

Three measures to increase employment in rural areas:

1. **Irrigation facilities**: Government or banks can fund construction of wells, dams, and canals so farmers can grow a second crop, generating more agricultural employment and reducing underemployment.

1. **Setting up agro-based industries**: Establishing dal mills, cold storages, food processing units, and honey collection centres in semi-rural areas provides employment to farmers and others locally.

1. **MGNREGA 2005**: Under this Act, the government guarantees 100 days of paid employment per year to rural workers who need work. If employment is not provided, unemployment allowance is given.

Source: How to Create More Employment?, Chapter 2

Explanation

- Each point = 1 mark. Name the measure + briefly explain it.
- Examiners look for three distinct, relevant measures with a line of explanation each.
- MGNREGA is almost always expected as one of the measures in this question.
- Avoid vague points like "provide money" — be specific (irrigation, credit, agro-industries, roads, MGNREGA).

Q8. § How to Create More Employment? **[5]**

Suppose you are the Sarpanch of your village. What suggestions will you give for creating additional employment in the village, so that the problem of unemployment of the residents of rural areas can be reduced?

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q33(b)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Creating Additional Employment in Rural Areas | Disguised Unemployment and Rural Underemployment | Role of Government and Local Bodies in Employment Generation

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Model Answer

As the Sarpanch of my village, I would suggest the following measures to reduce unemployment:

1. **Irrigation facilities**: Request the government or banks to provide loans for constructing wells and canals so farmers can take a second crop (e.g., wheat in rabi season), generating more agricultural employment.
1. **Better rural roads and storage**: Improve roads and set up cold storage facilities so farmers can transport and store produce (potatoes, onions) and sell when prices are favourable.
1. **Agro-based industries**: Set up dal mills, food-processing units, or honey collection centres in semi-rural areas to employ local people beyond farming.
1. **Cheap agricultural credit**: Encourage local banks to provide loans at low interest rates so farmers can buy seeds, fertilisers, and equipment without depending on moneylenders.
1. **MGNREGA 2005**: Utilise this Act to guarantee 100 days of employment per year to every rural worker, focusing on work that increases future land productivity.

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

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Explanation

The examiner expects you to suggest **practical, specific measures** drawn from the chapter — not vague general statements. Five distinct points matching 5 marks is ideal. Key terms to include: irrigation, cold storage, agro-based industries, cheap credit, and MGNREGA 2005. Mentioning MGNREGA by its full name and the "100 days" guarantee is often awarded a separate mark. Avoid writing a personal essay; keep each point crisp and rooted in the textbook examples (Laxmi's case, dal mill, cold storage, etc.).

Q9. § How to Create More Employment? **[3]**

Analyse the problem of underemployment in agriculture sector in India.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Underemployment in the Agriculture Sector

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Model Answer

Underemployment in Agriculture in India:

Underemployment (also called disguised unemployment) refers to a situation where more workers are engaged in a farm than actually needed. Their marginal contribution to output is zero.

Key problems:

1. **Seasonal nature:** Agricultural work is available only during sowing and harvesting seasons, leaving farmers idle for many months.
2. **Excess workforce on land:** More family members work on the same plot than required. Even if a few are removed, output remains unchanged.
3. **Low productivity:** Unirrigated land limits cultivation to one crop per year, reducing days of productive employment.
4. **Lack of alternative employment:** Absence of irrigation, credit, and rural industries forces farmers to remain on overcrowded farms.

Solution: Providing irrigation, cheap credit, rural roads, and setting up agro-based industries in semi-rural areas can reduce underemployment.

Source: Chapter 2 — How to Create More Employment

Explanation

- Examiners expect you to **define** underemployment/disguised unemployment first (1 mark), then give **2–3 specific problems** with brief explanation (2 marks).
- Linking causes to solutions (irrigation, credit, MGNREGA) shows complete understanding and scores well.
- Use the textbook example of Laxmi's two-hectare unirrigated land to illustrate the concept if space permits.
- Avoid writing a long essay; 4–5 tight points are ideal for 3 marks.

Q10. § How to Create More Employment? **[5]**

Describe the efforts done by the Indian government to increase employment in rural areas.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q38 (A)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Government measures to create more employment (MGNREGA / Right to Work)

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Model Answer

The Indian government has taken several steps to increase employment in rural areas:

1. **Irrigation facilities**: The government constructs dams and canals and helps farmers build wells through bank loans. This enables farmers like Laxmi to grow a second crop (rabi), generating more agricultural employment.
1. **Better infrastructure**: Investment in rural roads and storage facilities helps farmers transport and store produce, creating jobs in transport and trade sectors.
1. **Cheap agricultural credit**: Banks provide loans at low interest rates so farmers can buy seeds, fertilisers and equipment, improving farm productivity and employment.
1. **Semi-rural industries**: Setting up dal mills, cold storages, and agro-processing units near villages generates non-farm employment locally.
1. **Education and health**: Creating more schools and health centres generates jobs for teachers, doctors and health workers in rural areas.
1. **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: How to Create More Employment?, Chapter 2 — Sectors of the Indian Economy

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Explanation

Examiners expect **6 distinct points** for 5 marks (one point may serve as intro/conclusion). Always name **MGNREGA 2005** with the detail of **100 days guarantee** — it fetches dedicated marks. Avoid vague statements; link each measure to how it creates employment. The Laxmi example can be referenced briefly to show application.

Q11. § Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised **[1]**

Kanta works in an office. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets other benefits laid down by the government. In which of the following sector Kanta is working ?

A Organised Sector
B Unorganised Sector
C Primary Sector
D Quaternary Sector

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q13

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Organised Sector

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Model Answer

Answer: A — Organised Sector

Kanta receives regular salary, provident fund, medical allowances, and paid holidays as per government rules, which are features of the **Organised Sector**.

Explanation

The key indicators of the Organised Sector are: regular employment, government-registered workplace, and benefits like provident fund, paid leave, and medical allowances — all of which apply to Kanta. The examiner expects you to identify the correct option and give a brief reason (one line is sufficient for 1 mark).

Q12. § Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised | § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? **[1]**

Which of the following provisions have been made under the 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act – 2005' ?

A Government ensures 100 days of employment for all residents.
B Government ensures 200 days of employment for all rural residents.
C Government provides grains in exchange of work in rural areas.
D Government provides unemployment allowance to the beneficiaries in case of failure to provide employment.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q4

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005

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Model Answer

Correct Option: D

Under MGNREGA 2005, the government guarantees **100 days of employment** to rural residents in need of work, and provides **unemployment allowance** if it fails to provide employment.

Explanation

- Option A is wrong: employment is guaranteed only to rural residents in need of work, not "all residents."
- Option B is wrong: it is 100 days, not 200 days.
- Option C is wrong: the Act provides employment/wages, not grains.
- Option D is correct as per the textbook: "If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people."

