

The image features a central wooden-textured banner with the text "SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY". Above and below the banner are artistic depictions of Indian currency. The top section shows a close-up of a 1000 Indian Rupee banknote and several coins, including a 500 Rupee coin. The bottom section shows a collection of various Indian coins and banknotes, including a 500 Rupee coin and a 1000 Rupee banknote, arranged on a textured surface.

SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Economic activities are classified into groups using some important criterion. These groups are known as sectors of economy.



People around us are engaged in different activities to earn livelihood, some may be producing goods while others may be delivering services.



Classification

(on the basis of nature of activities)

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graph TD; A[Sectors of indian economy] --- B[Primary]; A --- C[Secondary]; A --- D[Tertiary]
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Sectors of indian
economy

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary

Primary Sector

The economic activities which are connected with the extraction and production of natural resources, for e.g., agriculture, fishing, mining, etc., falls under primary sector.



Secondary Sector

The economic activities which are related to the manufacturing process, for e.g., manufacturing of steel, falls under secondary sector.

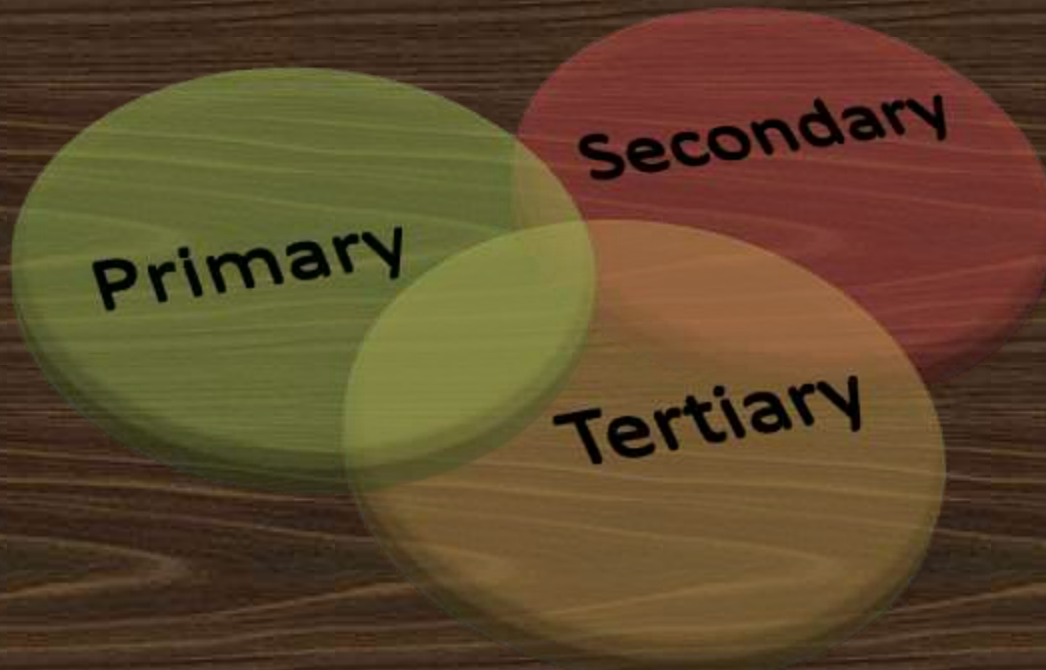


Tertiary Sector

The economic activities that are mostly based on providing service to the society, like transportation, banking, insurance, etc. falls under tertiary sector.



