Affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi (Affiliation No. 1030642)

GNPS

GOMTI NANDAN PUBLIC SCHOOL

Gandhi Ward, Bina (M.P.) 470113. | 9165 609 333. | info@mygnps.com | www.mygnps.com

CLASS X · SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) · ECONOMICS · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

ECONOMICS · CHAPTER 2

Sectors of the Indian Economy

Primary
Secondary
Tertiary

Chapter Practice Booklet · Questions only

11 note blocks + classification tables | 5-mark data case + 4 cases | PYQs 2025–2026 | 63 practice questions | Model Answer Booklet

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STUDENT DETAILS

NAME _____

CLASS & SECTION _____

ROLL NO. _____

BOOKLET STARTED ON _____

CHAPTER TEST SCORE _____ / 20

1

READ THIS FIRST

Chapter Notes

The whole chapter in short-note form: the three sectors, GDP, the shift to services, unemployment and new jobs, organised and unorganised work, and public and private ownership. Revise from here – you should not need the textbook again.

1 Sectors of economic activities

Primary sector	Goods produced by **directly using natural resources** – agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, mining. Also called the **agriculture and related sector**, because most natural products come from agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry.
Secondary sector	Natural products are **changed into other forms by manufacturing** – cotton fibre into yarn and cloth, sugarcane into sugar, earth into bricks. Work may be in a factory, workshop or home. Also called the **industrial sector**, because it came to be linked with the industries that grew up.
Tertiary sector	Activities that **help** the primary and secondary sectors – transport, storage, communication, banking, trade. They **produce services, not goods**, so it is also called the **service sector**. It also includes services that do not directly help goods production: teachers, doctors, lawyers, barbers, washermen, cobblers; and new IT services – internet cafés, ATM booths, call centres, software companies.

2 The sectors depend on one another

- A **sugar mill** (secondary) needs sugarcane from farmers (primary); trucks, warehouses and banks (tertiary) move, store and finance the goods.
- Farmers in turn buy fertilisers, pumps and tools from industry, and sell through traders.
- If one sector stops – for example, farmers refuse to sell sugarcane – the mill closes, transporters lose work and traders lose income.

3 Comparing the sectors – GDP

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): the value of all **final goods and services** produced **within a country** during a **particular year**. It shows how big the economy is.

- **Final goods** reach the consumer (biscuits). **Intermediate goods** are used up in making final goods (wheat, flour).
- Only final goods are counted, because their value **already includes** the value of intermediate goods. Counting both would be **double counting**.
- The sum of the final goods and services of each sector gives that sector's production; the total of the three sectors is the GDP.
- In India, a **ministry of the Central Government**, helped by departments of all states and union territories, collects data on the volume of goods and services and their prices, and estimates GDP.

4 Historical change in the sectors

- **Early stage:** the **primary sector** was the most important; most people were farmers, herders, fishers.
- As farming became more productive, food was surplus and people took up other work; trade grew.
- With **new methods of manufacturing**, factories spread and the **secondary sector** became the most important in production and employment.
- In the **past 100 years**, developed countries have shifted further to the **tertiary sector**, now the most important in both production and employment.

5 The sectors in India – rise of the tertiary sector

- Between 1973–74 and 2013–14 production grew in all three sectors, but most in the **tertiary sector**, which **replaced the primary sector as the largest producing sector**.

Why the tertiary sector has become so important:
1. **Basic services** – hospitals, schools, post and telegraph, police stations, courts, village offices, municipal bodies, defence, transport, banks, insurance – are the government's responsibility in any country.
2. Growth of **agriculture and industry** needs more transport, trade and storage.
3. As **incomes rise**, people demand more services – eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals and schools, professional training.
4. New services based on **information and communication technology** have grown rapidly.

- **But** not all of the tertiary sector is growing equally. A few services employ highly skilled, educated workers; a very large number – small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport workers – barely earn a living and do this work only because there is **no other work**.

6 Where are most people employed?

- Production has shifted, but **employment has not**: the **primary sector remains the largest employer**, though its share of GDP is now the smallest.
- Industry and services have not created enough jobs, so many workers remain stuck in farming.

Disguised unemployment (underemployment): more people are working than are needed, so each works less than their potential. Even if some leave, **total output does not fall**. The unemployment is hidden, because everyone appears to be working.

EXAMPLE
A family of five works all year on a small plot that needs only three people. Two could take other work without any loss of crop – and their earnings would add to the family's income.

