



WARRIOR ONE SHOT SERIES

Class 10th Board

Economics

Sectors Of Indian Economy

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Physics Wallah

TOPICS

to be covered



- 1 Types of Sectors
- 2 Comparing The Three Sectors
- 3 Historical Change In Sectors
- 4 Organised vs Unorganised ; Public vs Private



Ha Dosto ! Aj
Bataunga Tumhe DK
Samosa Bhandar k
banne k kahani ..
Hui.Hui...



**BREAKING
NEWS**

DOGESH KUNAL SAMOSA BHANDAR KI UGANDA MEIN KHULI BRUNCH

डॉगेश कुणाल समोसा भंडार की युगांडा में खुली शाखा







✓

Question

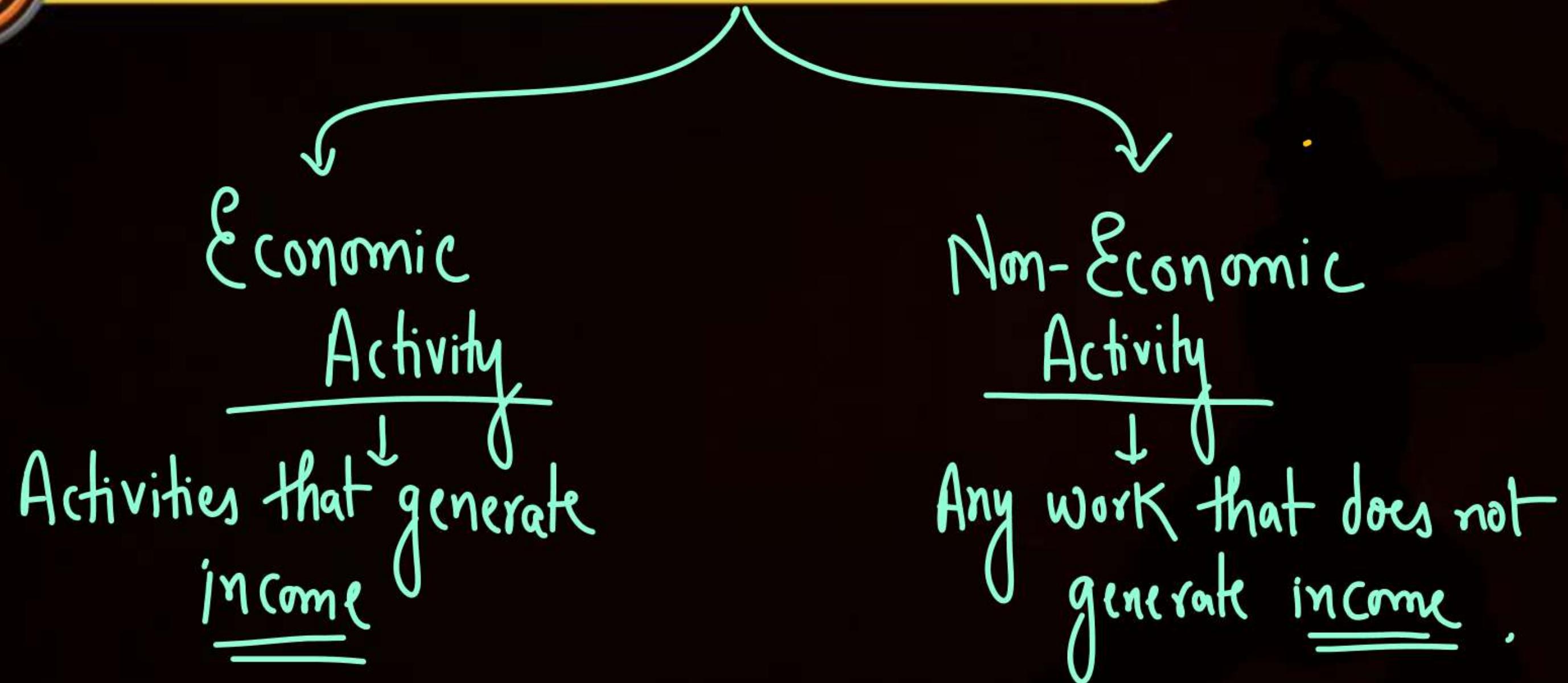


A student of class 10 Chimkandi Chintu is happy as his father got a job at KFC (Kulche from Chotu). Which of the following sectors is his father employed ?