The 3 Sectors Are Dependent On Each Other

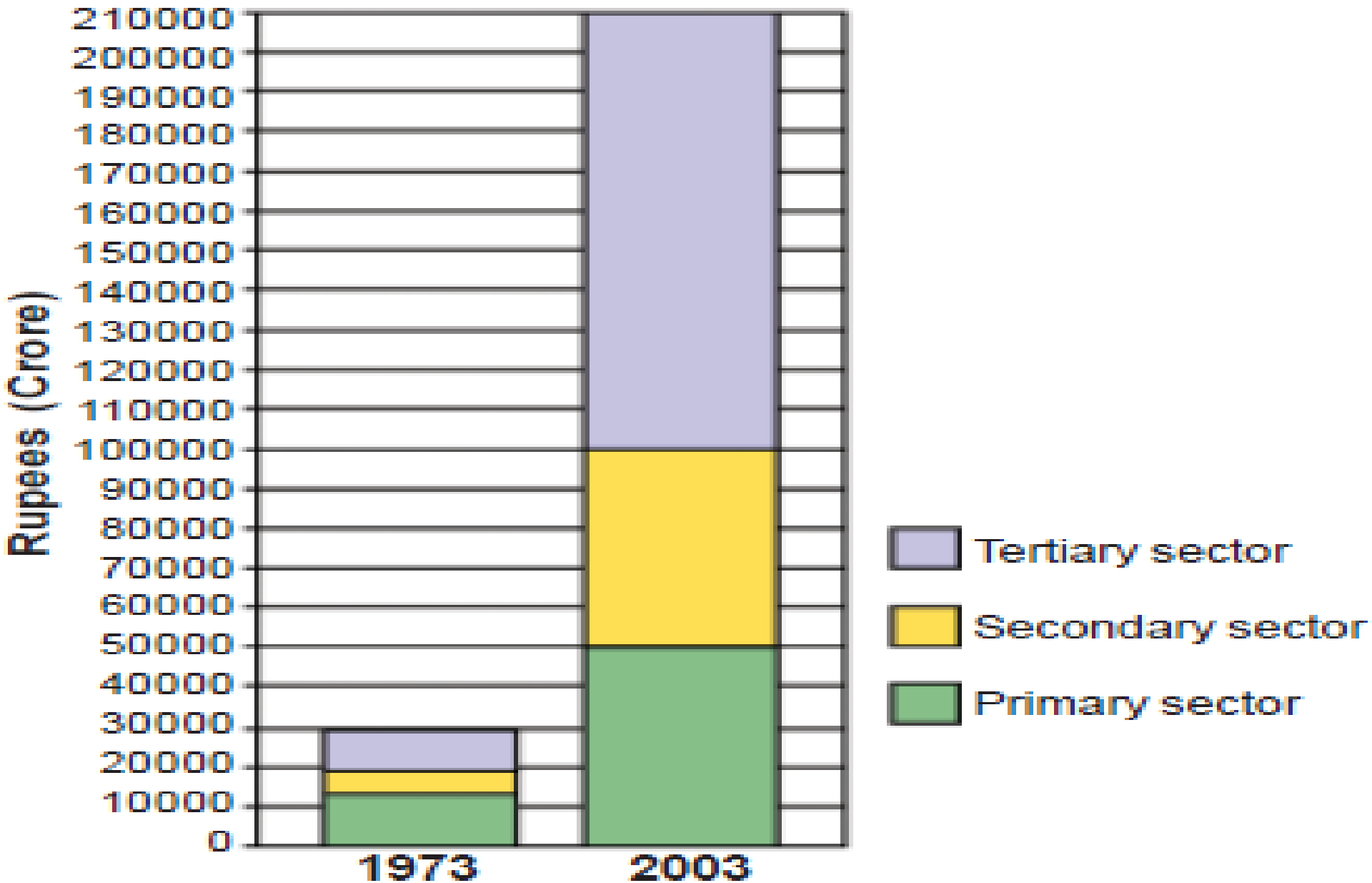


Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

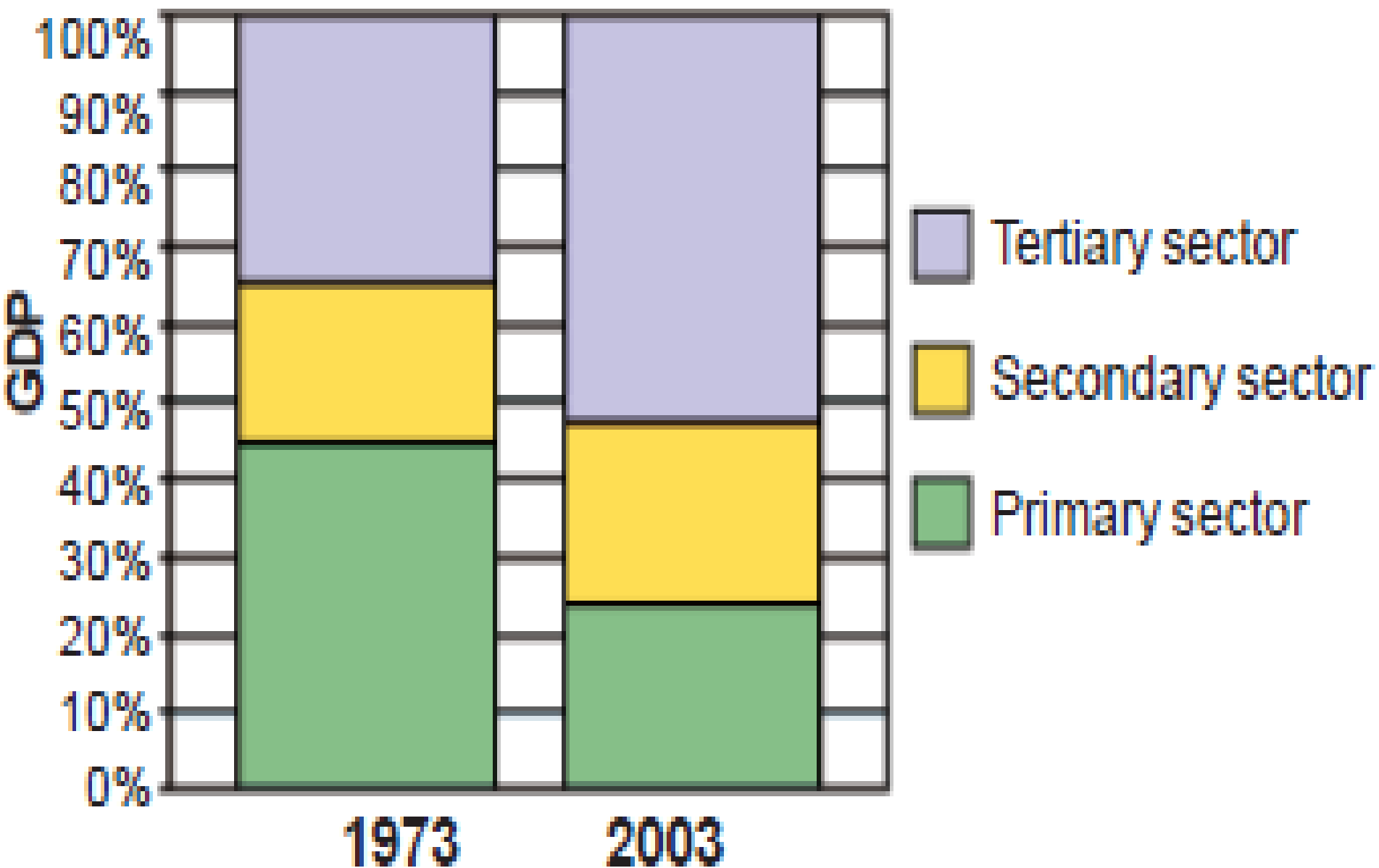
The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives the Gross Domestic Product of a country. GDP shows how big the economy of a country is.