- **Urban:** thousands of casual workers – painters, plumbers, repair persons and others doing odd jobs – search for daily work and do not find it every day.

7 How to create more employment

- **Irrigation:** a government well or dam lets farmers grow a second crop, employing more people on the same land.
- **Roads, transport and storage:** rural roads and cold storages let farmers reach markets; many get work in transport and trade.
- **Cheap credit:** bank loans at reasonable interest for seeds, fertiliser, pumps or a small business.
- **Industries and services in semi-rural areas** that use local produce – dal mills, honey collection, cold storage, processing of vegetables and fruit, sale of products in towns.
- **Tourism, regional crafts and IT** can create jobs in every region with proper planning and support.
- Health and education: a study by the former Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) estimated that nearly **20 lakh jobs** could be created in the education sector alone.

8 MGNREGA 2005 – right to work

- The **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005** implements the **right to work** in about 625 districts.
- Everyone in rural areas who is able to work and needs work is guaranteed **100 days of employment in a year**.
- If the government fails to provide work, it pays an **unemployment allowance**.
- Preference is given to work that will **increase production from land** in future – irrigation, soil and water conservation.

9 Organised and unorganised sectors

Organised sector	Enterprises or places of work where the **terms of employment are regular**; **registered** by the government and follow laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act and Shops and Establishments Act. Workers get **job security**, fixed hours, overtime pay, paid leave and holidays, provident fund, gratuity, medical benefits and, in many cases, a pension.
Unorganised sector	**Small and scattered units**, largely **outside government control**. Rules exist but are **not followed**. Jobs are **low-paid and**

	often irregular; no overtime, paid leave, holidays or sick leave; workers can be asked to leave **without reason**. Many are self-employed doing small jobs such as selling on the street or repair work.

COMPARE
A bank clerk with fixed hours and provident fund (organised) and a helper at a roadside eatery working 12 hours with no leave (unorganised).

10 Protecting workers in the unorganised sector

- Since the 1990s, many workers have lost jobs in the organised sector and been forced into the unorganised sector.
- **Rural:** landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers, artisans (weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, goldsmiths).
- **Urban:** workers in small-scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transport, street vendors, head-load workers, garment makers, rag pickers.
- Most are from **scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward communities**, who also face social discrimination.
- **Government can help:** fix and enforce **minimum wages and working hours**; protect safety and health; support self-employed people with **cheap credit**, inputs and **marketing**.

11 Public and private sectors – by ownership

Public sector	The **government owns most of the assets** and provides the services – Indian Railways, post office. Its purpose is **not just profit** but public welfare.
Private sector	**Ownership of assets and delivery of services are in private hands** – Tata Iron and Steel Company, Reliance Industries. Its motive is to **earn profit**.

- **Why the government must act:** roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electricity and irrigation dams need **huge spending**; private firms will not provide them at a **reasonable cost** to all, so the government does, recovering costs through taxes.
- It **supports** some activities: it supplies **electricity** at rates small industries can afford, and **buys wheat and rice** from farmers at a fair price, stores them and sells them at a **lower price** through ration shops.
- It must ensure **health and education** for all, and tackle malnutrition, high infant mortality and poverty in backward regions.

Three ways to divide the economy

Know the basis of each

Basis	Sectors	Key idea
Nature of activity	Primary · Secondary · Tertiary	natural resources · manufacturing · services
Conditions of employment	Organised · Unorganised	regular, registered, protected · small, scattered, unprotected
Ownership of assets	Public · Private	government, welfare · private owners, profit

Classify at a glance

List and picture MCQs

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Farmer, flower grower (floriculture)	Weaver in a mill, tailor	Teacher, doctor, lawyer
Dairy, animal husbandry	Worker in a match factory	Courier, transporter
Fisherman, bee-keeper	Potter, basket weaver	Moneylender, banker
Miner, forest worker	Brick maker, sugar mill worker	Call centre employee, priest, barber

Key terms

1- and 2-mark answers

Primary sector – activities that directly use natural resources; agriculture and related sector

Secondary sector – manufacturing – changing natural products into other forms; industrial sector

Tertiary sector – activities that produce services and support the other two; service sector

GDP – value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a year

Final goods – goods that reach the consumer

Intermediate goods – goods used up in making final goods

Double counting – counting the value of intermediate goods again in GDP

Disguised unemployment – more people working than needed; output unchanged if some leave

Underemployment – people working less than their potential

MGNREGA 2005 – law guaranteeing 100 days of rural work a year

Organised sector – registered units with regular terms of employment and legal protection

