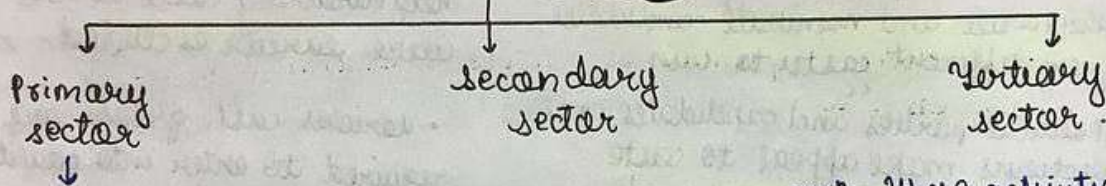


SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY



Def:- activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources.

- it forms the base of all other products.
- agriculture and related sector.

Def:- activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity.

- Industrial sector,

Def:- These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for product process.

- service sectors,

* How do we count various goods and services and know the total production in each sector?

Ans:- the value of goods and services should be used rather than adding up the actual number.

Intermediate goods are used up in production of final goods and services. The value of final goods already include the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in

- it forms the final goods.

→ we don't count value of intermediate goods and services as they are already included in the final price.

gross domestic Product

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year.

+

The sum of production in the 3 sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product of the country.

HISTORICAL CHANGES:

Primary	secondary	Tertiary
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• initial stages of development, primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity• Technological improved and increase in production kept taking place.• many people could now take up other activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• farms now began to work in factories• dominance of secondary sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the past 100 years there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries.• The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production• This pattern is generally observed in developed countries

* * * Q. Reasons behind the rising importance of the tertiary sector in production?

Ans:- i] Some services are basic services. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services

ii] The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade & storage.

iii] as income level rise, certain section of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism etc.

iv] Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.

** why has there been no shift in the share of sectors in employment as it has been share of sector in GDP?

Ans:-

- It is because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
- even though industrial output or the production of goods went up by more than nine times during the period, employment in the industry went up by 3 times.
- while production in the services rose by 14 times, employment in this sector only rose by 5 times.

employment

Underemployment or disguised underemployment

Defⁿ:- This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed.

HOW TO CREATE MORE EMPLOYMENT?

- Providing irrigation facilities.
 - Investment in transportation and storage facilities.
 - Availability of cheap / credit loan.
 - Identify, promote and locate small scale industries.
 - Exploring new sectors for employment.
- ↳ NITI aayog estimated that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone.

→ The suggestion ko time laglega → short term →

NITI AAYOG →
planning
commission

Right to work
in 625
districts

MGNREGA [Mahatma
Gandhi National Rural
Employment Guarantee
act 2005]

MGNREGA, 2005:

- all those who are able to and are in need of work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.
- If the government fails in the duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.

कृषि अंतर्गत और कृषि अंतर्गत

organised sector

- Terms of employment are regular and people have assured work.
- They are registered by the govt and have to follow its rules & regulations such as minimum wage act.
- Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment.
- They are expected to work for a fixed no. of hours.
- If they work more, they have to be paid more. ^(overtime)
- They get paid leaves and medical benefits.
- When they retire they get pension.

Rural areas

- Landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, share croppers and artisans.

- ⇒ Timely delivery of seeds
- ⇒ Providing agricultural inputs
- ⇒ Cheap credits, storage facilities and marketing outlets.

unorganised sector

- The unorganised is a characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
- There are rules and regulations not followed.
- No job security.
- Jobs here are low paid and often not regular.
- No provision for overtime, PL and sick leaves.
- Employment is not secure.

Urban areas

- workers in small-scale industries, casual workers in construction, street vendors, head load workers, garment makers, rag pickers.

How to protect them.

- ⇒ govt programme.
- ⇒ govt should support in the procurement of raw material.

Ownership

Public

• owned by government

* service
motiue

Private

• owned by private individual
or group.

* Profit
motiue

* There are large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of government.

Eg:

1. availability of safe water for drinking
2. Basic education.
3. Basic Health care.



kya_kehna_chahati_hai