- A** Primary
- B** Secondary
- C** Tertiary ✓
- D** Both a and b

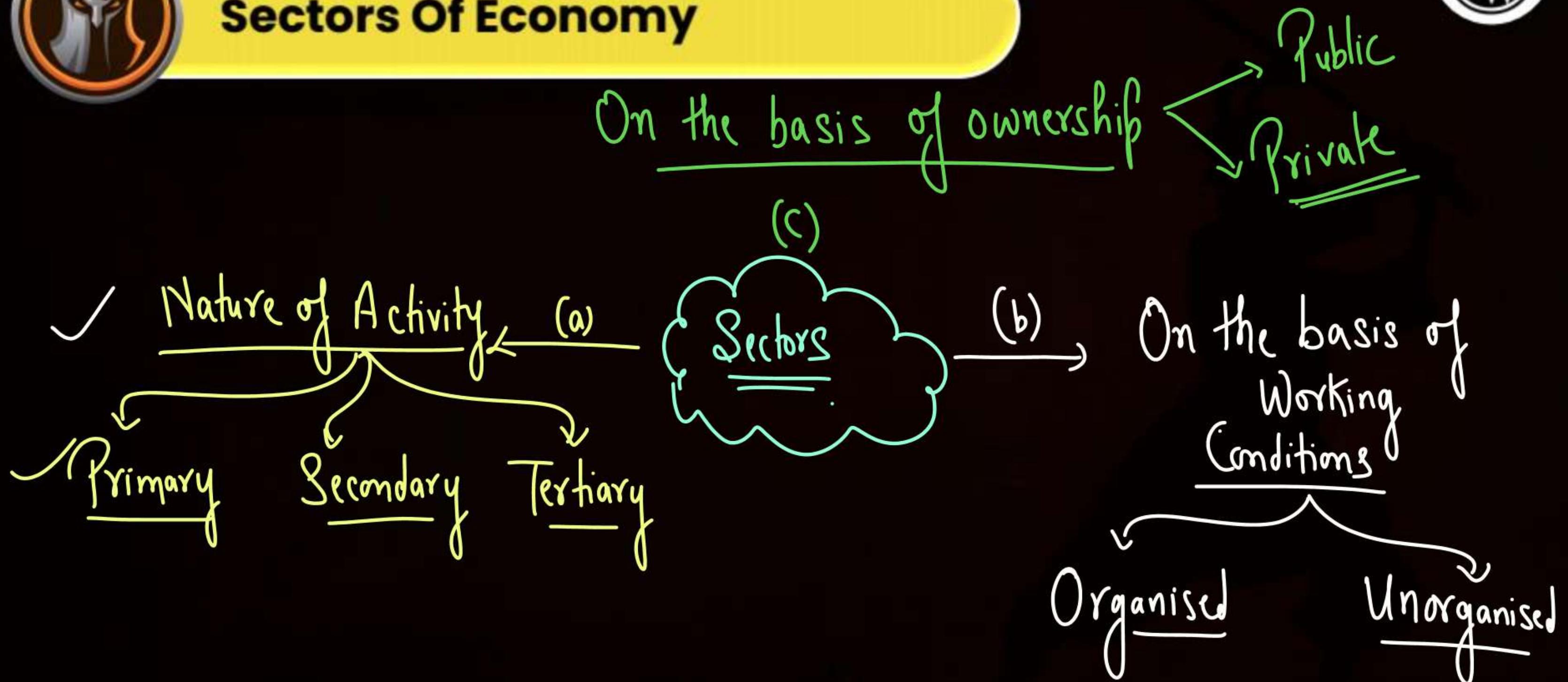


Activities in an Economy





Sectors Of Economy





Primary Sector



When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector.



• Example : Farming , forestry , fishing , mining etc.

• It is also called agriculture and related sector as most of the natural products are obtained from agriculture.

↑

↑

Q. This sector is related to natural products and farming activities

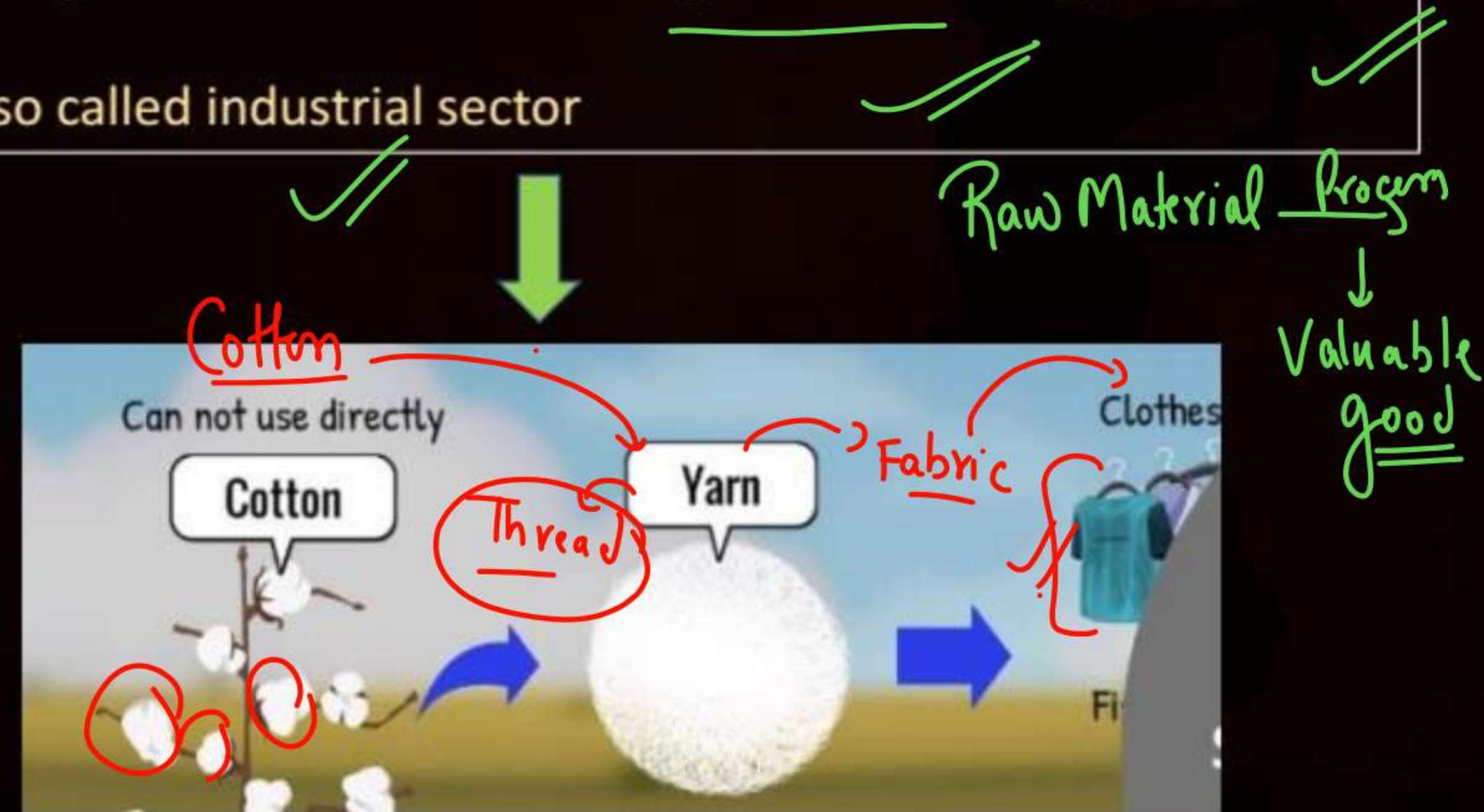
- (a) Secondary
- (b) Primary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Both b & c