Unorganised sector – small, scattered units outside government control; no job security

Public sector – government owns most assets; aims at welfare

Private sector – assets owned by individuals or companies; aims at profit

Exam snapshot

What the board asks, and how to prepare

SYLLABUS 2026–27

- Sectors of economic activities
- Comparing the three sectors
- Primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in India
- Division of sectors as organised and unorganised
- Sectors in terms of ownership: public and private sectors

BOARD WEIGHTAGE

20 / 80

Economics is Section D (Q29–Q38). In 2026 (32/1/1) this chapter gave an ownership-matching MCQ (Q30) and **both choices of the 5-mark Q38** (steps to raise rural employment; rising importance of the tertiary sector) – 6 marks. 2025 (32/1/1) gave two MCQs on classifying activities (Q16, Q17) and the **3-mark Q29** (public vs private sector) – 5 marks. Expect **5–7 marks**.

MOST ASKED IN BOARD PAPERS, 2025–2026 (2 PAPERS READ IN FULL)

How often	Topic / question type	Marks	Papers
★★★	Public and private sectors – ownership	1–3	2 of 2
★★★	Classify activities – primary, secondary, tertiary	1	1 of 2 (2 MCQs)
★★☆	Rising importance of the tertiary sector	5	1 of 2
★★☆	Creating employment; MGNREGA; disguised unemployment	5	1 of 2
★★☆	Organised and unorganised sectors; protecting workers	3–5	NCERT core
★★☆	GDP – final and intermediate goods	1–3	NCERT core

ANSWER-WRITING RULES FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE (CBSE 2026–27)

2 marks
Very short answer · up to 40 words · 2 clear points

3 marks
Short answer · up to 60 words · 3 points

4 marks
Case / source based · up to 100 words in all · answer from the source

5 marks
Long answer · up to 120 words · 5 points, with an intro line

Write in points, underline key words, and give one example or date wherever you can. Read every "OR" choice before you start, and attempt only one.

MISTAKES THAT COST MARKS

- Calling the tertiary sector the largest **employer** – it is the largest **producer**; the **primary** sector still employs the most.
- Counting intermediate goods in GDP – only **final** goods are counted, to avoid **double counting**.
- Putting a tailor or potter in the primary sector – they **manufacture**, so they are **secondary**.
- Mixing the three ways of classifying: organised/unorganised is about **employment conditions**, public/private about **ownership**.
- Writing '100 days a month' for MGNREGA – it is **100 days in a year**.
- Giving only the meaning in a 'distinguish' question – compare on the **same basis** in each point.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

1. **Day 1:** Read the Chapter Notes twice; learn the key terms.
2. **Next day:** Parts A and B. **Then:** Parts C and D – MUST DO questions first.
3. Check every answer against the **Model Answer Booklet**: same points, same keywords, within the word limit.
4. Write every mistake on the My Mistakes page and redo it after 3 days.

A

PART A · NCERT PRACTICE

Textbook Check

Every section of the chapter and every NCERT exercise idea, asked in new words. Model answers for all of these are in the Model Answer Booklet.

The three sectors

A1. What are the three sectors of economic activity? Explain each with examples. MUST DO [3]

A2. Why is the primary sector also called the agriculture and related sector? [2]

A3. Why is the secondary sector also called the industrial sector? [2]

A4. Why is the tertiary sector also called the service sector? Give two examples of new services. [2]

A5. "The three sectors are interdependent." Explain with an example. [3]

GDP and change over time

A6. What is GDP? Why are only final goods counted in it? MUST DO [3]

A7. Who estimates GDP in India, and how? [2]

A8. Explain the historical change in the importance of the three sectors in developed countries. [3]

A9. Which is the largest producing sector and which is the largest employer in India? MUST DO [2]

Unemployment and new jobs

A10. What is disguised unemployment? Give an example. MUST DO [2]

A11. How does underemployment occur in urban areas? [2]

A12. State three features of MGNREGA 2005. MUST DO [3]

Organised, unorganised, public, private

A13. What is the organised sector? What benefits do its workers get? MUST DO [3]

A14. State three features of the unorganised sector. [3]

A15. What are the public and private sectors? Give one example of each. MUST DO [2]

A16. Why does the government have to provide some services itself? [3]

B

PART B · SECTION D STYLE

Objective Practice

All the MCQ types used in the board paper: classify activities, matching, statements, calculations and assertion–reason.

