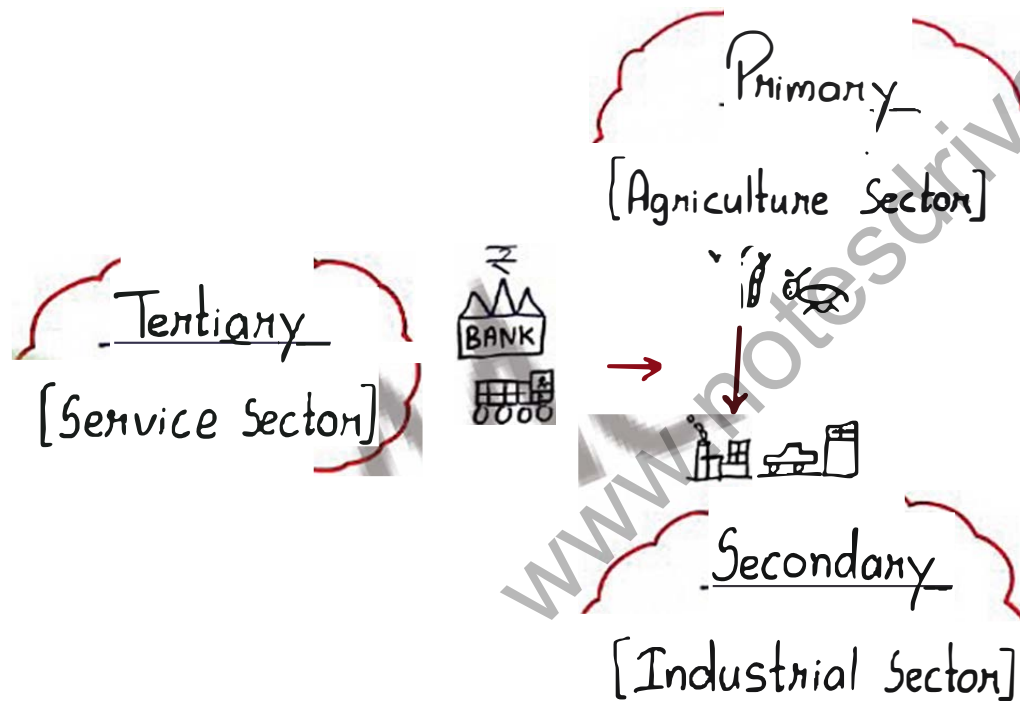


# Class - X Economics Chapter - 2 Sectors of the Indian Economy

## Introduction



# Class - X Economics Chapter-2 Sectors of the Indian Economy

## GDP and Comparing the three Sectors

∴ 3 sectors → large number of goods and services → Huge Employment → How do we calculate all this??

→ Problem in Counting and Comparing (Nail to Cars)

∴ We add Value of Goods and Services, Not numbers. 😊

Ex: • 10 kg wheat at Rs 20 Per/kg

$$= \text{Rs } \underline{200}$$

∴ Precaution!!

→ Add the value of final goods and services only

Intermediate goods are not included. 😞?? Why??

• Because it is already included 😞?? How??

Ex: Production of biscuits

∴ GDP [Gross Domestic Product]

→ The value of final goods and service produced in each sector during a particular year. Then sum up the production of all three sectors, it will give you the GDP of the Country.

∴ Domestic → Within the Country.

# Class - X Economics Chapter-2 Sectors of the Indian Economy

## Historical Change in Sector

\* Primary Sector → Secondary Sector → Tertiary Sector.

↓

- (↑) Technology
- More and more people were employed.

- New methods of manufacturing.

- Expanding factories

- Growth of Primary and Secondary Sector.

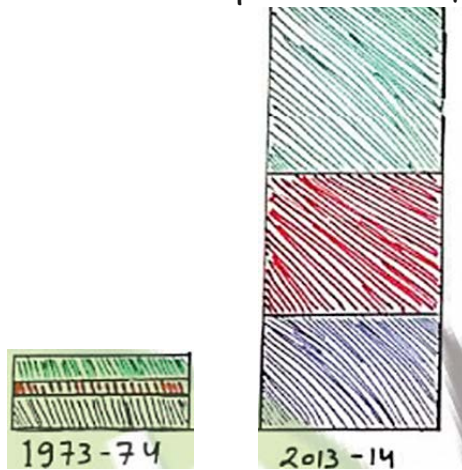
- Important in terms of total production

Situation of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector in India.

# Class - X Economics Chapter-2 Sectors of the Indian Economy

## Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production

∴ GDP by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors.



- ▣ Primary Sector
- ▣ Secondary Sector
- ▣ Tertiary Sector

Reasons ??  
☹??