Q13. § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? **[3]**

Suggest any three measures for labour safety in the unorganised sector.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q36

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Labour Safety in the Unorganised Sector

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Model Answer

Three measures for labour safety in the unorganised sector:

1. **Minimum wages**: The government should strictly enforce the Minimum Wages Act to ensure workers receive fair and regular pay.
1. **Safe working conditions**: Employers must be made to provide safe working environments, drinking water, and basic health facilities for workers.
1. **Social security benefits**: Workers should be provided paid leave, medical benefits, and insurance coverage to protect them from sudden job loss or illness.

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

Explanation

The examiner expects three distinct, clearly stated points — one per mark. The passage highlights that unorganised sector workers lack paid leave, safe environments, regular wages, and security. Link your measures directly to these gaps. Avoid vague points; use specific terms like "Minimum Wages Act" or "Factories Act" to score full marks. No need for lengthy explanation — a heading + one supporting sentence per point is ideal.

Q14. § How to Create More Employment? § Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? **[2]**

Explain 'Disguised Unemployment' with example.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q35

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Disguised Unemployment

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Model Answer

Disguised Unemployment is a situation where more workers are employed in a job than actually required, i.e., their marginal productivity is zero. Removing some workers would not affect total output.

Example: If 5 members of a farm family are working on land that actually requires only 3 workers, the remaining 2 are disguisedly unemployed. They appear employed but contribute nothing extra to production.

Explanation

Examiners look for two things: a clear definition (surplus workers, zero marginal productivity) and a relevant example. The rural/agricultural example is the most standard one from the textbook. You may also cite an urban example (e.g., extra helpers in a small shop) for variety, but one example is sufficient for 2 marks.

Q15. § How to Create More Employment? **[2]**

Suggest any two ways to create more employment in the rural sector.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q24

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Creating Employment in the Rural Sector

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Model Answer

Two ways to create more employment in the rural sector:

1. **Irrigation facilities** – The government or banks can invest in constructing wells, dams and canals. This allows farmers to grow a second crop, generating more employment within agriculture itself.

1. **Setting up agro-based industries** – Establishing dal mills, cold storages, or food-processing units in semi-rural areas provides productive employment to farmers and others in related activities like transport and trade.

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

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Explanation

This is a standard 2-mark question. Examiners expect **two distinct, clearly labelled points** — one point per mark. Each point should name the measure and briefly state how it creates employment. Avoid vague answers like "give jobs to people." Always link the method to employment generation. Other valid answers from the chapter include: better rural roads, cheap agricultural credit, promotion of tourism, or MGNREGA 2005.

Q16. § Notes for the Teacher § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? § Summing Up **[1]**

Ramesh is a worker in a textile export industry in Jaipur. He gets facilities like health insurance, provident fund, medical leave, etc. In which of the following sectors is he working ?

(a) Primary sector
(b) Non-Governmental sector
(c) Organized sector
(d) Unorganized sector

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q17

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Organised Sector

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Model Answer

(c) Organized sector

Ramesh receives benefits like health insurance, provident fund, and medical leave — these are features of the organised sector, where employment terms are regular and government rules are followed.

Explanation

The key clue is the **benefits** mentioned (provident fund, health insurance, medical leave). The textbook clearly states that workers in the organised sector enjoy paid leave, provident fund, gratuity, and medical benefits. The type of industry (textile export) is irrelevant here — what matters is the **employment conditions**, which define organised vs. unorganised sector.

Q17. § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? **[3]**

(B) Why is there a need to protect workers in the Unorganized Sector ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q29 (B)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Need to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector

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Model Answer

Workers in the unorganised sector need protection for the following reasons:

1. **Low and irregular wages** – They are often exploited and not paid fair wages. Their earnings are low and not regular.
2. **No job security** – Jobs are insecure with no other benefits like provident fund or paid leave.
3. **Loss of organised sector jobs** – Since the 1990s, many workers have lost organised sector jobs and are forced into the unorganised sector with low earnings.
4. **Social discrimination** – Workers from scheduled castes, tribes and backward communities face social discrimination in addition to irregular, low-paid work.

Thus, protection is necessary for both **economic and social development** of these vulnerable groups.

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

Explanation

- This is a 3-mark question; examiners expect **3 clear, distinct reasons** — each in one or two lines. Avoid listing vague points.
- Key terms to include: **exploitation, low/irregular wages, job insecurity, social discrimination**.
- The concluding line about "economic and social development" directly echoes the textbook and earns a mark for synthesis.
- Don't write a lengthy paragraph; crisp numbered points score better and are easier to mark.

Q18. § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? **[5]**

"There is a need for protection and support of the workers in the unorganised sector." Examine the statement with examples.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q33(a)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Unorganised Sector Workers – Need for Protection and Support

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Model Answer

Workers in the unorganised sector need protection due to the following reasons:

1. **Low and irregular wages:** Workers like landless agricultural labourers, street vendors, and construction workers earn very low wages with no job security.
1. **Exploitation:** Many organised sector enterprises operate informally to evade taxes and avoid labour laws, forcing workers into exploitative conditions.
1. **Vulnerable groups:** Rural workers — small/marginal farmers, sharecroppers, artisans — need support through timely credit, seeds, storage, and marketing facilities.
1. **Urban workers:** Casual workers in construction, garment makers, rag pickers, and head load workers have no benefits or security.
1. **Social discrimination:** Workers from SC/ST and backward communities face both economic hardship and social discrimination in the unorganised sector.

Conclusion: Protection and support are necessary for both **economic and social development** of the nation.

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

Explanation

- Examiners expect **5 distinct points** for a 5-mark answer — one point per mark is the safe strategy.
- Mention **both rural and urban** examples; the passage explicitly covers both.
- Include the social discrimination angle (SC/ST) — it's a key textbook point often missed.
- The conclusion line about "economic and social development" is a direct textbook phrase — use it as it signals you've read the chapter carefully.
- Avoid writing a long essay; crisp labelled points score better in board exams.

Q19. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[2]**

Differentiate between Public and Private Sector.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q24

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public Sector vs Private Sector

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Model Answer

Public Sector: The government owns most assets and provides services. The aim is not to earn profit but to provide essential services to all. Expenses are met through taxes. Example: Indian Railways, Post Office.

Private Sector: Ownership and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. The motive is to earn profit. Example: TISCO, Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL).

Source: Sectors of the Indian Economy, Chapter 2 — Sectors in Terms of Ownership

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Explanation

- This is a standard 2-mark differentiation question. Examiners expect **one clear point each** for both sectors — ownership and motive — plus one example each.
- Do **not** write lengthy paragraphs; two-three lines per sector is enough.
- Keywords examiners look for: *government ownership*, *not profit motive*, *taxes* (for public); *private ownership*, *profit motive* (for private).
- Always give at least one example from the textbook for each sector — it secures the mark reliably.

Q20. § Notes for the Teacher § Summing Up **[1]**

Choose the correct characteristic of private sector of the economy.

(A) Controlled by the government
(B) Individually controlled
(C) Work for public welfare
(D) Work for the poor

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q33

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Private Sector - Characteristics and Features

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Model Answer

(B) Individually controlled

In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies, guided by the motive to earn profits.

Explanation

The key distinction: **public sector** = government ownership; **private sector** = private individuals/companies own assets and deliver services for profit. Options (C) and (D) describe public sector objectives, not private. Option (A) is the definition of the public sector. Examiners expect students to recall the ownership-based classification directly.

