



CLASS – 10

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Understanding Economic Development

CH-2 : Sectors of the Indian Economy

Part – 4

Exercise

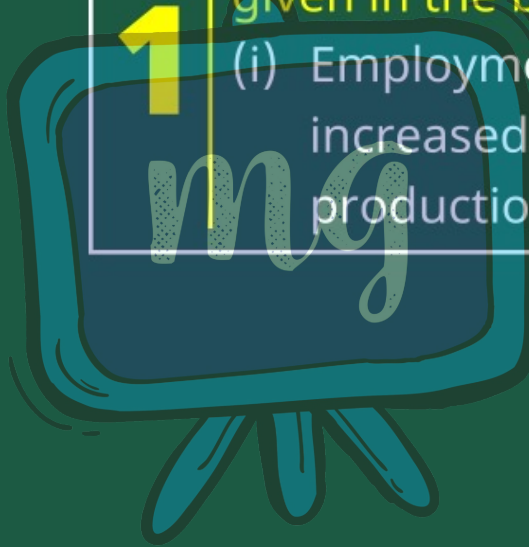
Rajnandini Saini

EXERCISE



Fill in the blanks using the correct option given in the bracket:

- 1
- (i) Employment in the service sector has not increased to the same extent as production. (has / has not)



EXERCISE

1 | (ii) Workers in the ____ sector do not produce goods. (tertiary / agricultural)



EXERCISE



1

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



EXERCISE



1

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



EXERCISE



1

(v) Cotton is a natural product and cloth is a manufactured product.
(natural / manufactured)



EXERCISE



1

(vi) The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are interdependent (independent / interdependent)



EXERCISE



2

Choose the most appropriate answer:

(i) The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of:

- A Employment conditions
- B The nature of economic activity
- C Ownership of enterprises
- D Number of workers employed in the enterprise

EXERCISE



2

(ii) Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in:

- A Primary
- B Secondary
- C Tertiary
- D Information technology

EXERCISE



2

(iii) GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year.

- A all goods and services
- B all final goods and services
- C all intermediate goods and services
- D all intermediate and final goods and services

EXERCISE



2

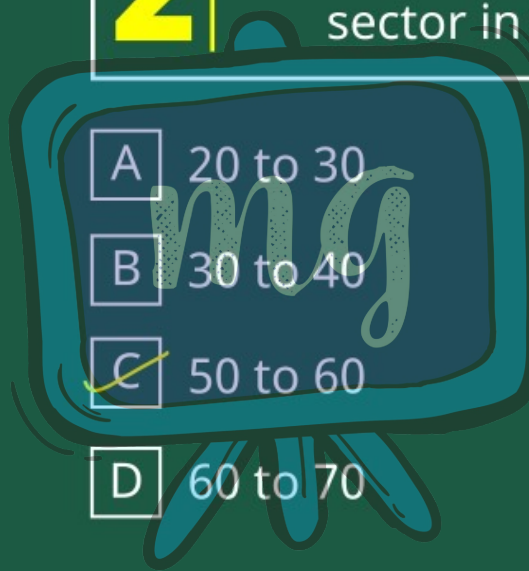
(iv) In terms of GVA, the share of tertiary sector in 2017-18 is between:

A 20 to 30

B 30 to 40

C 50 to 60

D 60 to 70



EXERCISE

3 Match the following:

Problems faced by farming sector	Some possible measures
1. Unirrigated land	a. Setting up agro-based mills
2. Low prices for crops	b. Cooperative marketing societies
3. Debt burden	c. Procurement of food grains by government
4. No job in the off season	d. Construction of canals by the government
5. Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders	e. Banks to provide credit with low interest



EXERCISE

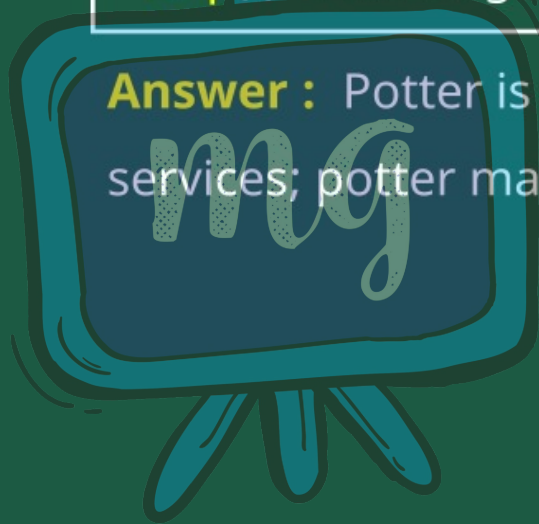
4 Find the odd one out and say why:
(i) Tourist guide, dhobi, tailor, potter



EXERCISE

4 Find the odd one out and say why:
(i) Tourist guide, dhobi, tailor, potter

Answer : Potter is the odd one as others provide services; potter makes goods.