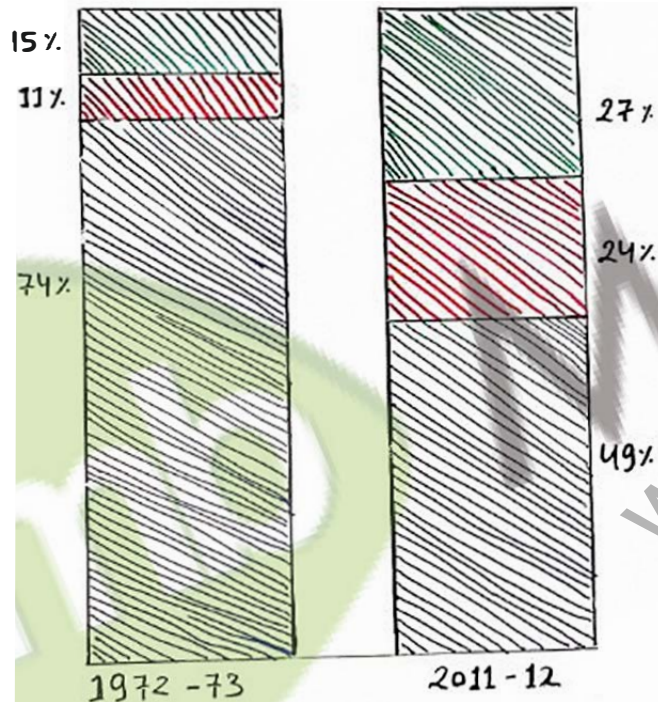
- (i). Some services are basic services [Hospitals, police] and govt. is liable to provide them to the people.
- (ii). Development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of service sector. [Trade, transport, storage]
- (iii). Rise in the income level increases the demand for services.
- (iv). Over period of time new services have emerged such as information and technology. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

\* Disparities ☹??

# Class - X Economics Chapter - 2 Sectors of the Indian Economy

Where are most of the people employed??

∴ Share of Sector in Employment. (%)



∴ The shift in the share of GDP is not same to the share in the Employment.

→ Why is it so?? ☹️??

• The reason is Disguised unemployment

Ex: Laxmi

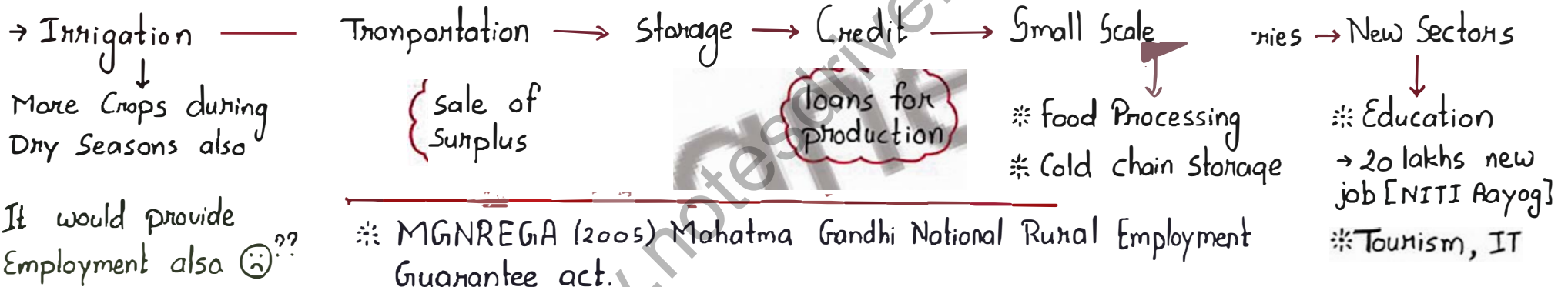
∴ Found mainly in Agricultural Sector.

It is a kind of underemployment, hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed.

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How to Create More Employment ? 😞??

※ Connect it with story.



※ MGNREGA (2005) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee act.

→ Implemented Right to work, 625 District

→ Guaranteed 100 days of employment, unemployment allowances.

→ Work which would improve the production from land are given preference.

# Class-X Economics Chapter-2 Sectors of The Indian Economy

## Organised and Unorganised Sector

\* Story of kanta and kamal.

### Organised Sector

- Under the supervision of government.
- follow the rules and regulations.  
→ factories Act, Minimum wages act.
- Security of employment.
- fixed working hours.
- Paid leaves and paid for overtime.
- Medical and housing benefits, pension etc.

### Unorganised Sector

- Outside the Control of government.
- Rule and regulations are not followed.
- No job security, low paid jobs.
- No paid leaves, Not paid for overtime
- Working hours are not fixed.
- No other benefits.
- Ex: land less labours.

# Class-X Economics Chapter-2 Sectors of The Indian Economy

How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector? 😞

∴ Challenges of Shift [Organised to Unorganised]

- Exploitation of workers → Need for Protection.

Rural area.

→ landless labourers, Small and Marginal farmers, sharecroppers, artisans.

- Timely delivery of seeds
- Providing agricultural inputs
- Cheap Credits, Storage facilities and marketing outlets.

Urban area.

→ Small Scale industry workers, Casual workers in Construction, Street vendors, rag pickers

- Targeted protection.
- Special government programme.



# Class-X Economics Chapter-2 Sectors of The Indian Economy

## Public Sector and Private Sector

∴ Sectors in terms of ownership ☹️??

• Public ÷ owned by government. Ex: Railways

• Private ÷ owned by private individuals or groups. Ex. TISCO

∴ Profit Motive v/s Service Motive

• Why Government is needed to spend?

→ Some services are needed by society but private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost. Ex: Bridge Construction. ☹️??

Government is required to support some services. Ex: Selling Electricity at the cost of generation, PDS system.

→ Some activities are primary responsibility of government. Govt. must spend on these. Ex: Health, Education.