Q21. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

Which of the following is an example of public sector ?

A Birla Cement
B Tata Iron and Steel Company
C Reliance Industries Limited
D Indian Railways

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q32

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public Sector and Private Sector

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Model Answer

D — Indian Railways

Indian Railways is owned and operated by the government, making it a public sector enterprise. Birla Cement, TISCO, and Reliance Industries are privately owned companies.

Explanation

The passage directly states: *"Railways or post office is an example of the public sector whereas companies like Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned."* Birla Cement is also a private company. For MCQs, one correct option with a brief reason scores full marks.

Q22. § Sectors of Economic Activities § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors **[3]**

Which are the two sectors based on the ownership of resources ? Explain each of them.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public Sector and Private Sector – Ownership of Resources

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Model Answer

The two sectors based on ownership of resources are the **Public Sector** and the **Private Sector**.

1. **Public Sector:** The government owns most of the assets and is responsible for providing services. The aim is not just to earn profit but to serve the public. Government raises money through taxes to fund these services. Examples: Indian Railways, Post Office.

1. **Private Sector:** Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. The main motive is to earn profit. People have to pay for the services. Examples: TISCO, Reliance Industries Limited (RIL).

Source: Sectors of Economic Activities, Chapter 2 — "Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors"

Explanation

- This is a standard 3-mark question: name both sectors (½ + ½) and explain each with a feature and example (1 + 1).
- Examiners expect: definition/ownership + motive (profit vs. public service) + one example for each.
- Do **not** confuse this classification with primary/secondary/tertiary — that is based on the *nature* of activity, not ownership.
- The key contrast is: **government ownership + public service** vs. **private ownership + profit motive**.

Q23. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[5]**

Explain the differences between public and private sector of economic activities.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q33(a)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public Sector vs Private Sector

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Model Answer

Differences between Public and Private Sectors:

Basis	Public Sector	Private Sector
Ownership	Government owns most assets	Private individuals/companies own assets
Motive	Not just profit; aims at public welfare	Profit earning is the main motive
Finance	Funded through taxes and government revenues	Funded through private capital
Examples	Railways, Post Office	TISCO, Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL)

Why Public Sector is necessary:

1. **Large investments:** Some activities like roads, bridges, dams, and harbours require huge spending beyond private sector capacity.
2. **Support to industries:** Government supplies electricity at affordable rates to prevent small-scale units from shutting down.
3. **Support to farmers/consumers:** Government buys wheat and rice at fair price from farmers and sells through ration shops at lower prices.
4. **Social responsibilities:** Providing health, education, safe drinking water, and housing — especially for the poor — is the primary duty of the government.

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

Explanation

- Examiners expect both a **definition/comparison** AND **reasons why the public sector is needed** — this question carries 5 marks, so covering 4–5 distinct points is essential.
- Use the textbook examples (TISCO, RIL, Railways, Post Office) to show you've read the chapter.
- A simple table for comparison saves time and earns marks efficiently.
- Do not write long paragraphs — crisp points with headings score better in board exams.

Q24. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[5]**

"Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits." Examine the statement with examples.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q33(b)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Private Sector and Profit Motive

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Model Answer

Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits. This means private individuals and companies undertake economic activities primarily to maximise their earnings, not for social welfare.

Examples and Examination:

1. **Private companies like TISCO and Reliance Industries Limited (RIL)** operate to earn profits. Consumers must pay money to avail their services or products.
1. **Private sector avoids low-profit activities** — it will not construct roads, bridges, dams, or railways at reasonable cost, as these require huge investment with uncertain returns.
1. **High pricing tendency** — even if the private sector provides essential services, it charges high rates, making them unaffordable for the poor.
1. **Government support needed** — private electricity producers may sell at high costs, forcing small industries to shut down. Government intervenes to supply electricity at affordable rates.

Thus, the profit motive restricts private sector involvement in socially necessary but less profitable activities.

Source: Sectors of the Indian Economy, Chapter 2 — Public and Private Sectors

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Explanation

- Examiners expect a clear **statement of the profit motive**, then **examples from the textbook** (TISCO, RIL, electricity, roads/bridges).
- Key contrast: private sector = profit motive; public sector = social welfare. Bring this out explicitly.
- Do **not** just define private sector — the question says "examine," so you must explain *implications* of the profit motive with examples.
- Always use textbook examples (TISCO, RIL) to stay accurate; avoid vague generalisations.

Q25. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[3]**

Examine the role of Public Sector in the development and well-being of a country.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Role of Public Sector in Development and Well-being

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Model Answer

The Public Sector plays a vital role in national development in the following ways:

1. **Providing large infrastructure**: Government constructs roads, bridges, railways, dams, and generates electricity — activities requiring heavy spending beyond private sector capacity.
1. **Supporting industries and farmers**: Government supplies electricity at affordable rates to small industries and buys wheat/rice from farmers at fair prices, selling to consumers through ration shops.
1. **Essential services**: Providing health, education, safe drinking water, housing, and nutrition is the primary responsibility of government, especially for the poor and backward regions.
1. **Social welfare**: Government focuses on human development, attending to malnourishment, infant mortality, and the needs of the most ignored sections of society.

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

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Explanation

- Examiners expect **3–4 distinct points** for a 3-mark answer; avoid writing long paragraphs.
- Each point should name the role AND give an example from the text (e.g., roads/dams, ration shops, schools).
- The key idea is: private sector won't serve all needs profitably, so the public sector fills the gap.
- Do **not** define public sector at length — get straight to its roles.

Q26. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[5]**

Distinguish between public and private sector of economy with examples.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q33(a)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public Sector vs Private Sector – Differences and Examples

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Model Answer

Distinction between Public and Private Sector:

Basis	Public Sector	Private Sector
Ownership	Government owns most assets	Private individuals or companies own assets
Motive	Not primarily profit; aims at public welfare	Guided by profit motive
Funding	Funded through taxes and government revenue	Funded through private capital
Services	Provided to all, often at subsidised rates	Services provided at market price
Examples	Indian Railways, Post Office, MTNL	TISCO, Reliance Industries Limited (RIL)

Why government runs public sector:

- Some activities require huge investment beyond private capacity (e.g., roads, dams, bridges).
- Government supports sectors like electricity by subsidising costs so industries can afford it.
- Essential services like health, education, and food security are the primary responsibility of the government.
- Government procures wheat/rice from farmers at fair price and sells through ration shops to protect both farmers and consumers.

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

Explanation

Examiners expect a clear **tabular distinction** (earns easy marks) followed by **reasons why government runs public sector** — this shows deeper understanding. Always give the textbook examples (Railways, Post Office vs. TISCO, RIL). The last two points on subsidised electricity and food procurement directly use textbook content and strengthen the answer for full marks.

Q27. § Notes for the Teacher § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

Identify the sector on basis of the following characteristics and choose the correct option:
- The objective of this sector is to earn profit.
- This sector is owned by a person or company.
- Tata Iron and Steel is a example of this sector.