EXERCISE



4

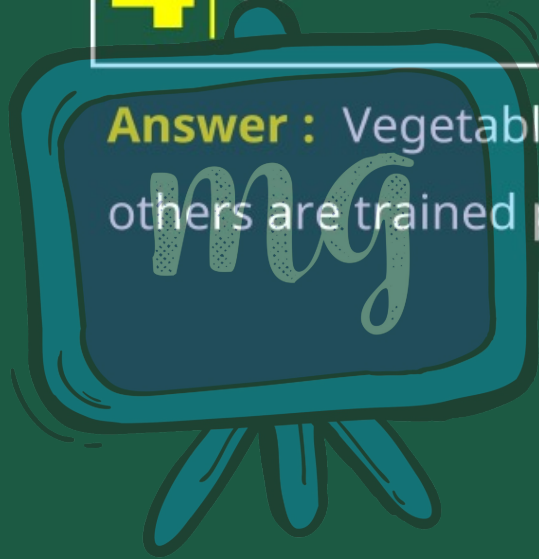
(ii) Teacher, doctor, vegetable vendor, lawyer



EXERCISE

4 | (ii) Teacher, doctor, vegetable vendor, lawyer

Answer : Vegetable vendor is the odd one as others are trained professionals.



EXERCISE



4

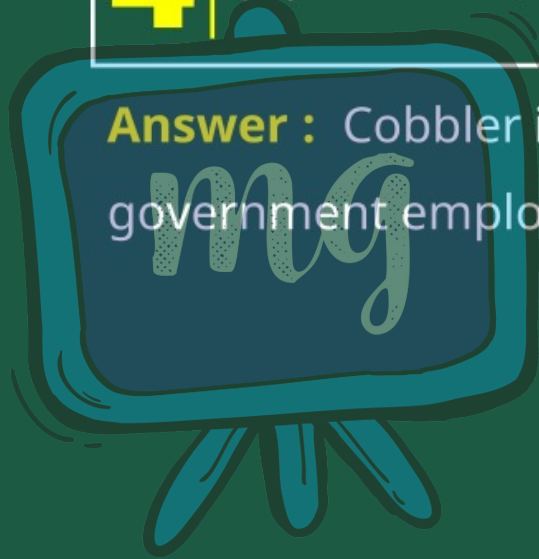
(iii) Postman, cobbler, soldier, police constable



EXERCISE

4 | (iii) Postman, cobbler, soldier, police constable

Answer : Cobbler is the odd one as others are government employees.



EXERCISE



4

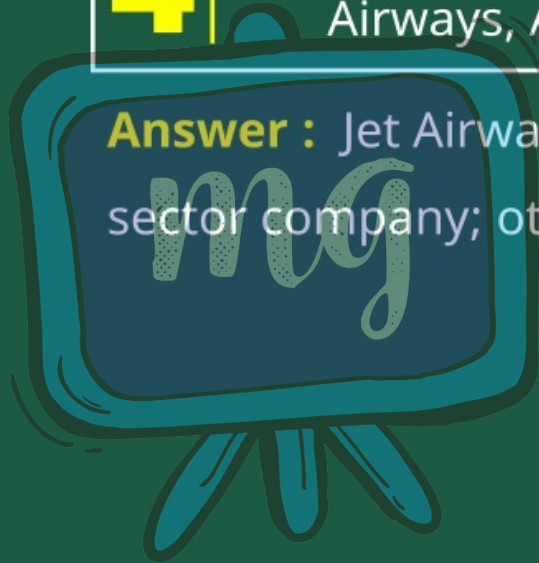
(iv) MTNL, Indian Railways, Air India, Jet Airways, All India Radio



EXERCISE

4 | (iv) MTNL, Indian Railways, Air India, Jet Airways, All India Radio

Answer : Jet Airways is the odd one as it is a private sector company; others are public.