Secondary Sector



- The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing process
- It is also called industrial sector





Sugarcane → Sugar | Gur

Q. Surush was studying the process of sugar production. Identify the sector in which sugar mill lies?

- (a) Agricultural Sector
- (b) Tertiary sector
- (c) Industrial Sector
- (d) None

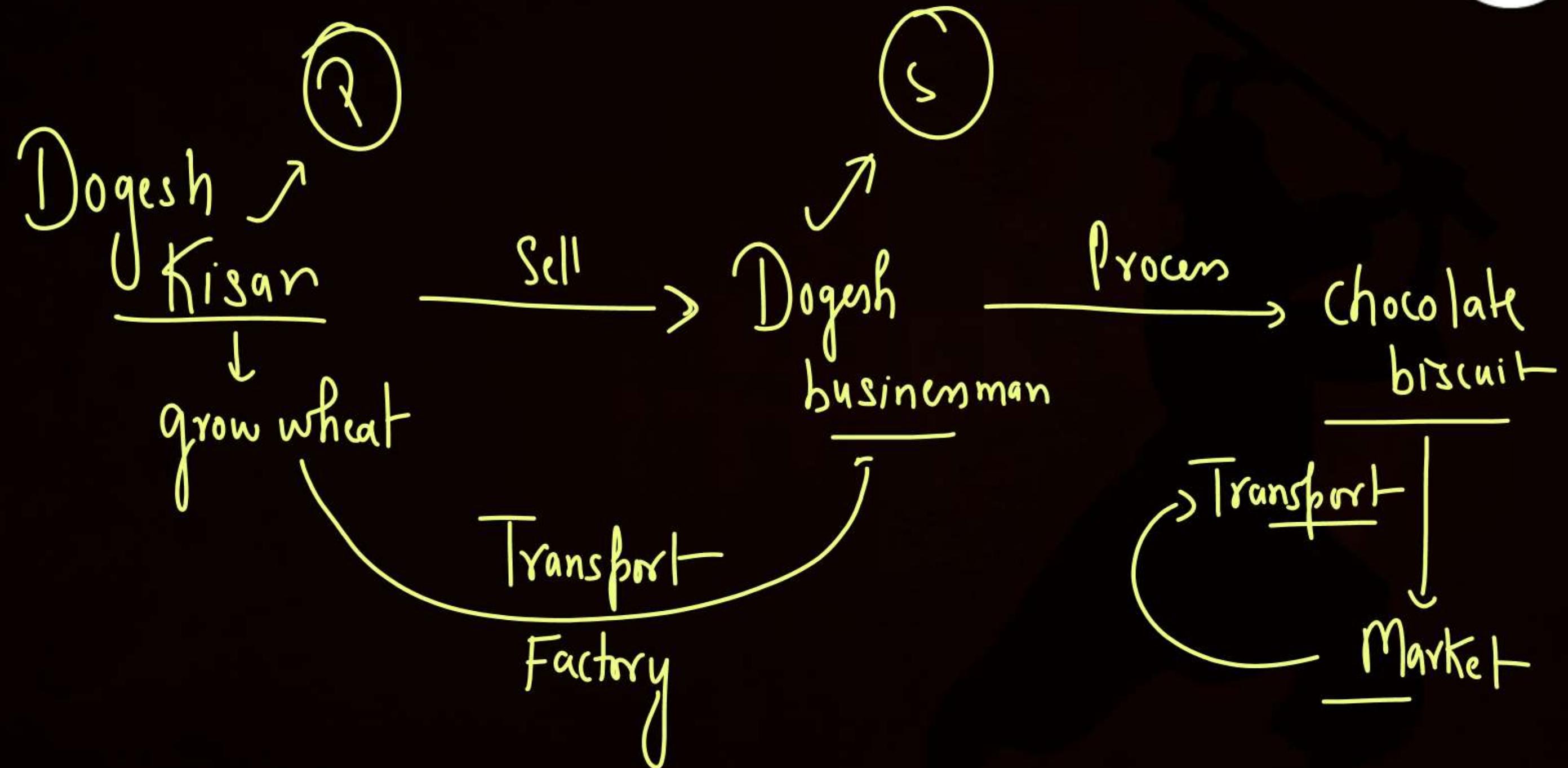


Tertiary Sector



- These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.
- These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are a support for the production process.
- It is also called **service sector**





Question



Mohan works in a bank . Which of the following sector Mohan falls ?