A Cooperative Sector
B Unorganised Sector
C Public Sector
D Private Sector

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q9

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Private Sector

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Model Answer

Answer: D — Private Sector

The sector owned by private individuals or companies, with profit as its motive, is the **Private Sector**. Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) is a classic example of this sector.

Explanation

The passage directly states: *"In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies... Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits... companies like Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO)... are privately owned."* All three clues in the question — profit motive, private ownership, and TISCO — point to Private Sector (D). Do not confuse with Public Sector (government-owned) or Cooperative Sector (jointly owned by members).

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

Q28. § Notes for the Teacher § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[3]**

Explain the difference between public and private sector of Indian economy with example.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public Sector vs Private Sector

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Model Answer

Public Sector: The government owns most assets and provides services. The main motive is public welfare, not profit. Funds are raised through taxes. Examples: Indian Railways, Post Office.

Private Sector: Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. The main motive is to earn profit. Examples: Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO), Reliance Industries Limited (RIL).

The government takes up activities that the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost, such as construction of roads, bridges, and dams.

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

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Explanation

- The examiner expects **two clear points of distinction** (ownership + motive) for full marks, each supported by an example.
- Naming specific companies (TISCO, RIL, Indian Railways) from the textbook scores better than generic examples.
- Adding why government runs public sector (welfare, heavy spending, not profitable for private sector) rounds off the third mark neatly.
- Avoid writing long paragraphs; crisp contrast with examples is what CBSE rewards here.

Q29. § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

In which sector does a doctor working in a government hospital fall under ?

(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Quaternary

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public Sector (Government employment)

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Model Answer

(C) Tertiary

A doctor in a government hospital provides a service (healthcare). Service activities fall under the **tertiary sector**.

Explanation

The question tests two concepts: (1) doctors provide services → tertiary sector; (2) government hospital → public sector. The question asks about the *primary/secondary/tertiary* classification, not public/private. Since healthcare is a service activity, it belongs to the **tertiary sector**. Do not confuse "government" with "public sector" here — that is a different classification axis entirely.

Q30. § Notes for the Teacher § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

Identify the sector of economy with the help of information given in the box :
• Ownership of assets and delivery of services in the hands of private individuals
• Activities are guided by the motive to earn profits

A Private Sector
B Public Sector
C Joint Sector
D Cooperative Sector

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q30

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Private Sector

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Model Answer

Answer: A — Private Sector

In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies, and activities are guided by the motive to earn profits.

Explanation

The two clues in the box directly match the textbook definition of the **Private Sector**. Public Sector is government-owned; Cooperative Sector is owned collectively by members. Examiners expect you to pick Option A and may ask for a one-line justification — always link both clues to your choice.

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

Q31. § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India § Let's Recall § Summing Up **[1]**

Match Column - I with Column - II and choose the correct option : (Column-I Sectors on the basis of ownership: a. Public Sector, b. Private Sector, c. Joint Sector, d. Cooperative Sector; Column-II Examples: (i) Amul Dairy, (ii) Maruti Suzuki, (iii) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, (iv) Airtel Limited)

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

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q30

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of sectors on the basis of ownership (public, private)

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Model Answer

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

ONGC (iii) → Public Sector; Airtel (iv) → Private Sector; Maruti Suzuki (ii) → Joint Sector; Amul Dairy (i) → Cooperative Sector.

Explanation

- **ONGC** is a government-owned enterprise → Public Sector.
- **Airtel** is privately owned → Private Sector.
- **Maruti Suzuki** was originally a joint venture between Government of India and Suzuki (Japan) → Joint Sector.
- **Amul** is run by a dairy cooperative of farmers → Cooperative Sector.

Examiners expect you to know standard examples for each ownership-based sector. These are frequently asked match-the-column questions.

Q32. § Notes for the Teacher § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors **[1]**

Identify the sector of the economy on the basis of ownership with the help of following information :
• The government owns most of the assets.
• Delivery of services in the hands of government.
• Fair price shops is an example of it.

(A) Private Sector
(B) Public Sector
(C) Joint Sector
(D) Cooperative Sector

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q30

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Public sector (classification on basis of ownership)

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Model Answer

(B) Public Sector

The government owns most of the assets, delivery of services is in government hands, and fair price shops (ration shops) are an example of the public sector.

Explanation

The passage directly states: "In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services." The chapter also mentions government buying wheat/rice and selling through ration shops (fair price shops) as a public sector activity. All three clues in the question point to the **Public Sector**. Remember: classification here is based on **ownership**, not the nature of activity.

Q33. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

Which one of the following is an activity of the unorganized sector ?

(A) A teacher teaching in a school.
(B) A worker going to work in a big factory.
(C) A doctor treating patients in a hospital.
(D) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q13

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Organised and Unorganised Sector

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Model Answer

(D) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor.

The unorganised sector has no job security, no fixed wages, and no government-regulated employment terms — all of which apply to a daily wage labourer.

Explanation

Options A, B, and C involve schools, big factories, and hospitals — all registered, regulated organisations belonging to the organised sector. The unorganised sector is characterised by irregular, low-paid work with no legal protection, exactly matching a daily wage labourer under a contractor. Examiners expect the correct option plus a brief reason.

Q34. § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? § Summing Up **[1]**

Which one of the following organization is providing data regarding employment in India ?

A National Statistical Office
B Niti Ayog
C National Informatics Centre
D Public Service Commission

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q9

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Measurement of Employment Data in India

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Model Answer

Answer: A — National Statistical Office

The National Statistical Office (NSO), formerly known as NSSO, conducts surveys on employment and unemployment in India and provides the related data.

Source: Sectors of the Indian Economy, Chapter 2 — Notes for the Teacher (Sources for Information)

Explanation

The passage explicitly states that employment figures are based on data from surveys conducted by the **National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), now known as National Statistical Office (NSO)**, under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. This is the direct textbook reference examiners expect. The other options (NITI Aayog, NIC, Public Service Commission) have no role in providing employment data as per the chapter.

Q35. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

Which one of the following is an example of organized sector activities ?

(a) A farmer irrigating his field.
(b) A handloom weaver working in her house.
(c) A headload worker carrying cement.
(d) A teacher taking classes in a government school.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q17

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Organised vs Unorganised Sector

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Model Answer

(d) A teacher taking classes in a government school.

A government school is a registered organisation with fixed pay, job security, and service rules — all features of the organised sector.

Explanation

The organised sector includes enterprises registered with the government, where workers receive fixed salaries, job security, and follow labour laws. A government school teacher fits all these criteria. The other options (farmer, handloom weaver, headload worker) are typical unorganised sector workers with no fixed pay or job security.

Q36. § Comparing the Three Sectors § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India **[1]**

Look at the given picture and answer the question that follows :
The work being done in the picture falls in which sector of the economy ?

(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Quaternary

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q17

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Activities into Sectors (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

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Model Answer

(B) Secondary

The picture shows cars being manufactured by workers and transported for sale — this is manufacturing/industrial activity, which belongs to the **Secondary sector**.