EXERCISE

5 | Complete the table and answer -

Place of Work	Nature of Employment	% of Working People
In offices/factories registered with government	Organised	15%
Own shops/clinics with formal license	<i>Organised</i>	15%
On street, construction, domestic workers	<i>Unorganised</i>	20%
Small workshops (unregistered)	<i>Unorganised</i>	<i>50%</i>



EXERCISE



Answer :

Place of Work	Nature of Employment	% of Working People
In offices/factories registered with government	Organised	15%
Own shops/clinics with formal license	Organised	15%
On street, construction, domestic workers	Unorganised	20%
Small workshops (unregistered)	Unorganised	50% (calculated)
<p>Percentage in unorganised sector = 20% + 50% = 70%</p>		

EXERCISE



6

Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how.



EXERCISE



6

Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how.

Answer : Yes, it is useful because:

- ▣ It helps us understand the contribution of each sector to GDP.
- ▣ It shows employment distribution.
- ▣ It enables policymakers to plan sector-wise development.
- ▣ It highlights sectoral interdependence.

EXERCISE

7

Why should one focus on employment and GVA for each sector?



EXERCISE

7 Why should one focus on employment and GVA for each sector?

Answer :

- ▣ **Employment** shows how many people depend on the sector for livelihood.
- ▣ **GVA** shows the value added by each sector.
- ▣ Together they help assess productivity and planning needs.

EXERCISE

8

Make a list of all kinds of work adults around you do. How can you classify them?



EXERCISE

8

Make a list of all kinds of work adults around you do. How can you classify them?

Answer :

- ▣ Farming, shopkeeping, factory work, teaching, driving, tailoring.
- ▣ Can be classified as:
 - ✦ **Primary sector** : farming
 - ✦ **Secondary sector** : factory work, tailoring
 - ✦ **Tertiary sector** : teaching, driving, shopkeeping

EXERCISE

9 | How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Give examples.



EXERCISE



9 | How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Give examples.

Answer :

- ▣ It provides services, not goods.
- ▣ Examples: transportation, banking, education.
- ▣ Supports primary and secondary sectors.

EXERCISE



10

What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Give examples from rural and urban areas.

mg

EXERCISE



10

What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Give examples from rural and urban areas.

Answer :

- ▣ More people employed than needed; reducing workforce won't affect output.
- ▣ **Rural** : 5 family members working on a 2-hectare field.
- ▣ **Urban** : Street vendors earning little despite long hours.

EXERCISE

11

Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.



EXERCISE

11

Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.

Answer :

Criteria	Open Unemployment	Disguised Unemployment
Definition	Visible, jobless people	Hidden, excess people working
Seen in	Urban areas	Mostly rural areas
Productivity Impact	No output	No change in output even if some leave

EXERCISE



12

“Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in Indian economy.” Do you agree?

mg

EXERCISE

12

“Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in Indian economy.” Do you agree?

Answer : No, I do not agree because :

- ▣ It is the largest contributor to GDP.
- ▣ It supports other sectors.
- ▣ Provides employment in services, IT, health, education.

EXERCISE



13

Who are the two kinds of people employed in the service sector?



EXERCISE



13

Who are the two kinds of people employed in the service sector?

Answer :

1. Highly skilled professionals – doctors, engineers.
2. Low-skilled workers – shopkeepers, vendors.

EXERCISE



14

Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. Explain.



EXERCISE

14

Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. Explain.

Answer :

- ▣ No job security.
- ▣ Low, irregular wages.
- ▣ No medical or pension benefits.
- ▣ Poor working conditions.

EXERCISE



15

How are activities classified based on employment conditions?



EXERCISE

15

How are activities classified based on employment conditions?

Answer :

- ▣ **Organised sector** : Regular jobs, formal contracts, benefits.
- ▣ **Unorganised sector** : Casual, informal jobs, no job security.

EXERCISE



16

Compare employment conditions in organised and unorganised sectors.



EXERCISE

16 | Compare employment conditions in organised and unorganised sectors.

Answer :

Feature	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
Job security	High	Low
Benefits	Yes (PF, paid leave)	No
Regulation	Follows government laws	Often outside legal regulation



EXERCISE



17

What is the objective of MGNREGA 2005?