- A** Primary
- B** Secondary
- C** Tertiary
- D** None



Tertiary Sector



At times, products produced in the primary and secondary sector need to be transported to markets by trucks or trains.

Sometimes goods need to be stored in godowns.

We also need communication and banking services

Tertiary Sectors



Tertiary Sector



- Example: Teachers, doctors, washermen, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, call centres, software companies, etc.





Comparing The Three Sectors



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

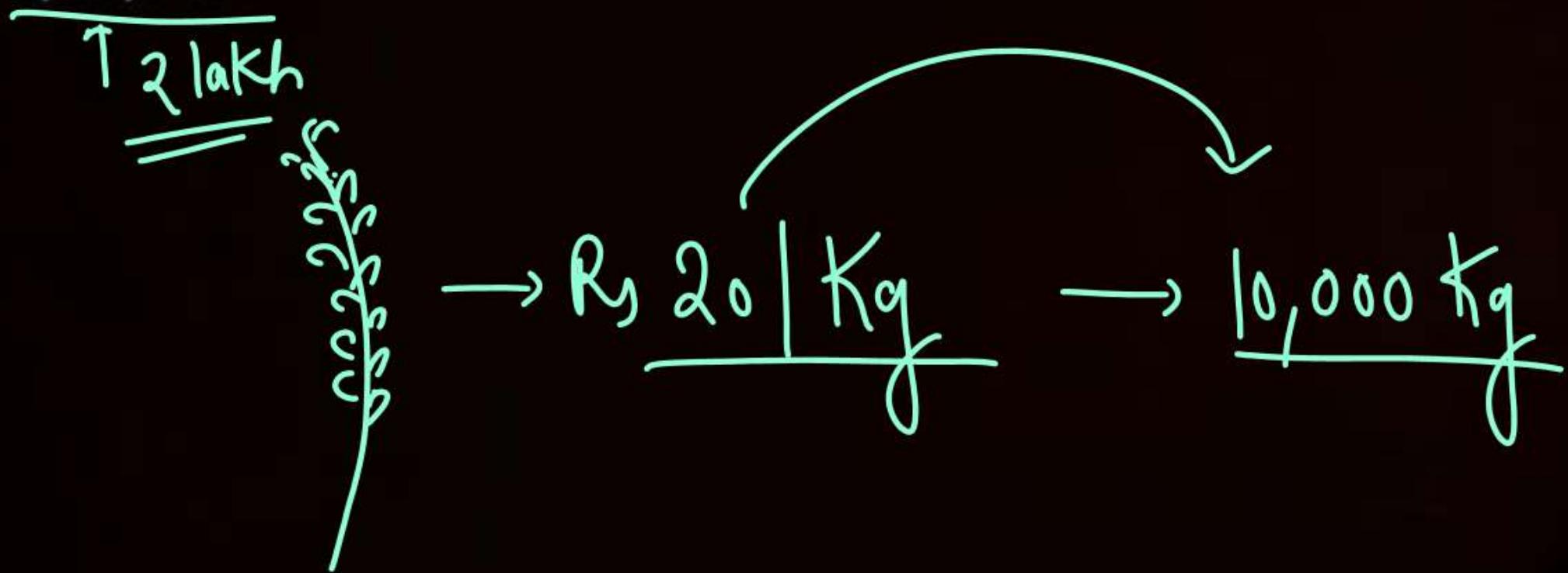




Comparing The Three Sectors



- If 10,000 kg of wheat is sold at Rs. 20 per kg, the value of wheat will be Rs 2,00,000.





Comparing The Three Sectors

- The value of 5000 coconuts at Rs. 15 per coconut will be Rs 75,000



$$\text{Rs } 15 \text{ / piece} \times \frac{5000}{\text{Rs } 75,000}$$



Comparing The Three Sectors

- 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.

Value of final goods and Services
gives the total production



Comparing The Three Sectors

- Example of a farmer (NCERT)



Sold wheat to flour mill

Rs 20/ kg



Sells flour to biscuit company

Rs 25/ kg

Sells biscuit at Rs 80

Final goods

Biscuit company uses flour + sugar + oil

Makes 4 packets biscuit



★ Intermediate goods → Things used up in the production process

* Final or Finished goods → Goods (सामान) that can be consumed ✓

Gross Domestic
Product (GDP)

$$P + S + T = \underline{\underline{GDP}}$$



GDP



- The sum of production in the three sectors gives the **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** of a country.

- GDP is the ^{total} value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

marks



Question



Suppose in a country the share of the agriculture sector was Rs. 10 lakh, industrial sector was Rs. 25 lakh and that of the service sector was Rs. 30 lakh respectively. Which would be the correct GDP from the given options ?