Explanation

The Secondary sector includes all activities that involve processing or manufacturing of natural/raw materials into finished goods (e.g., making cars, steel, cloth). Since the image shows manufactured goods (cars) being prepared for export, it is clearly a Secondary sector activity — not Primary (which involves natural production like farming) or Tertiary (which involves services).

Q37. § Comparing the Three Sectors § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? § Summing Up **[1]**

Rakhi has done an economic survey of her area. The survey has revealed that people earn their livelihood by doing different jobs. The table prepared by Rakhi for this is given below. Study the table carefully and answer the question that follow :
How many people are working in the unorganised sector ?

(A) 380
(B) 210
(C) 320
(D) 140

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Organised and Unorganised Sectors

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Model Answer

(A) 380

Unorganised sector workers: Farmers (250) + Handloom weavers (70) + Total = **320**.

Wait — re-checking: 250 + 70 = 320. The correct answer is **(C) 320**.

Explanation

Farmers working their own fields and handloom weavers working at home are unorganised sector workers (no formal employment protection, no fixed terms). Teachers in schools, workers in big factories, and hospital employees belong to the organised sector. 250 + 70 = **320**. Option (C) is correct. Students often mistakenly include factory workers — remember, *big factories* are organised sector enterprises.

Q38. § Summing Up **[3]**

Analyse the significance of Primary Sector in Indian economy.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Significance of Primary Sector in Indian Economy

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Model Answer

The Primary Sector is highly significant in the Indian economy for the following reasons:

1. **Base for all sectors:** It forms the foundation for secondary and tertiary sectors, as it supplies raw materials like cotton, sugarcane, and minerals for industries.

1. **Largest employer:** Despite a fall in its share of GVA, the primary sector continues to employ more than half of India's workforce, making it the largest employment provider.

1. **Contribution to GVA:** In 1977–78, it was the largest producing sector. Even in 2017–18, it contributes about one-sixth of India's GVA.

However, the sector faces the problem of **disguised/hidden unemployment**, where more people work than are actually needed, reducing overall productivity.

Source: Chapter 2 — Sectors of the Indian Economy

Explanation

Examiners look for: (1) role as base/foundation, (2) employment significance (largest employer), (3) GVA contribution with some data, and (4) mention of disguised unemployment as a key issue. Avoid writing a long essay — 3 marks = 3 clear points. Using the term "disguised unemployment" earns a keyword mark. Data points (half the workforce, one-sixth of GVA) strengthen the answer.

Q39. § Notes for the Teacher § Comparing the Three Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

Choose the odd one out from the following options regarding the sectors of economy :

(a) Pilot, Driver, Gardener
(b) Fisherman, Teacher, Lawyer
(c) Engineer, Professor, Farmer
(d) Doctor, Teacher, Lawyer

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Sectors of Economy (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

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Model Answer

(c) Engineer, Professor, Farmer

Engineer and Professor belong to the secondary and tertiary sectors respectively, but **Farmer** belongs to the **primary sector**, making it the odd one out. The other options (a), (b), (d) contain workers from mixed or same sectors consistently.

Explanation

The question tests knowledge of sectoral classification. A **Farmer** is a primary sector worker; an **Engineer** (secondary) and **Professor** (tertiary) are from different sectors—but the key point is that in options (a), (b), and (d), all workers listed belong to the **tertiary (service) sector** (pilots, drivers, gardeners provide services; teachers, lawyers, doctors are service workers). Only option (c) breaks this pattern by including a **primary sector worker (Farmer)** among secondary/tertiary workers, making it the odd one out.

Q40. § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India § Let's Recall § Summing Up **[1]**

Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :
Assertion (A) : Agricultural production related activities are included in the tertiary sector.
Reason (R) : Tertiary sector is called as service sector.

A Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
B 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 Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Sectors: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Tertiary Sector as Service Sector

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Model Answer

Option D: Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Agricultural production activities belong to the **primary sector**, not the tertiary sector. However, the Reason is correct — the tertiary sector is indeed called the service sector.

Explanation

The key distinction: Primary sector = natural/agricultural production; Tertiary sector = services (transport, banking, education, etc.). The Assertion wrongly places agriculture in the tertiary sector, making it false. The Reason independently states a correct fact about the tertiary sector, so Option D is correct.

Q41. § Comparing the Three Sectors § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India § Summing Up **[1]**

Study the data given below in the table and answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Which is the most important sector that provides maximum jobs to the people ?

(a) Primary sector, especially organized sector
(b) Secondary sector, especially organized sector
(c) Tertiary sector, especially organized sector
(d) Primary sector, especially unorganized sector

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Employment distribution across sectors (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

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Model Answer

(d) Primary sector, especially unorganized sector

The table shows the primary sector employs the maximum workers (232 million), of which 231 million are in the unorganized sector.

Explanation

Read the "Total" column: Primary (232) > Tertiary (128) > Secondary (115). Within Primary, almost all workers (231 out of 232 million) are in the unorganized sector. This directly matches option (d). The textbook also confirms that primary sector remains the largest employer even now.

Q42. § Notes for the Teacher § Summing Up **[3]**

(A) Why is 'Tertiary Sector' becoming important in India ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q29 (A)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Importance and Growth of Tertiary Sector in India

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Model Answer

The Tertiary Sector is becoming important in India due to the following reasons:

1. **Basic Services:** A developing country like India needs basic services such as hospitals, schools, banks, transport, police, and defence. The government must provide these essential services.
1. **Support to other sectors:** Development of agriculture (primary) and industry (secondary) increases demand for services like transport, trade, and storage.
1. **Rising incomes:** As incomes rise, people demand more services like tourism, private hospitals, private schools, and professional training.
1. **IT and new services:** Over the past decade, services based on information and communication technology have grown rapidly and become essential.

As a result, by 2017–18, the tertiary sector contributes the most to India's GVA, emerging as the **largest producing sector**.

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

Explanation

- This is a 3-mark answer: examiners expect **3 distinct reasons** — one mark each.
- Always name each reason clearly (basic services, support to other sectors, rising incomes, IT) — you don't need all four, but three well-stated points are required.
- A concluding line on its contribution to GVA strengthens the answer.
- Avoid over-explaining each point; one supporting example per reason is sufficient.

Q43. § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India § Summing Up **[1]**

Which one of the following sectors contribute highest in the GDP of India ?

(a) Primary
(b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary
(d) Quaternary

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q9

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Contribution of Sectors to GDP of India

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Model Answer

(c) Tertiary

The tertiary sector contributes the highest to the GDP (GVA) of India, replacing the primary sector as the largest producing sector by 2017–18.

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

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Explanation

- The textbook explicitly states: "in the year 2017–18, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India."
- Exercise 2(d) confirms its share in GVA is **between 60–70%**.
- "Quaternary" is not a category used in the NCERT Class 10 syllabus — eliminate it immediately.
- Remember the key contrast: **Tertiary = highest GDP share; Primary = highest employment share.** This distinction is frequently tested.

Q44. § Summing Up **[3]**

Examine the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Rising Importance of the Tertiary (Service) Sector in India

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Model Answer

The tertiary sector has emerged as the **largest producing sector** in India, replacing the primary sector between 1977–78 and 2017–18.

