

Class X - Social Science

Understanding Economic Development

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

# CBSE NOTES

## SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY - Mastery Worksheet

*Strengthen your foundation with key concepts and basic applications.*



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Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

## 1. Explain the three sectors of the Indian economy with examples and discuss how they are interdependent.

**Hint:** Think about how each sector supports the others in the production and distribution process.

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## 2. Compare the employment conditions in the organised and unorganised sectors of the Indian economy.

**Hint:** Consider factors like job security, benefits, and working conditions in your comparison.

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Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

### 3. Discuss the role of the government in supporting the unorganised sector workers.

**Hint:** Think about employment guarantees, financial support, and skill development.

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### 4. Analyze the reasons behind the growing importance of the tertiary sector in India.

**Hint:** Consider factors like technological advancements, income levels, and infrastructure development.

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Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

## 5. What is disguised unemployment? Provide examples from both rural and urban areas.

**Hint:** Think about situations where removing workers doesn't affect productivity.

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## 6. Explain the concept of GDP and how it is calculated with reference to the three sectors.

**Hint:** Focus on the value addition at each stage and the avoidance of double-counting.

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Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

## 7. Discuss the challenges faced by the agricultural sector in India and suggest possible solutions.

**Hint:** Consider natural, financial, and structural challenges in agriculture.

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## 8. How does the public sector differ from the private sector in terms of objectives and services provided?

**Hint:** Think about the goals and funding mechanisms of each sector.

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Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

## 9. Evaluate the impact of the MGNREGA scheme on rural employment and income levels.

**Hint:** Consider both the benefits and limitations of the scheme.

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## 10. Why is it important to protect workers in the unorganised sector? Discuss with examples.

**Hint:** Focus on the risks faced by these workers and the role of protective measures.

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Check your answers with the solutions below.

### 1. Explain the three sectors of the Indian economy with examples and discuss how they are interdependent.

**Solution:** The Indian economy is divided into three sectors: primary, secondary, and tertiary. The primary sector involves activities like agriculture, mining, and fishing, which are directly dependent on natural resources. The secondary sector includes manufacturing and construction, where raw materials are transformed into finished goods. The tertiary sector provides services like transport, banking, and education, supporting the other two sectors. These sectors are interdependent; for example, agriculture (primary) provides raw materials to industries (secondary), which in turn rely on transport (tertiary) for distribution.

### 2. Compare the employment conditions in the organised and unorganised sectors of the Indian economy.

**Solution:** The organised sector is characterized by formal employment conditions, including fixed working hours, job security, and benefits like paid leave and pensions. Examples include government jobs and corporate employment. In contrast, the unorganised sector lacks job security, fixed hours, or benefits, with workers often engaged in casual labor or small-scale industries. This sector includes street vendors, daily wage laborers, and small farmers. The key difference lies in the level of protection and stability offered to workers.

### 3. Discuss the role of the government in supporting the unorganised sector workers.

**Solution:** The government supports unorganised sector workers through various measures like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which guarantees 100 days of wage employment per year. It also provides social security schemes, access to credit, and skill development programs to improve their livelihoods. These initiatives aim to reduce vulnerability and enhance income stability for workers in this sector.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

## 4. Analyze the reasons behind the growing importance of the tertiary sector in India.

**Solution:** The tertiary sector's growth in India can be attributed to increased demand for services like education, healthcare, and IT, rising income levels leading to higher consumption of services, and the expansion of infrastructure and communication technologies. Additionally, the sector's role in supporting the primary and secondary sectors through services like transport and banking has further boosted its significance.

## 5. What is disguised unemployment? Provide examples from both rural and urban areas.

**Solution:** Disguised unemployment occurs when more people are employed than necessary, making their contribution marginal. In rural areas, it's seen in agriculture where family members work on small plots without significantly increasing output. In urban areas, it's evident in street vending or domestic help, where multiple individuals perform tasks that could be managed by fewer people.

## 6. Explain the concept of GDP and how it is calculated with reference to the three sectors.

**Solution:** Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a year. It's calculated by summing the output of the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors, ensuring only final products are counted to avoid double-counting intermediate goods. For example, the value of wheat (primary) turned into flour (secondary) and then biscuits (tertiary) is only counted at the biscuit stage.

## 7. Discuss the challenges faced by the agricultural sector in India and suggest possible solutions.

**Solution:** Challenges include dependence on monsoon, small landholdings, lack of access to credit, and market inefficiencies. Solutions could involve irrigation development, access to affordable credit, cooperative farming, and better market linkages through government procurement and support prices.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

## 8. How does the public sector differ from the private sector in terms of objectives and services provided?

**Solution:** The public sector aims to provide essential services like education, healthcare, and infrastructure for societal welfare, often at subsidized rates, funded by taxes. The private sector focuses on profit, offering goods and services like consumer electronics, private healthcare, and entertainment, where users pay directly. The key difference lies in their objectives: public welfare versus profit maximization.

## 9. Evaluate the impact of the MGNREGA scheme on rural employment and income levels.

**Solution:** MGNREGA has positively impacted rural employment by providing guaranteed wage work, reducing underemployment, and increasing income levels. It has also contributed to asset creation like roads and water conservation structures, enhancing rural infrastructure. However, challenges like delayed payments and limited work duration remain.

## 10. Why is it important to protect workers in the unorganised sector? Discuss with examples.

**Solution:** Protecting unorganised sector workers is crucial due to their vulnerability to exploitation, lack of job security, and absence of social security benefits. For example, daily wage laborers face uncertain income, while small farmers are at the mercy of market fluctuations. Measures like minimum wage laws, social security schemes, and access to credit can safeguard their livelihoods.



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