A 45 lakhs

B 65 lakhs

C 48 lakhs

D 25 lakhs

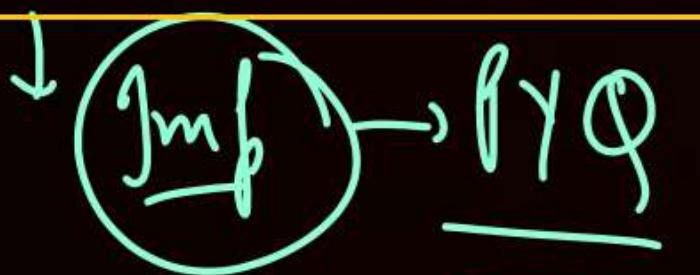
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{10 \text{ lakh}}{(P)} + \frac{25 \text{ lakh}}{(I)} \\ &= \frac{30 \text{ lakh}}{(S)} \end{aligned}$$



Comparing The Three Sectors



- It shows how big the economy is.
- In India, the task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. **(Central Statistics Office under ministry of Statistics and Program)**



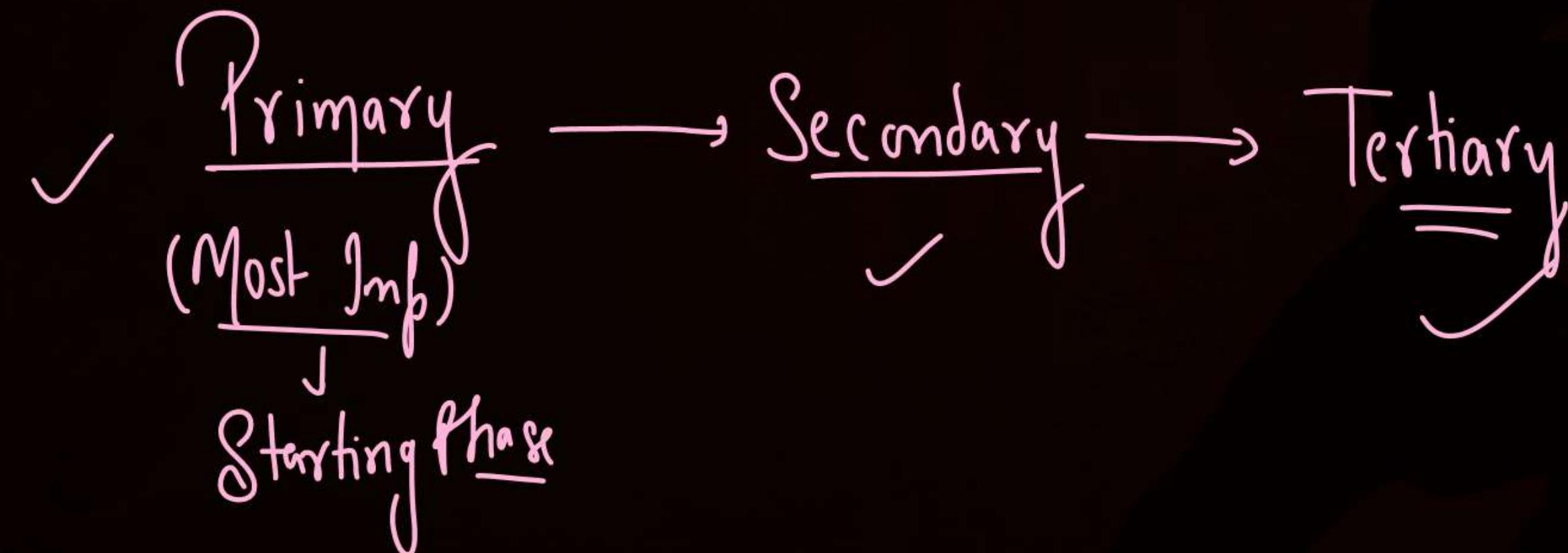


GDP ← DK Samosa ✓
Bhandaar (India branch)



// DKSB (Uganda Branch)
 // GNP //

Developed Countries



Q. Discuss briefly the historical shift in sectors with reference to developed economies. (3)

✓✓



Historical Change In Sectors

- General Pattern : Primary the most important sector

↓
Starting Phase



Historical Change In Sectors

- Shift from Primary sector to other activities

T

Reasons ?

- Methods of farming changed and agriculture sector began to prosper
- More food was produced than before

✓
↓ People can now
take up other activities

grow



Historical Change In Sectors

➤ What activities people did ?

- Number of craftsperson and traders increased
 → Carpenter, goldsmith, blacksmith
- Buying and selling activities increased
- There were transporters, administrators, army people etc.



Historical Change In Sectors

- Shift from PRIMARY to SECONDARY sector

Reasons ?

- New methods of manufacturing introduced

- Factories came up . Their number started to grow





Historical Change In Sectors

- Shift from PRIMARY to SECONDARY sector

Reasons ?

- People started using goods made in factories as they were cheap
- Secondary sector now became important