Comparing The
3 Sectors
(between 1973 and 2003)

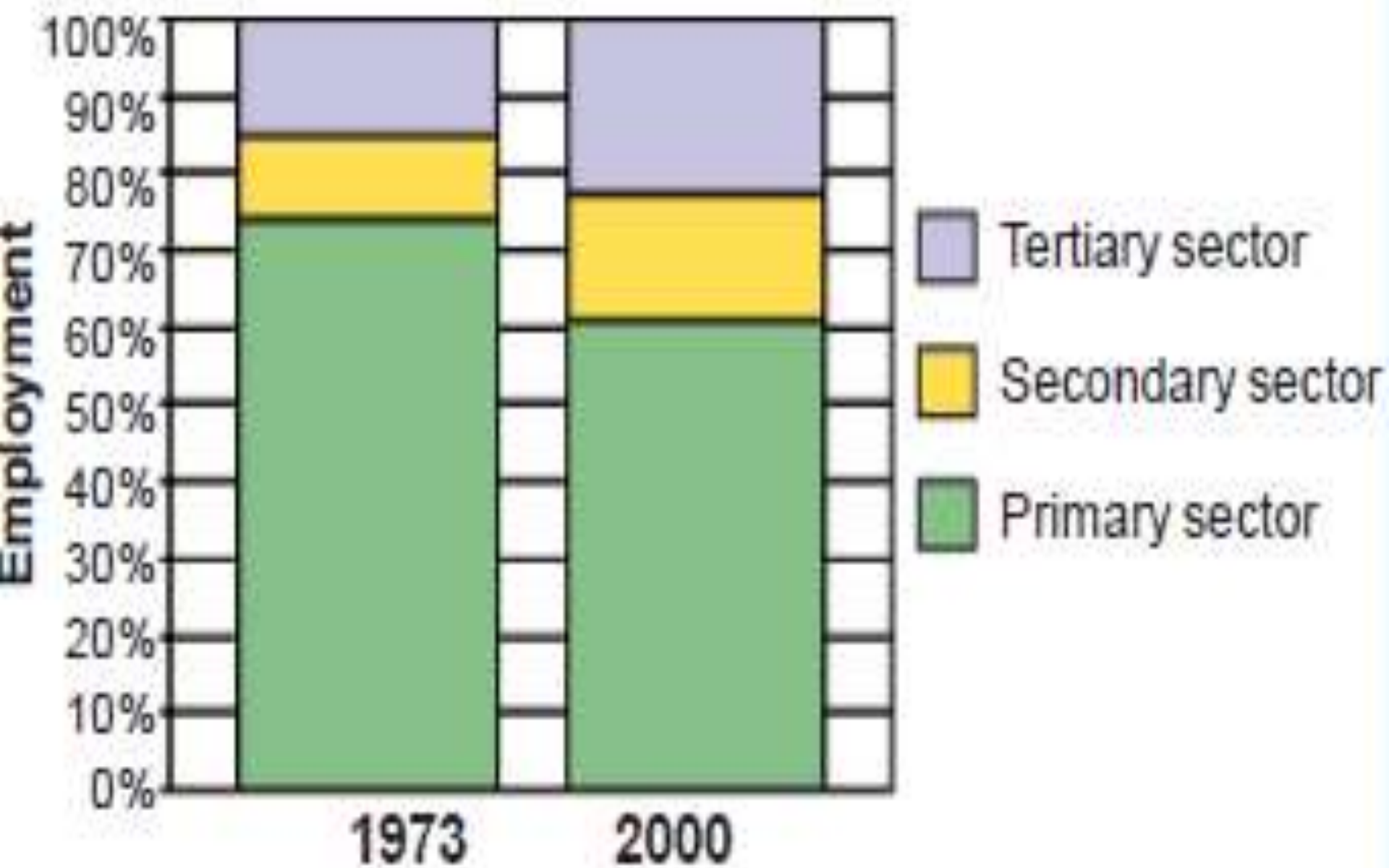
Graph 1 : GDP by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors



Graph 2 : Share of Sectors in GDP (%)

