

CBSE • CLASS 10 • SOCIAL SCIENCE

ECONOMICS

CHAPTER 02

Sectors of the Indian Economy

NCERT SOLUTIONS



SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Q1. Fill in the blanks using the correct option given in the bracket.

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

Answer: has not.

Output grew faster than employment.

- (ii) Workers in the _____ sector do not produce goods. (tertiary / agricultural)

Answer: tertiary.

They provide services.

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

Answer: organised.

Employment rules protect them.

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

Answer: large.

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

Answer: natural; manufactured.

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

Answer: interdependent.

Each sector depends on the others.

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Question:

Q2. Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (a) The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of:
- (i) employment conditions
 - (ii) the nature of economic activity
 - (iii) ownership of enterprises
 - (iv) number of workers employed in the enterprise

Answer:

(iii) ownership of enterprises.

Public enterprises belong to the government.
Private enterprises belong to individuals or companies.

Question:

- (b) Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in _____ sector.

- (i) primary
- (ii) secondary
- (iii) tertiary
- (iv) information technology

Answer:

(i) primary.

Farming, fishing and mining use natural resources.

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Q2. Choose the most appropriate answer.

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

- (i) all goods and services
- (ii) all final goods and services
- (iii) all intermediate goods and services
- (iv) all intermediate and final goods and services

Answer: (ii) all final goods and services.

Counting final output avoids counting intermediate inputs again.

(d) In terms of GVA the share of tertiary sector in 2017-18 is between _____ per cent.

- (i) 20 to 30
- (ii) 30 to 40
- (iii) 50 to 60
- (iv) 60 to 70

Answer: (iii) 50 to 60.

Graph 2 shows that services contributed more than half of total GVA.

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Question: Q3. Match the following.

Problems faced by farming sector:

1. Unirrigated land
2. Low prices for crops
3. Debt burden
4. No job in the off season
5. Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest

Some possible measures:

- (a) Setting up agro-based mills
- (b) Cooperative marketing societies
- (c) Procurement of food grains by government
- (d) Construction of canals by the government
- (e) Banks to provide credit with low interest

Answer: 1 – (d), 2 – (c), 3 – (e), 4 – (a), 5 – (b).

- Canals supply irrigation.
- Government procurement supports crop prices.
- Low-interest loans reduce debt costs.
- Agro-based mills provide off-season jobs.
- Cooperatives help farmers avoid distress sales to local traders.

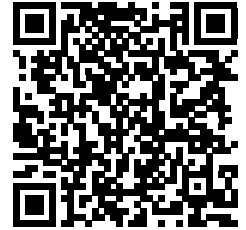


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