Historical Change In Sectors

- Shift from SECONDARY to TERTIARY sector



- In last 100 years –shift from secondary to tertiary in developed countries



↑
 τ

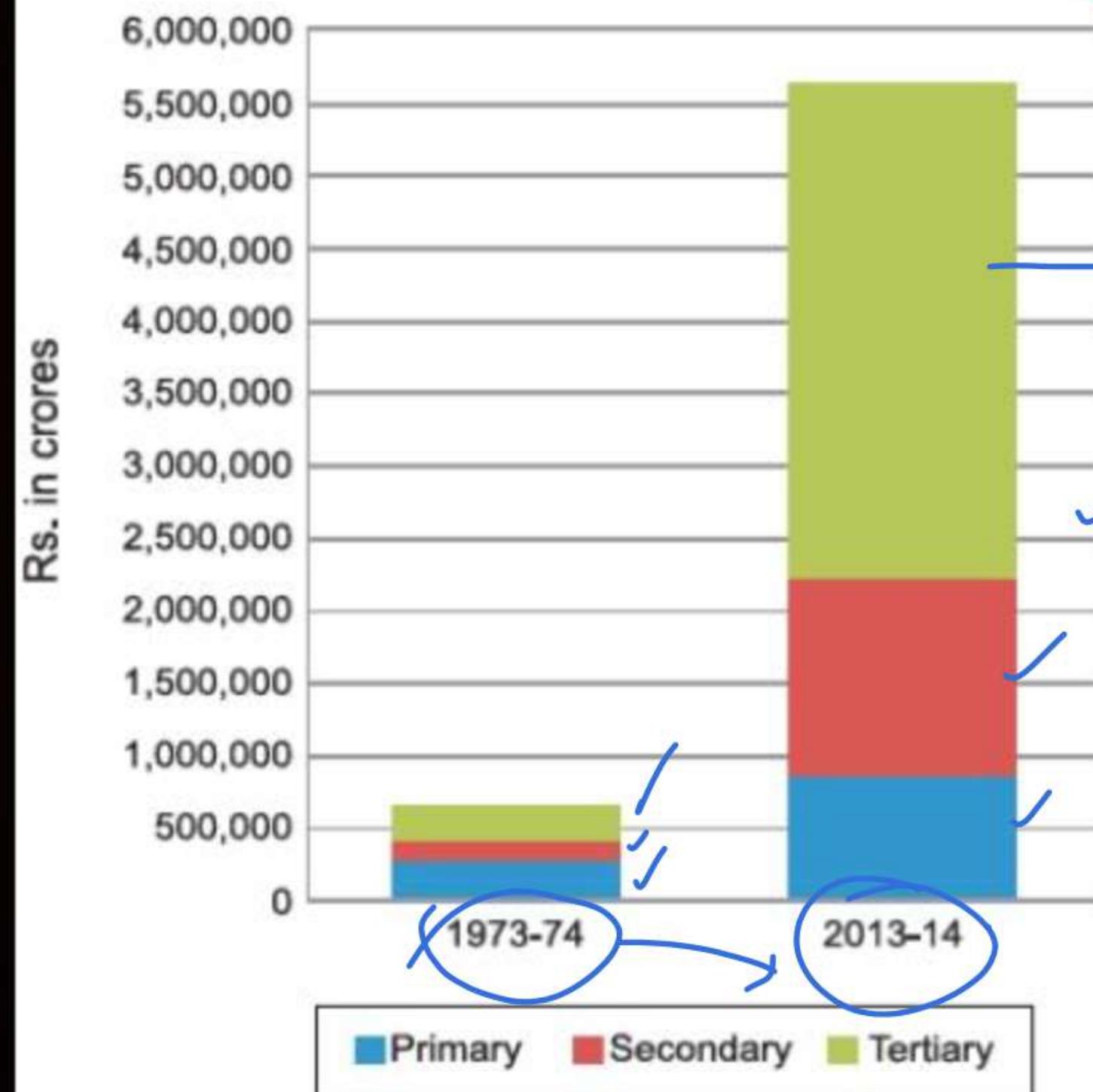
Question



A girl named Ishita was studying about change in economic sectors in developed countries. Pick out the incorrect statement with respect to her observations

- A** Primary sector was the major sector in initial years of development.
- B** Focus shifted towards secondary sector when more food was produced.
- C** Secondary sector is still the dominating sector over tertiary in developed countries .
- D** All of the above

Graph 1 : GDP by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors



→ India

. Growth
↓
Tertiary
Sector

Q. Discuss the factors leading to the rise of importance of the
Tertiary Sector. (3/5) (RYO)



Rising Importance of Tertiary Sector

➤ In any country several services such as:

- Hospitals ✓
- Educational institutions ✓
- Post and telegraph services ✓
- Police stations, courts // ✓
- Village administrative offices, municipal corporations ✓
- Defence ✓
- Transport ✓
- Banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. // ✓

Basic
Services
=



Rising Importance of Tertiary Sector

- Development of Agriculture and Industry:



Leads to the development of services like





Rising Importance of Tertiary Sector

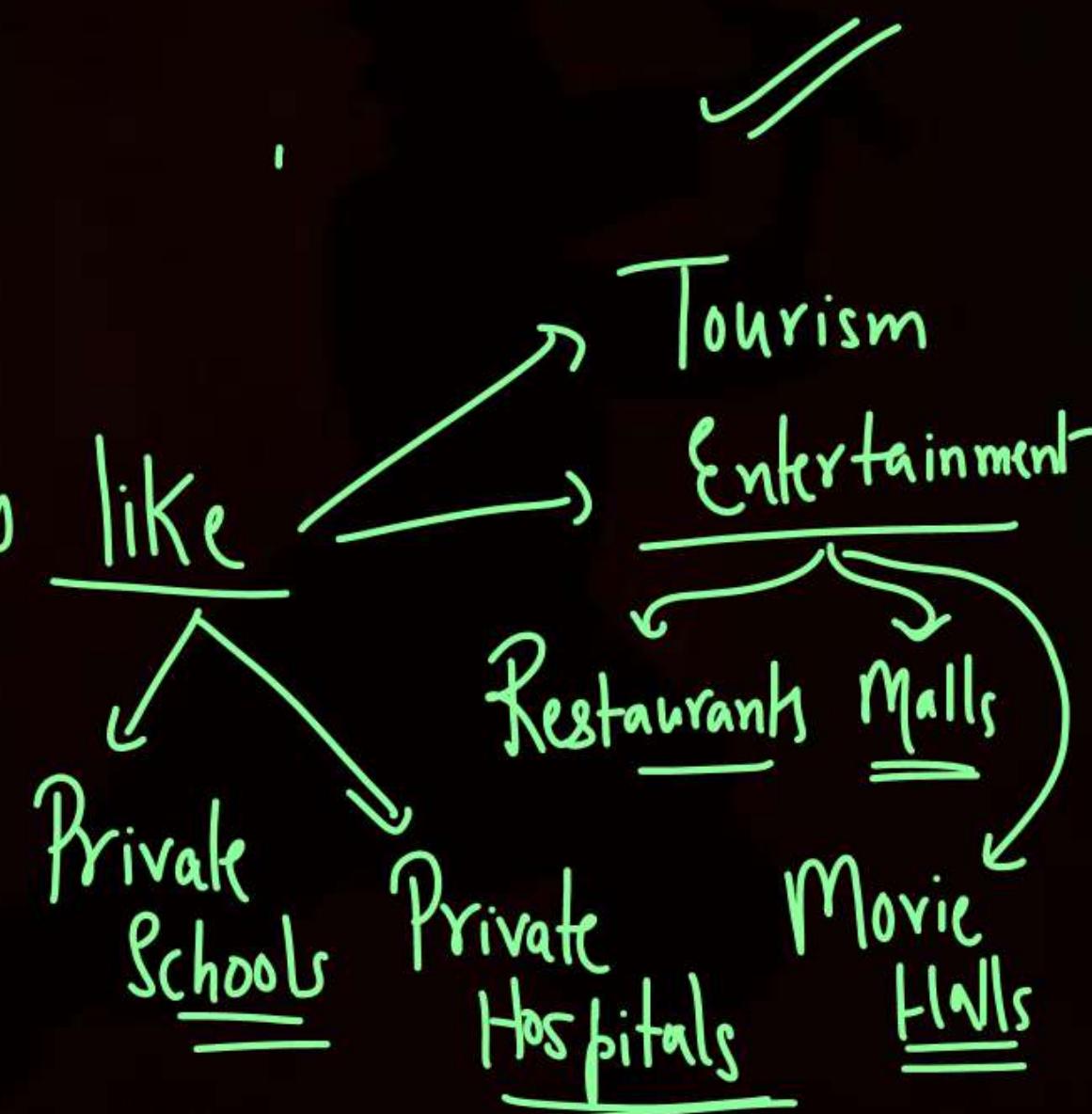
➤ Rise in Income Levels :



* With rise in the income of the people



* People start demanding more services



Rise in Income Levels

P
W





Rising Importance of Tertiary Sector

- Introduction of New Services:



Over the past decade → Services based on information

and communication technology have become important



Examples

Internet

Social
Media

(Q)

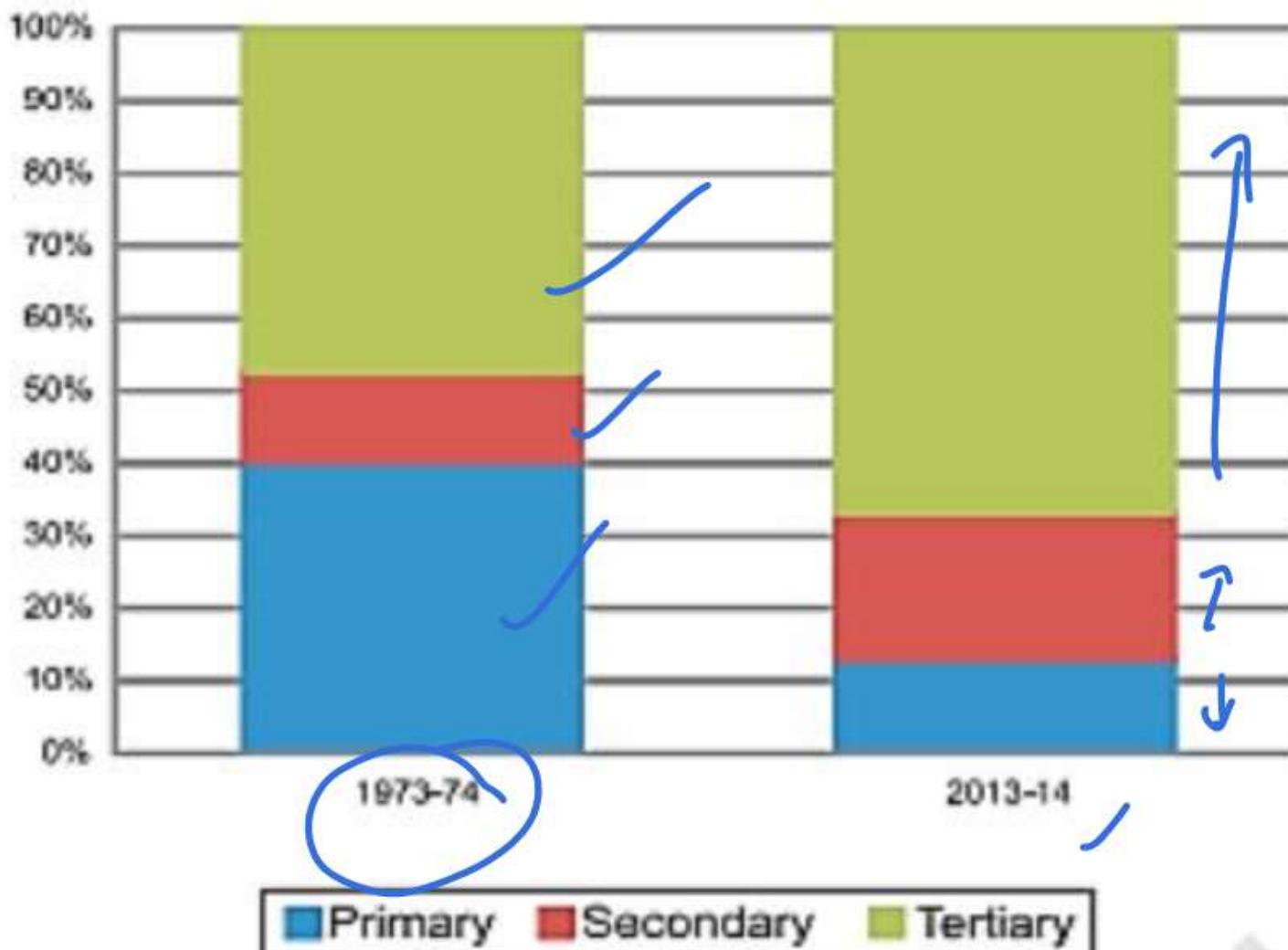
Duggadhi works in a movie ^{hall} chain. His company earlier suffered losses but now makes huge profits. This shows

