

The background of the slide features a pattern of overlapping green hexagons of varying shades. A solid brown rectangle is positioned in the top right corner. The main title is centered in the white area on the right.

SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

CLASS-X

THREE SECTORS :



primary sector

PRIMARY SECTOR



Examples: Secondary industry

SECONDARY SECTOR



Sector

Tertiary sector - Services

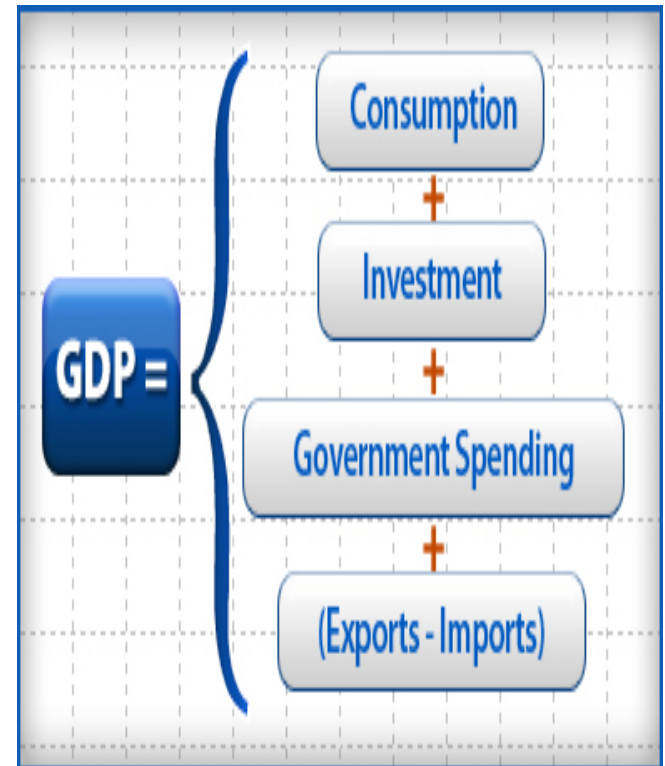
TERTIARY SECTOR

Sector of Economic Activities

- **Primary Sector** : When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources. It is an activity of the primary sector also known as agriculture and related sector.
- **Secondary Sector** : Natural products are changed into others forms through ways of manufacturing. Also known as Industrial sector.
- **Tertiary Sector** : These activities , by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. Also known as service sector

What is GDP?

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



Rising importance of the Tertiary Sector:

- In any country several services such as hospitals, educational institution, defence, transport, banks etc. are required.
- The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such transport, banks are required.
- The development of agriculture and industry lends to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage.
- As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like tourism, shopping, private hospitals and private schools etc.

Disguised unemployment :

- More people engaged in than the people required for work. People do less work than their efficiency.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005

- 100 days work guarantee in year by the government.
- If government fails in its duty to provide employment. It will give unemployment allowances.
- Types of work given to improve production of land.

- ◉ **Organised Sector :**

- ◉ Terms of employment are regular
- ◉ Registered by government
- ◉ Follows various rules and regulations
- ◉ It has some formal processes and procedures.

- ◉ **Unorganised Sector**

- ◉ Small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
- ◉ There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
- ◉ Employment is not secure.

○ **PRIVATE SECTOR ENTERPRISES**

The private sector consists of business owned by individuals or a group of individuals. The various forms of organisation are- sole proprietorship, partnership, joint hindu family, cooperative and company.

○ **PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES**

The public sector consists of various organizations owned and managed by central or State or by both governments. The govt. participates in economic activity of the country through these enterprises.