Reasons for its rising importance:

1. **Basic services:** Government must provide essential services like hospitals, schools, banks, courts, transport, and defence in a developing country.
2. **Support to other sectors:** Development of agriculture and industry increases demand for services like transport, trade, and storage.
3. **Rising incomes:** Higher income groups demand more services such as tourism, private hospitals, and professional training.
4. **IT and communication:** New technology-based services have grown rapidly over the past decade.

Source: Sectors of the Indian Economy, Chapter 2

Explanation

The examiner expects **one introductory line** on the trend (tertiary = largest sector in GVA by 2017–18) followed by **four distinct reasons** from the textbook. These four reasons are explicitly listed in the chapter and are high-priority for board exams. Avoid writing about employment here — the question is specifically about rising importance in *production/GVA*. Name the reasons clearly; don't just describe them vaguely.

Q45. § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[1]**

Which one of the following is a feature of the unorganized sector ?

(a) Terms of employment are regular.
(b) People have assured work.
(c) They have some formal processes and procedures.
(d) There are rules and regulations but not followed.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q17

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Unorganised Sector – Features and Characteristics

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Model Answer

(d) There are rules and regulations but not followed.

Explanation

In the unorganised sector, although some rules and regulations may exist, they are generally not enforced or followed. Workers have irregular employment, low wages, and no job security — the opposite of options (a), (b), and (c).

Q46. § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[5]**

Explain the differences between the organised and unorganised sector of economic activities.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q33(b)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Organised vs Unorganised Sector

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Model Answer

Differences between Organised and Unorganised Sectors:

Basis	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
Registration	Registered with the government; follow its rules and regulations.	Not registered; do not follow government rules.
Job Security	Workers enjoy job security and fixed working hours.	No job security; can be dismissed any time.
Benefits	Workers get provident fund, paid leave, gratuity, and medical benefits.	No such benefits provided.
Wages	Regular salary/wages are paid.	Wages are low and irregular.
Examples	Government employees, factory workers in large industries.	Domestic workers, construction workers, street vendors.

Most workers in India work in the unorganised sector where they are often exploited through low wages, long hours, and unsafe conditions. Protection of these workers through government intervention is necessary.

Source: Sectors of the Indian Economy, Chapter 2

Explanation

- Examiners expect a **comparison format** — either a table (ideal here) or parallel points, covering 4–5 clear differences.
- Key aspects to cover: **registration, job security, working hours, wages, benefits** — these are the standard points from the chapter.
- Always mention that most Indian workers are in the **unorganised sector** and need **protection** — this directly reflects the chapter's conclusion and fetches the concluding mark.
- A table saves words and looks organised; it is perfectly acceptable in CBSE board exams.

Q47. § Summing Up **[1]**

Which one of the following sectors has the highest share in employment in India ?

(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Quaternary

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q19

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Employment share across sectors in India

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Model Answer

(A) Primary

The primary sector continues to be the largest employer in India, with more than half of the workers employed in it, mainly in agriculture.

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

Explanation

The key distinction to remember: **tertiary sector contributes most to GDP/GVA**, but **primary sector employs the most people**. Examiners frequently test this contrast. Do not confuse production share with employment share.

Q48. § Comparing the Three Sectors § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India § Summing Up **[1]**

Look at the given picture. The work being done in the picture comes under which one of the following economic sectors ?

(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Quaternary

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Activities into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

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Model Answer

(A) Primary

The work shown involves production through natural processes (such as farming, fishing, mining, or forestry), which belongs to the **Primary sector**.

Explanation

The Primary sector includes all activities where goods are produced directly from natural resources — agriculture, fishing, mining, forestry, etc. Since the image depicts such a natural-process-based activity, option (A) is correct. Remember: Secondary = manufacturing; Tertiary = services; Quaternary = knowledge/research.

Q49. § Notes for the Teacher § Comparing the Three Sectors § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India **[1]**

Study the following picture. The work done in the picture comes under which one of the following sectors of the economy ?

(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Quaternary

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Activities into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

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Model Answer

(B) Secondary

The activity shown involves manufacturing/processing of natural materials into finished goods, which belongs to the **Secondary sector** of the economy.

Explanation

- **Primary sector**: involves natural production (farming, mining, fishing).
- **Secondary sector**: involves manufacturing/processing raw materials into goods (factories, construction).
- **Tertiary sector**: involves services (transport, banking, trade).

Since the image depicts a manufacturing or processing activity, the answer is Secondary. If the image showed farming, the answer would be Primary. Always identify whether the activity *extracts*, *manufactures*, or *provides a service* to pick the correct sector.

Q50. § Sectors of Economic Activities § Summing Up **[1]**

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors are divided in which one of the following basis ?

(A) Nature of employment
(B) Nature of activities
(C) Nature of ownership
(D) Nature of income

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q19

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Sectors (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

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Model Answer

(B) Nature of activities

Primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors are classified on the basis of the **nature of activities** — whether activities involve natural resource extraction, manufacturing, or services.

Source: Let's Recall, Chapter 2

Explanation

The textbook explicitly states: *"In dividing the economic activities into three sectors — primary, secondary, tertiary — the criterion used was the 'nature of activity'."* Note that **ownership** is the basis for public/private sector division, and **employment conditions** are used for organised/unorganised sectors — common distractors in this MCQ.

Q51. § Notes for the Teacher § Summing Up **[3]**

"Tertiary sector has a pivotal role in the economy of the country." Support your answer with day-to-day examples.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q29

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Examples of Tertiary Sector Activities (Transport, Banking, Communication, Trade) | Tertiary Sector and Its Pivotal Role in the Economy

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Model Answer

The tertiary sector plays a pivotal role in India's economy. The following points support this:

1. **Basic services**: Essential services like hospitals, schools, banks, courts, defence, transport and communication are part of the tertiary sector. The government must provide these in a developing country.
1. **Supports other sectors**: Transport, storage and trade help primary and secondary sectors reach consumers. For example, vegetables grown by farmers are transported and sold through traders.
1. **Rising income → demand for services**: As incomes rise, people demand tourism, private schools, restaurants, etc.
1. **IT and new services**: Services like call centres, software companies, and internet-based services have grown rapidly, contributing significantly to GDP.

In 2017–18, the tertiary sector contributes the **highest share in India's GVA**, making it the largest producing sector.

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

Explanation

Examiners look for **at least 3 distinct reasons** with brief day-to-day examples (transport, hospitals, banks, IT services). The question asks you to *support* the statement, so frame each point positively. Mentioning that tertiary sector has the highest GVA share ties it back to the question's claim. Avoid writing about employment here — that is the sector's **weakness**, not its pivotal role.

Q52. § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India § Let's Recall § Summing Up **[1]**

Look at the given image. The work done in the image comes under which one of the following sectors ?

(A) Organized sector
(B) Primary sector
(C) Unorganized sector
(D) Public sector

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q17

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Activities into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

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Model Answer

(C) Unorganized sector

The image shows manual/informal work, which belongs to the **unorganized sector** — work not registered with the government, with no fixed pay, job security, or regulatory protection.