ASSERTION–REASON: HOW TO ANSWER

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Multiple choice

1 mark each

B1. Animal husbandry and floriculture are activities of the: [1]

(a) primary sector
(b) secondary sector
(c) tertiary sector
(d) unorganised sector only

B2. A picture shows a group of women stitching garments on sewing machines in a workshop. This activity belongs to the: [1]

(a) primary sector (b) secondary sector (c) tertiary sector (d) public sector

B3. Which of these is a tertiary-sector activity? [1]

(a) Weaving cloth
(b) Catching fish
(c) Working in a call centre
(d) Making bricks

B4. GDP is the value of: [1]

(a) all goods, final and intermediate, produced in a year
(b) only goods exported in a year
(c) only services produced in a year
(d) all final goods and services produced within a country in a year

B5. Counting the value of wheat as well as the biscuits made from it would lead to: [1]

(a) double counting
(b) disguised unemployment
(c) underemployment
(d) a subsidy

B6. In India today, the largest producing sector is the: [1]

(a) primary sector (b) tertiary sector (c) secondary sector (d) public sector

B7. Which sector still employs the largest number of workers in India? [1]

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

B8. Five members of a family work on a plot that needs only three. This is an example of: [1]

(a) seasonal unemployment
(b) educated unemployment
(c) open unemployment
(d) disguised unemployment

B9. MGNREGA 2005 guarantees rural people work for: [1]

(a) 100 days in a year
(b) 200 days in a year
(c) 50 days in a year
(d) 100 days in a month

B10. Which of these is a feature of the organised sector? [1]

(a) Low and irregular pay (b) Paid leave and provident fund
(c) No fixed working hours (d) Dismissal without reason

B11. A street vendor selling vegetables works in the: [1]

(a) organised sector (b) public sector
(c) unorganised sector (d) secondary sector

B12. Indian Railways is an example of the: [1]

(a) private sector (b) unorganised sector
(c) primary sector (d) public sector

B13. Match the basis with the sectors: [1]
(a) Nature of activity (b) Conditions of employment (c) Ownership of assets (d) Counting GDP
(i) public and private (ii) primary, secondary, tertiary (iii) organised and unorganised (iv) final and intermediate goods

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

B14. Read the statements: [1]
I. The tertiary sector produces goods.
II. The tertiary sector helps the development of the primary and secondary sectors.
Choose the correct option.

(a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
(c) Both are correct (d) Neither is correct

B15. For a biscuit factory, which of these is an intermediate good? [1]

(a) A packet of biscuits bought by a family (b) A car bought by a doctor
(c) Flour (d) A bicycle bought by a student

B16. A country's GDP is ₹100 crore. The primary sector produces ₹18 crore and the secondary sector ₹28 crore. The tertiary sector's share of GDP is: [1]

(a) 18% (b) 28% (c) 46% (d) 54%

Assertion–Reason

1 mark each

B17. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): The tertiary sector has become the largest producing sector in India.
Reason (R): As incomes rise, people demand more services such as eating out, tourism and private schools.

B18. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): MGNREGA gives preference to work that will increase production from land.
Reason (R): MGNREGA was passed in 2005.

B19. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): Workers in the unorganised sector enjoy job security.
Reason (R): Unorganised units are small, scattered and largely outside government control.

B20. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): Indian Railways is in the public sector.
Reason (R): In the public sector, most assets are owned by private individuals.

C

PART C · BOARD PATTERN

Board Pattern Practice

Written-answer questions grouped by topic. ★★★ = asked more than once in the papers read · ★★ = asked once or NCERT core · ★ = supporting topic.

Rising importance of the tertiary sector

★★☆ 2026 32/1/1 · 5 marks

C1. Explain the reasons for the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India. MUST DO [5]

C2. "Not every part of the tertiary sector is growing equally." Explain. [3]

Creating employment

★★☆ 2026 32/1/1 · 5 marks

C3. Suggest ways in which the government can create more employment in rural areas. MUST DO [5]

C4. What is disguised unemployment? Explain with one rural and one urban example. [3]

C5. How does MGNREGA 2005 help rural people? Three points. [3]

Organised and unorganised sectors

★★☆ NCERT core · 3–5 marks

C6. Distinguish between the organised and unorganised sectors. MUST DO [5]

C7. Who are the workers in the unorganised sector, and why do they need protection? [3]

C8. How can the government protect workers in the unorganised sector? [3]

Public and private sectors

★★★ 2 of 2 papers · 1–3 marks

C9. Distinguish between the public and private sectors. MUST DO [3]

C10. Explain the role of the government (public sector) in the economy. [5]

Sectors and GDP

★★☆ NCERT core · 1–3 marks

C11. Distinguish between final and intermediate goods, with examples. Why does the difference matter? [3]

C12. "The primary sector still employs the most people though its share of GDP is the smallest." Why is this a problem? [3]

PART D · CASE-BASED STYLE

D Case-Based Questions

D1 is a 5-mark data case (1 + 2 + 2). D2–D5 carry 4 marks each (1 + 1 + 2).