EXERCISE

17

What is the objective of MGNREGA 2005?

Answer :

- ▣ Provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in rural areas.
- ▣ Reduce rural unemployment and underemployment.
- ▣ Improve productivity through asset creation.

EXERCISE

18

Compare public and private sector functions in your area.



EXERCISE

18

Compare public and private sector functions in your area.

Answer :

- ▣ **Public** : Government school, PHC, electricity board.
- ▣ **Private** : Coaching centre, private clinic, transport operator.
- ▣ Public sector ensures basic needs; private focuses on profit.

EXERCISE



19

Fill the table with examples from your area:

Sector	Well-managed organisation	Badly-managed organisation
Public Sector		
Private Sector		

EXERCISE

19

Fill the table with examples from your area:

Answer :

Sector	Well-managed organisation	Badly-managed organisation
Public Sector	Government Hospital	Government Bus Depot (poor upkeep)
Private Sector	Branded Mobile Shop	Local Repair Shop (irregular)



EXERCISE



20

Give examples of public sector activities and explain why government runs them.



EXERCISE

20

Give examples of public sector activities and explain why government runs them.

Answer :

- Railways, Water supply, Electricity, Schools
- Government runs them because :
 - ✦ Large cost
 - ✦ Need for equal access
 - ✦ Not profitable for private sector

EXERCISE

21

How does the public sector contribute to economic development?



EXERCISE



21

How does the public sector contribute to economic development?

Answer :

- ▣ Provides infrastructure
- ▣ Generates employment
- ▣ Supports small industries
- ▣ Reduces inequality
- ▣ Delivers essential services

EXERCISE

22

Why do unorganised sector workers need protection?



EXERCISE

22

Why do unorganised sector workers need protection?

Answer :

- ▣ Wages are low and irregular.
- ▣ No safety standards.
- ▣ Poor health benefits.
- ▣ Vulnerable to exploitation.

EXERCISE



23

Present the Ahmedabad data as a table and suggest employment measures.



EXERCISE

23

Present the Ahmedabad data as a table and suggest employment measures.

Answer :

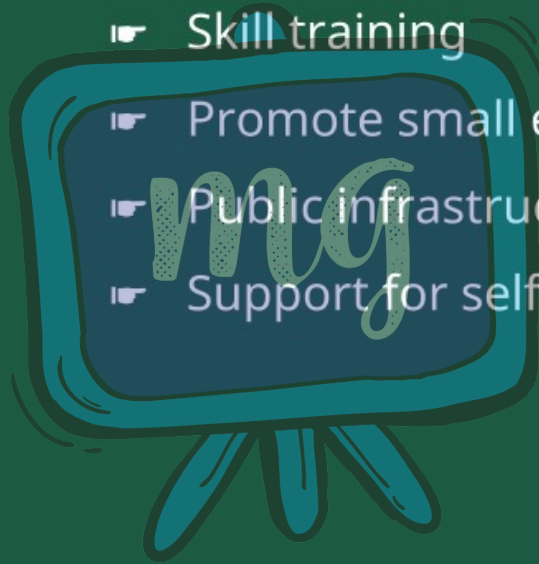
Sector	Workers	Income (Rs million)
Organised	4,00,000	32,000
Unorganised	11,00,000	28,000
Total	15,00,000	60,000

EXERCISE



Measures :

- ▣ Skill training
- ▣ Promote small enterprises
- ▣ Public infrastructure jobs
- ▣ Support for self-employment



EXERCISE

24

Calculate GVA share and draw conclusion:

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total GDP
2000	12,56,000	10,12,000	18,17,000	40,85,000
2013	17,87,000	24,59,000	46,30,000	88,76,000

$$\frac{12,56,000 \times 100}{40,85,000}$$



EXERCISE

24

Calculate GVA share and draw conclusion:

Answer :

(i) Share in 2000 (%) :

- ✦ Primary: 30.75%
- ✦ Secondary: 24.77%
- ✦ Tertiary: 44.48%

EXERCISE



Share in 2013 (%) :

- ✦ Primary : 20.13%
- ✦ Secondary: 27.70%
- ✦ Tertiary: 52.16%

(ii) Conclusion:

- ✦ Tertiary sector grew fastest.
- ✦ Primary sector's share declined.
- ✦ Secondary sector grew steadily.