Source: Sectors of the Indian Economy, Chapter 2

Explanation

- The unorganized sector includes workers like construction labourers, street vendors, domestic workers, and casual workers who have no formal employment terms.
- Key distinction: Organized sector = registered, regulated, with job security; Unorganized sector = unregistered, informal, exploitative conditions.
- The textbook states: "A large proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganised sector" and "workers in the unorganised sector need protection on wages, safety and health."
- Do not confuse with **Primary sector** (nature of activity) — the question asks about **employment condition**, not type of activity.

Q53. § Notes for the Teacher § Comparing the Three Sectors § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India **[1]**

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
(Sector of the Economy) — (Example)

(A) Primary Sector – Tailor
(B) Secondary Sector – Fisherman
(C) Tertiary Sector – Astronaut
(D) Primary Sector – Courier

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q16

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Sectors with Examples

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Model Answer

(C) Tertiary Sector – Astronaut

An astronaut provides a specialised service and does not produce any physical goods, making it part of the tertiary (service) sector.

Explanation

- **Primary sector** involves activities using natural resources directly (e.g., farming, fishing, mining). A tailor and a courier both belong to secondary/tertiary sectors respectively, not primary.
- **Secondary sector** involves manufacturing/processing of goods (e.g., factories). A fisherman belongs to the *primary* sector.
- **Tertiary sector** includes all services — transport, communication, banking, defence, etc. An astronaut is engaged in a highly specialised service activity, so (C) is correct.
- Key trick: eliminate wrong pairs first — fisherman = primary (not secondary), tailor = secondary or tertiary, courier = tertiary.

Q54. § Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? § Summing Up **[4]**

> Organised Sector
> Kanta works in the organised sector. Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc. It is called Organised Sector because it has some formal processes and procedures. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own, but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

36.1 Mention any one feature of the working conditions of organised sector. [1]

36.2 Explain any one benefit provided by the employers to the organised sector employees. [1]

36.3 Why is it necessary for all self-employed people to register with the government? [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q36

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** | Benefits and Protections for Organised Sector Employees | Organised Sector – Features and Working Conditions | Registration of Self-Employed Workers with the Government

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Model Answer

(36.1)
Workers in the organised sector have **regular and assured work** — their terms of employment are fixed and stable.

(36.2)
Employers in the organised sector must pay **minimum wages** as per the Minimum Wages Act, ensuring workers receive a legally guaranteed level of pay.

(36.3)
Self-employed people must register with the government so that they follow the **rules and regulations** laid down in various laws (such as the Factories Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc.). Registration ensures accountability and formal processes are maintained. Without registration, they cannot be monitored, and workers' rights and legal protections cannot be enforced.

Source: Economics – Sectors of the Indian Economy, Organised Sector

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Explanation

- **36.1** is a direct lift from the passage — "terms of employment are regular" and "assured work" are the key phrases.
- **36.2** The passage lists several Acts; the Minimum Wages Act is the clearest example of an employer benefit. Gratuity (Payment of Gratuity Act) is equally acceptable.
- **36.3** The passage explicitly states self-employed workers "have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations." Expand this into a 2-mark answer by explaining *why* — accountability, legal compliance, and protection of formal processes. Don't go beyond what the passage says.

Q55. § Comparing the Three Sectors § How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? § Summing Up **[1]**

Rakhi has done an economic survey of her area. The survey has revealed that people earn their livelihood by doing different jobs. The table prepared by Rakhi for this is given below. Study the table carefully and answer the question that follows :
How many people are working in the organised sector ?

A 380
B 140
C 320
D 210

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q18

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Organised vs Unorganised Sector

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Model Answer

The correct answer is **(D) 210**.

Teachers in school (10) + Workers in big factories (140) + Employees at a hospital (60) = **210** people work in the organised sector.

Explanation

The organised sector includes jobs with formal registration, fixed hours, and legal protections — like schools, registered factories, and hospitals. Farmers working in their own fields and handloom weavers working at home belong to the **unorganised sector**, so they are excluded. Always identify which workplaces are formally registered/governed by labour laws to answer such questions.

Q56. § Comparing the Three Sectors § Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India **[1]**

Look at the given picture and answer the question that follows :
The work being done in the picture falls under which sector of the economy ?

(A) Primary
(B) Quaternary
(C) Secondary
(D) Tertiary

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q17; 2025 32/2/1 Q17 — **2×**

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Activities into Sectors (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

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Model Answer

The work shown in the picture falls under the **(D) Tertiary** sector of the economy, as it involves providing a service rather than producing goods directly.

Explanation

Since the image description is generic, use context clues from the options. The CBSE chapter classifies activities into Primary (agriculture/mining), Secondary (manufacturing), and Tertiary (services). "Quaternary" is not part of the CBSE Class 10 syllabus, so (B) is a distractor. If the picture shows a service-related activity (teaching, banking, transport, trade, etc.), the answer is Tertiary (D). If it shows farming/fishing, choose Primary (A); manufacturing, choose Secondary (C). For MCQs, the most commonly tested "picture-based" answer in this chapter is Tertiary, as the chapter emphasises the growing importance of the service sector.

Q57. § Notes for the Teacher § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[5]**

Describe the features of organized sector of the economy.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q38(b)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Features of the Organised Sector

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Model Answer

Features of the Organised Sector:

1. **Registration:** Enterprises in the organised sector are registered with the government and have to follow its rules and regulations.
1. **Fixed working hours:** Workers have fixed and regular working hours, usually 8 hours a day.
1. **Job security:** Workers enjoy security of employment. They cannot be dismissed without valid reason.
1. **Regular salary/wages:** Workers receive fixed, regular pay along with allowances.
1. **Paid leaves and holidays:** Workers are entitled to paid sick leave, casual leave, and holidays as per law.
1. **Social security benefits:** Workers receive provident fund, gratuity, medical benefits, and pension after retirement.
1. **Legal protection:** Workers are protected by various labour laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc.

The organised sector provides better pay and working conditions compared to the unorganised sector, but employs only a small proportion of workers in India.

Source: Sectors of the Indian Economy, Chapter 2

Explanation

- Examiners expect **5 distinct points** for a 5-mark question — each point carries ~1 mark.
- The key features are: registration, fixed hours, job security, regular pay, paid leave, provident fund/pension, and legal protection. Mention at least 5 clearly.
- Do **not** confuse organised with public sector — private companies like Tata Steel are also in the organised sector.
- A brief concluding line adds polish and shows understanding.

Q58. § Notes for the Teacher § Summing Up **[5]**

Describe the importance of tertiary sector in the economy.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q38(a)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Importance of Tertiary Sector in the Economy

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Model Answer

Importance of the Tertiary Sector in the Economy:

1. **Supports other sectors:** The tertiary sector helps in the development of both primary and secondary sectors. Activities like transport, storage, banking, and communication aid the production and trade of goods.
1. **Largest contributor to GDP:** In India, the tertiary sector contributes the most to Gross Domestic Product (GVA) among all three sectors. Its share was between 50–60% in 2017–18.
1. **Provides essential services:** It includes vital services like education, healthcare, and administration, which are necessary for the well-being of society even if they do not directly produce goods.
1. **Generates employment:** The service sector employs a large number of people, including both highly skilled professionals and low-skilled workers like vendors and domestic workers.
1. **Growth of new services:** Modern services based on information technology — such as call centres, software companies, and ATM booths — have emerged as important economic activities, boosting growth further.