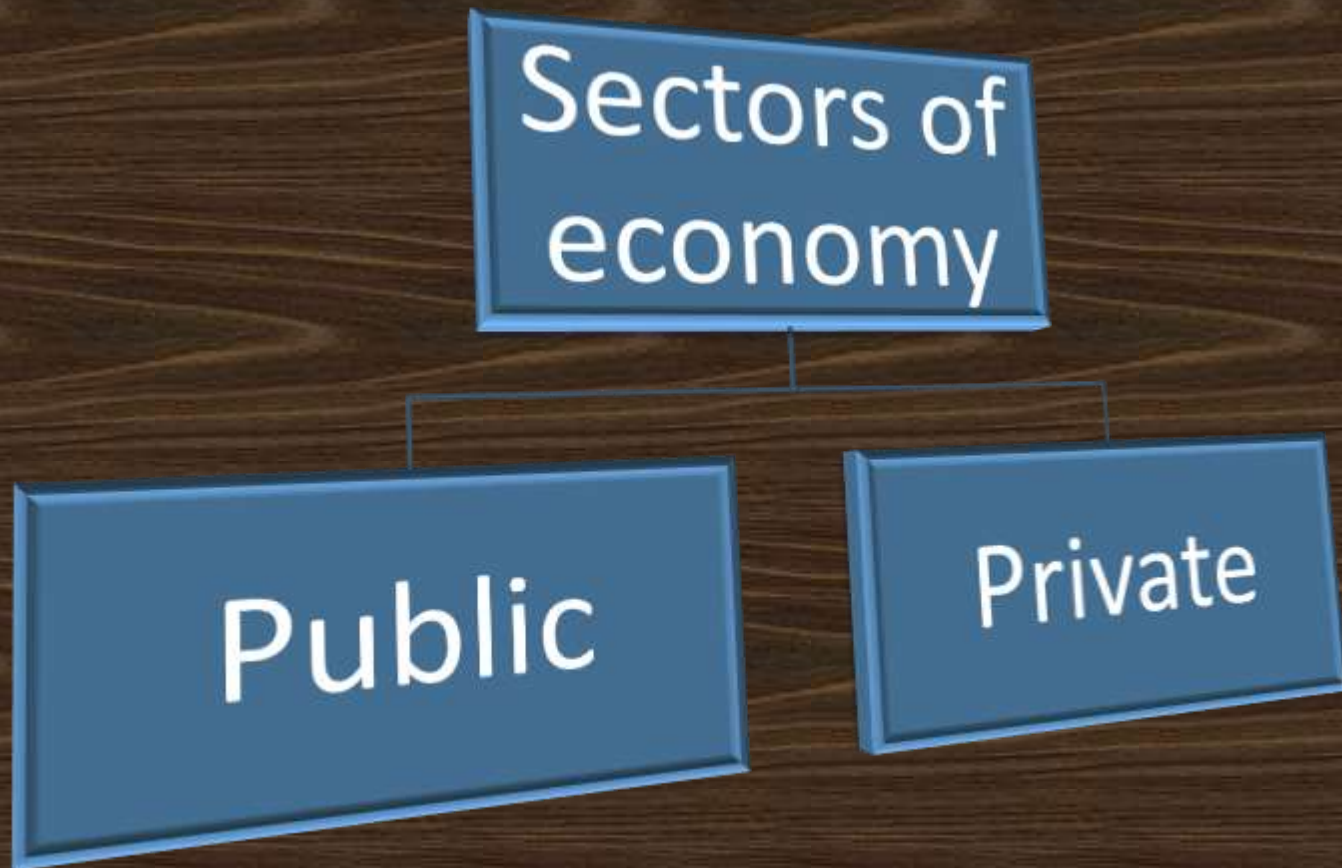


Graph 3 : Share of Sectors in Employment (%)



Classification

(on the basis of ownership)



Public Sector

The government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.



Private Sector

Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.



Classification

(on the basis of employment)



Organised Sector

People have assured work and terms of employment are regular.