D1. Case-Based · Output and Jobs [5]

The table gives imaginary data for Country Z.

Country Z, one year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Share in GDP (%)	20	25	55
Share in employment (%)	50	22	28

(i) Which is the largest producing sector? [1]

(ii) What does the gap between the primary sector's share in GDP and in employment show? Two points. [2]

(iii) Suggest two ways to move workers out of the primary sector. [2]

D2. Case-Based · Five on Two Hectares [4]

Ramesh, his parents, his wife and his brother all work on their two-hectare farm. Last year his brother took a job in a factory in the nearest town. The farm's output did not fall at all, and the family now has an extra income.

(i) What kind of unemployment did the family face? [1]

(ii) In which sector did the brother find work? [1]

(iii) Suggest two ways the government can create more work in Ramesh's village. [2]

D3. Case-Based · Two Workers [4]

Meera works in a bank office from 10 to 5, gets paid leave and a provident fund, and cannot be removed without a proper reason. Sonu is a helper at a roadside eatery; he works 12 hours a day, gets no holiday, and the owner can send him away any day.

(i) In which sector does Meera work? [1]

(ii) In which sector does Sonu work? [1]

(iii) Suggest two ways the government can protect workers like Sonu. [2]

D4. Case-Based · Who Owns It? [4]

A district town has a state transport bus depot, a government hospital, a private hospital run by a company, and a private bus operator. The government hospital charges very little; the private hospital charges much more.

(i) Name the units in the public sector. [1]

(ii) What is the main motive of the private hospital? [1]

(iii) Why must the government run some services itself? Two reasons. [2]

D5. Case-Based · A Town of Services [4]

In ten years a small district town has gained mobile-repair shops, a call centre, two private schools, coaching centres, restaurants and a cold storage. Shop owners say business is good, but many repair workers still earn very little.

(i) To which sector do these new units belong? [1]

(ii) Give one reason why such services have grown. [1]

(iii) Why has this growth not helped all workers equally? Two points. [2]

E

PART E · REAL BOARD QUESTIONS

Board PYQ Index

Real questions from recent Social Science board papers, by topic. Open the official paper and attempt the listed questions.

Frequency	Topic	Marks	Where asked (year: paper code, question number)	Practise here
★★★	**Public and private sectors**	1–3	**2026:** 32/1/1 Q30 (match sectors by ownership) · **2025:** 32/1/1 Q29 (3 marks)	A15–A16, B12–B13, B20, C9–C10, D4
★★★	**Classify activities – primary, secondary, tertiary**	1	**2025:** 32/1/1 Q16 (floriculture, animal husbandry); Q17 (picture: women stitching garments)	A1–A5, B1–B3, B14
★★☆	**Rising importance of the tertiary sector**	5	**2026:** 32/1/1 Q38(B)	A8–A9, B6, B17, C1–C2, D5
★★☆	**Creating employment; MGNREGA; disguised unemployment**	5	**2026:** 32/1/1 Q38(A)	A10–A12, B7–B9, B18, C3–C5, C12, D1–D2
★★☆	**Organised and unorganised sectors**	3–5	Not asked in the papers read – NCERT core.	A13–A14, B10–B11, B19, C6–C8, D3
★★☆	**GDP; final and intermediate goods**	1–3	Not asked in the papers read – NCERT core.	A6–A7, B4–B5, B15–B16, C11

Papers read in full for this chapter (2): 2026 – 32/1/1 · 2025 – 32/1/1. The chapter gave 6 marks in 2026 and 5 marks in 2025. Download official papers from cbse.gov.in → Previous Year Question Papers.

F

PART F · YOUR RECORD

My Mistakes

Write down each mistake from this chapter, including the Sunday Chapter Test.

Every wrong answer is a free lesson. Write it here, find the point you missed, and redo the question after three days.

Date	Part & Q No.	What went wrong	Correct point or fact	Redone ✓