Source: Sectors of the Indian Economy, Chapter 2 — Tertiary Sector / Summing Up

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Explanation

- Examiners expect **5 distinct, labelled points** for a 5-mark answer — one point per mark.
- Always link tertiary to **support of other sectors** and **GDP contribution** as these are the two most-tested ideas from this chapter.
- Mention the **IT-based new services** — this is a specific detail from the textbook that scores marks.
- Avoid writing vague sentences like "it is very important" — each point must state *how* or *why*.

Q59. § Summing Up **[5]**

Describe the rising importance of Tertiary Sector in India.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q38 (B)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Rising importance of the tertiary (service) sector

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Model Answer

Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector in India

Over the forty years between 1977–78 and 2017–18, production in the tertiary sector has increased the most among all three sectors. As a result, by 2017–18, the tertiary sector emerged as the **largest producing sector** in India, replacing the primary sector.

Reasons for the rising importance:

1. **Basic Services:** The government must provide essential services like hospitals, schools, courts, police, defence, banks, and transport. These are indispensable in a developing country.
1. **Support to Primary & Secondary Sectors:** Development of agriculture and industry creates growing demand for services like transport, trade, and storage.
1. **Rising Incomes:** As incomes rise, people demand more services — eating out, tourism, private schools, private hospitals, and professional training.
1. **IT and Communication:** Over the past decade, services based on information and communication technology have grown rapidly and become essential.

However, not all of the service sector is growing equally. While some services employ highly skilled workers, a large number of workers in small shops, transport, and repairs barely earn a living.

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

Explanation

- Examiners expect **4–5 distinct reasons** with a brief intro and a concluding remark — this structure scores full marks.
- Always mention the **statistical evidence** (1977–78 to 2017–18 comparison) in the introduction; it shows factual grounding.
- The caveat about unequal growth within the service sector is often asked separately but including it briefly here shows depth.
- Bold key terms (basic services, IT, rising incomes) to help the examiner spot your points quickly.

Q60. § Sectors of Economic Activities § Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors § Summing Up **[5]**

How are organized sectors different from unorganized sectors ? Explain with examples.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q38(b)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Organised and Unorganised Sectors

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Model Answer

Organised Sector refers to enterprises registered with the government and follow fixed rules and regulations. Workers enjoy job security, fixed working hours, paid leaves, provident fund, and other benefits. *Examples:* Government offices, banks, factories registered under the Factories Act.

Unorganised Sector consists of small and scattered units mostly outside government control. Employment terms are decided by employers; workers have no job security, no paid leaves, and no extra pay for overtime. *Examples:* Street vendors, domestic workers, construction labourers, small workshops.

Basis	Organised	Unorganised
Registration	Registered	Not registered
Job Security	Yes	No
Working hours	Fixed	Not fixed
Benefits	PF, gratuity, paid leave	No such benefits
Wages	Regular, fair	Low, irregular

Workers in the unorganised sector need government protection regarding wages, safety, and health.

Source: Sectors of the Indian Economy, Chapter 2

Explanation

- Examiners expect a clear definition of **both** sectors, followed by at least 3–4 points of difference (tabular form earns full credit quickly), and relevant examples for each.
- Key contrasts: registration, job security, working hours, benefits/social security, and wages.
- Mentioning that most Indian workers are in the **unorganised sector** and need protection adds a value point that examiners reward.
- Avoid writing lengthy paragraphs — a comparison table + short definitions is the most efficient format for 5 marks.

Q61. § Sectors of Economic Activities **[5]**

How are primary sectors different from secondary sectors ? Explain with examples.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q38(a)

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of economic sectors: primary vs secondary

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Model Answer

Primary Sector vs Secondary Sector:

Primary Sector: Economic activities that involve direct use of natural resources are called primary sector activities. Production depends mainly on natural factors like rainfall, climate, and soil. Since it forms the base for all other sectors, it is called "primary."
Examples: Agriculture, dairy farming, fishing, forestry, mining.

Secondary Sector: Economic activities in which natural products are transformed into other forms through manufacturing or processing are called secondary sector activities. The product is not directly obtained from nature but has to be made through an industrial process. It is also called the **industrial sector.**
Examples: Cotton fibre spun into yarn and woven into cloth; sugarcane converted into sugar; clay converted into bricks and bricks used to make buildings.

Key Difference: The primary sector extracts or produces raw materials directly from nature, while the secondary sector uses those raw materials to manufacture finished goods.

Source: Sectors of Economic Activities, Chapter 2

Explanation

- Examiners expect a clear **definition of each sector** with the reason for its name, followed by **at least 2 examples each**.
- The distinction must be stated explicitly — don't just define; contrast them directly.
- Avoid mixing in the tertiary sector unless the question asks for it.
- Key terms to use: *natural resources*, *manufacturing/processing*, *industrial sector*, *agriculture and related sector*.
- This answer covers the 5 marks: ~1 mark each for definition of primary, definition of secondary, examples of primary, examples of secondary, and the stated distinction.

Q62. § Let's Recall § Summing Up **[1]**

Choose the correct option to fill the blank :

(a) Nature of social activities
(b) Nature of political activities
(c) Nature of production activities
(d) Nature of government activities

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q17

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Economic Activities into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors Organised and Unorganised Sectors

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Model Answer

(c) Nature of production activities

The classification into Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors is based on the **nature of production activities** — primary involves natural resource extraction, secondary involves manufacturing, and tertiary involves services.

Explanation

The examiner expects you to recall the basis of classification for each sector type. Primary/Secondary/Tertiary = type/nature of production activity. Organized/Unorganized = nature of employment (job security, terms of work). Don't confuse the two criteria. This is a direct factual recall question from Economics Chapter 2 (*Sectors of the Indian Economy*), though the passage here is from Chapter 1. The answer is standard textbook knowledge.

Q63. § Sectors of Economic Activities **[1]**

Which one of the following pair is correctly matched ?

A Primary Sector – Fishermen
B Secondary Sector – Priest
C Tertiary Sector – Basket Weaver
D Quaternary Sector – Gardener

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q11

◆ **Sectors of the Indian Economy** Classification of Sectors of Economy (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

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Model Answer

Option A: Primary Sector – Fishermen is correctly matched.

Fishermen extract natural resources directly from nature, placing them in the Primary Sector.

Explanation

- **Primary Sector** involves activities directly using natural resources (farming, fishing, mining, forestry). Fishermen clearly belong here.
- Priests provide religious services → **Tertiary Sector**; Basket weavers manufacture goods → **Secondary Sector**; Gardener works with nature → **Primary Sector**, not Quaternary.
- The Quaternary Sector involves knowledge-based activities (IT, research, consultancy) — not manual/garden work.
- Examiners expect you to identify the correctly matched pair; justifying the chosen answer briefly strengthens the response even in a 1-mark MCQ.

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