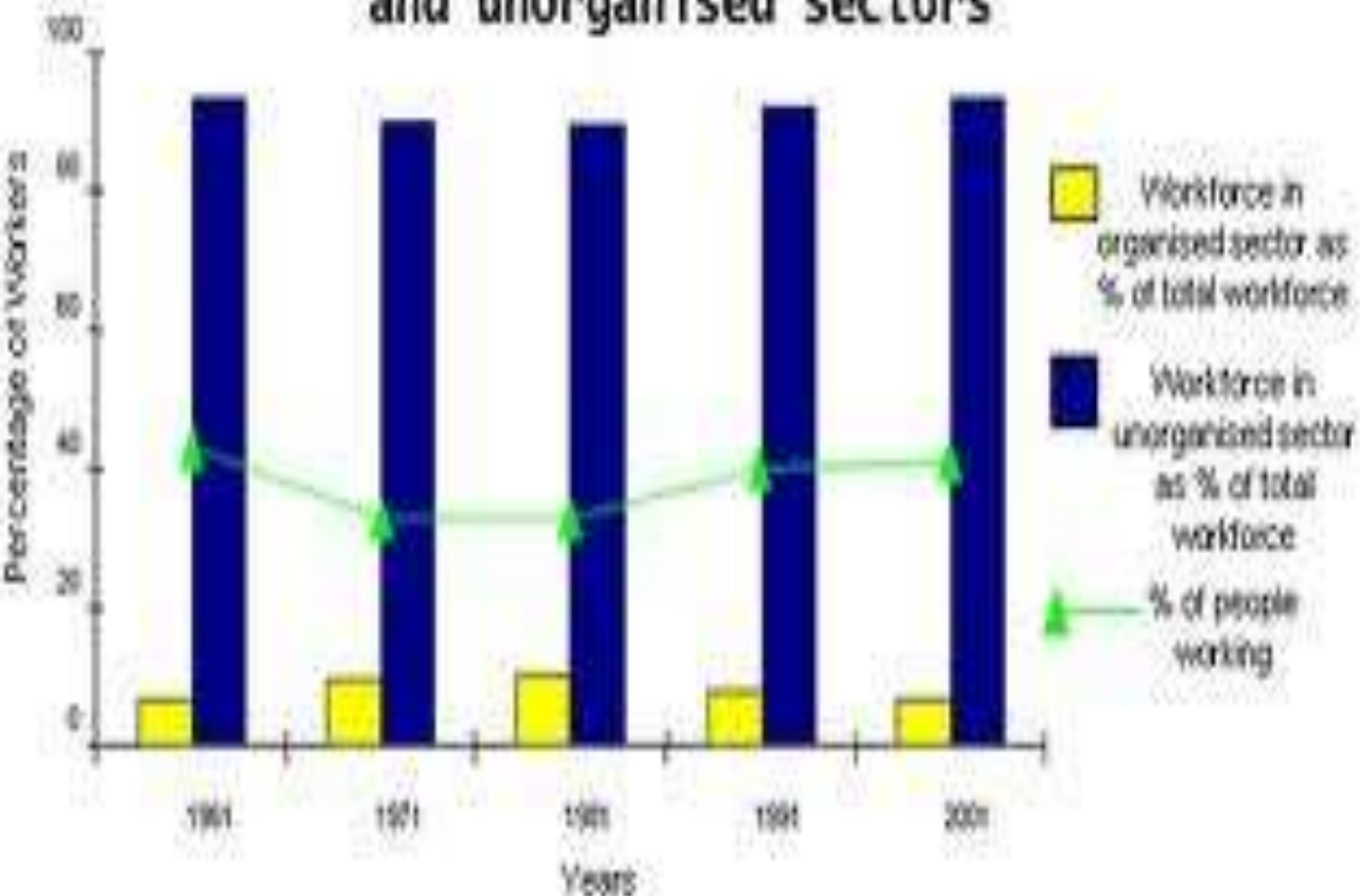


Unorganised Sector

It consists of small and scattered which are not in the control of the government. It has low pay and unsecured jobs.



