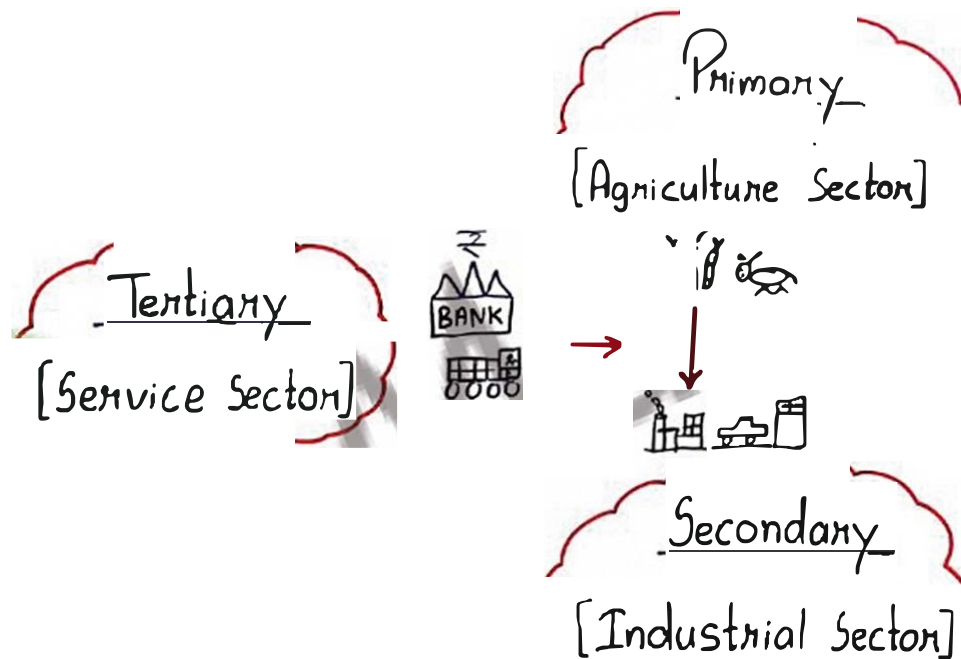


Class - X Economics Chapter - 2 Sectors of the Indian Economy

Introduction



Class -X Economics Chapter-2 Sections 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

= Rs 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 Sections 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

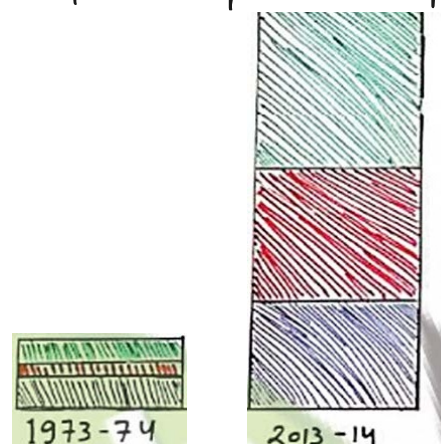
- Growth of Primary and Secondary Sector.
- Important in terms of total production

Situation of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector in India.

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Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production

∴ GDP by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors.



- Primary Sector
- Secondary Sector
- Tertiary Sector

Reasons ??
☹️ ??

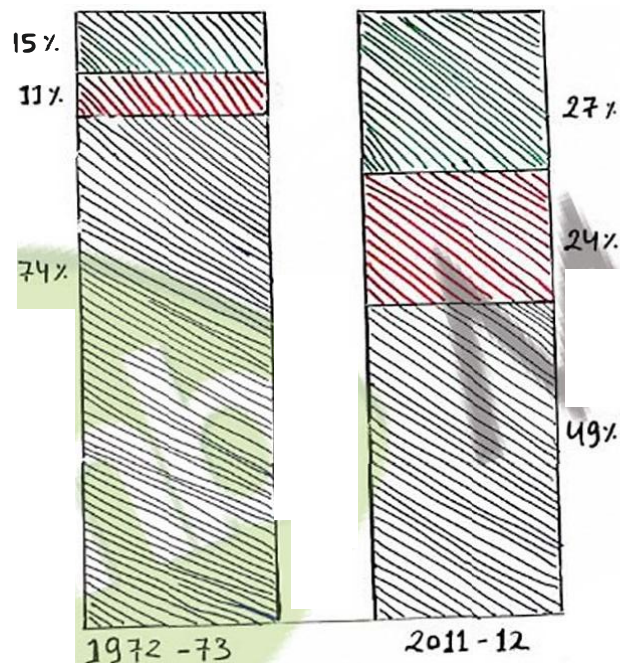
- (i). Some services are basic services [Hospitals, police] and govt. is liable to provide them to the people.
- (ii). Development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of service sector. [Trade, transport, storage]
- (iii). Rise in the income level increases the demand for services.
-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

* Disparities ☹️??

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Where are most of the people employed ??

✧ Share of Sector in Employment. (%)



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

→ Why is it so ?? ☹️??

• The reason is Disguised unemployment

Ex: Laxmi

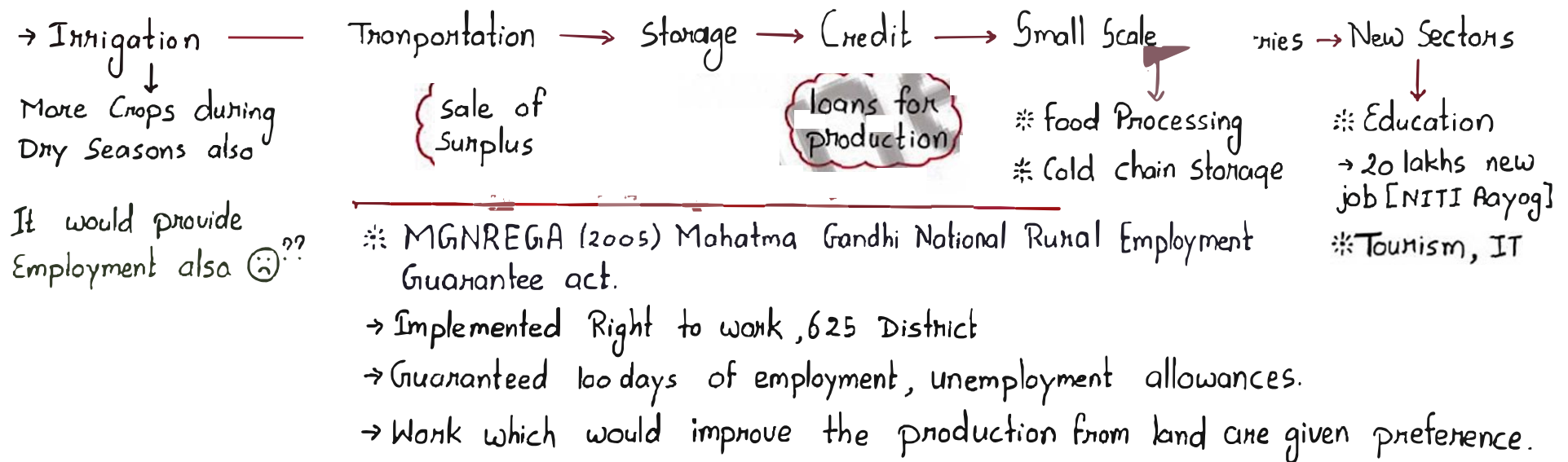
✧ Found mainly in Agricultural Sector.

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.



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.
- Rules 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: landless labourers.

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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.

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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.