India's Workforce: Organised and unorganised sectors

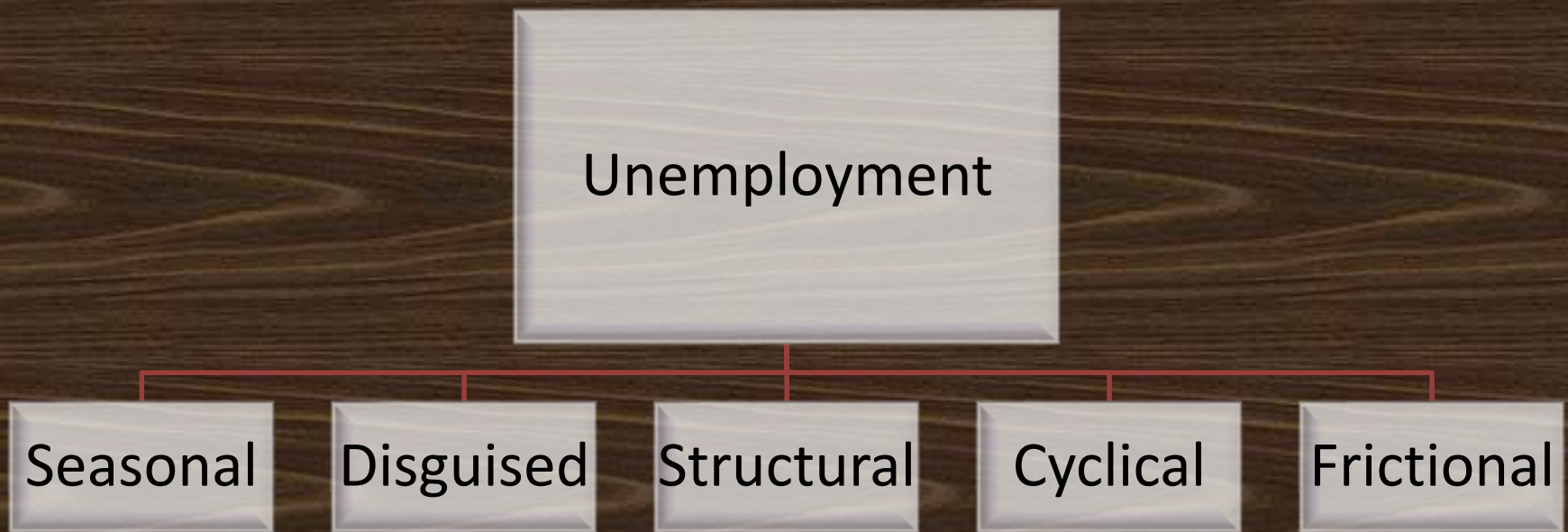


The image is a collage. The top half features a large, bold, black text overlay that reads 'UNEMPLOYMENT'. Below this, there are several smaller images. On the left, there's a sign that says 'EMPLOYMENT'. In the center, there's a sign that says 'Wages & General'. On the right, there's a sign that says 'JOBS'. The bottom half of the image shows a row of silhouettes of people standing in a line, likely in a job center or a waiting area. The background is a mix of yellow and orange tones, suggesting a bright, possibly indoor setting.

UNEMPLOYMENT

When a person is willing to work at the prevailing wage rate but fails to get a job, it is called unemployment.

Types of unemployment



The unemployment which generates due to the variation in seasons is called seasonal unemployment

When more people are working than required, it is called disguised unemployment.

When the economy fails to generate enough jobs, it is called structural unemployment.

The unemployment that is created because of depression in an economy, it is called cyclical unemployment.

When unemployment happens because of transferring from one job to another, the period between changing the job is called frictional unemployment.

THANK

YOU