- (a) Degrowth of Tertiary Sector
- (b) Reduction in Services
- (c) Growth of services and Tertiary Sector
- (d) Both a & b



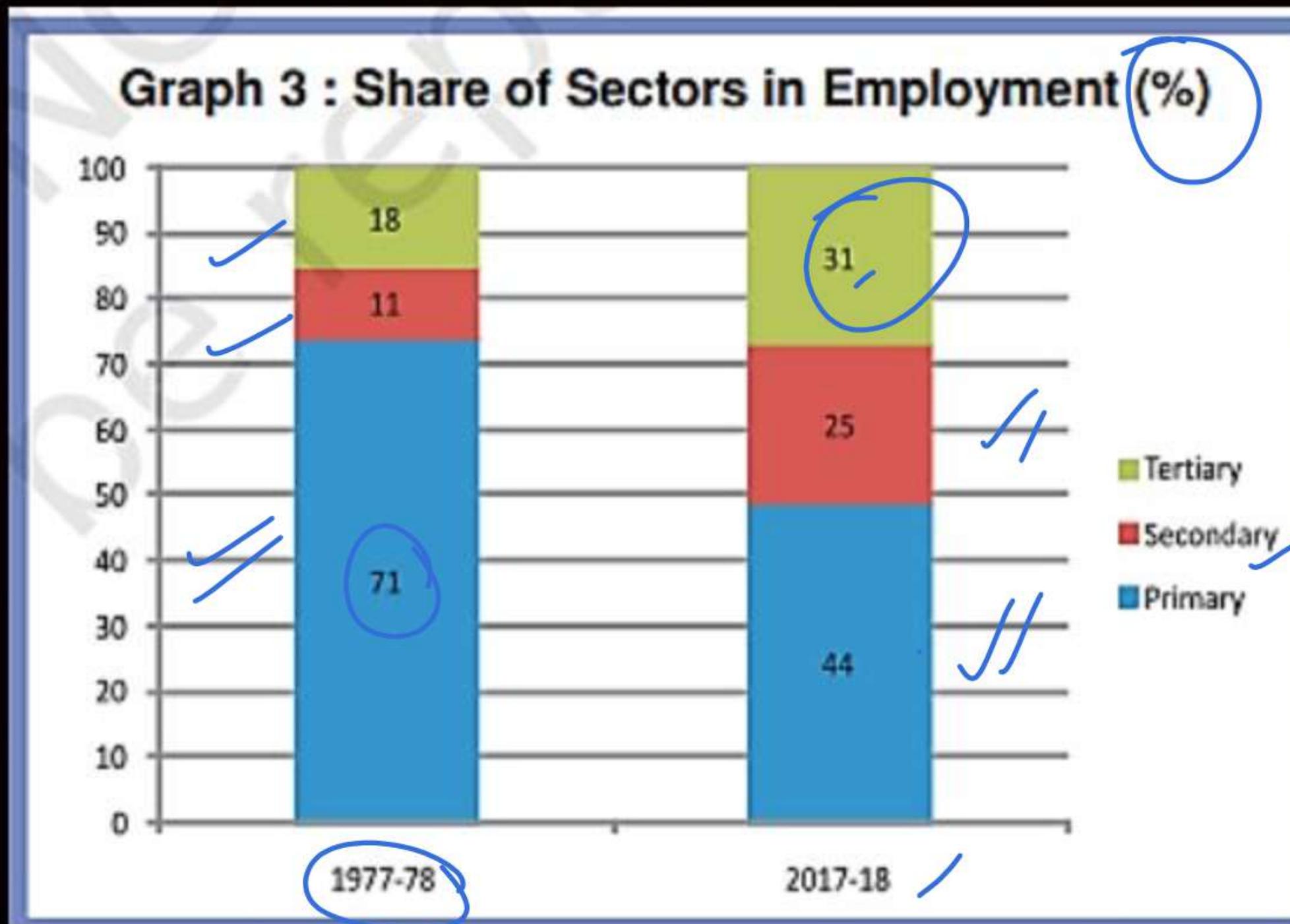
Where Are Most People Employed ?

Graph 2 : Share of Sectors in GDP (%)





Where Are Most People Employed ?



Why didn't a similar shift out of primary sector happen in case of employment? *(Ques)*

1. Enough jobs were not created in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

2. Secondary Sector : Production increased by 9 times but employment increased by 3 times

3. Tertiary Sector : Production Increased by 14 times but employment increased by 5 times

3x

↓
9x

14x

Question



Assertion (A): Production has increased in tertiary and secondary sectors (1) ✓

Reason (R): Most of the workforce is still employed in the primary sector (0)

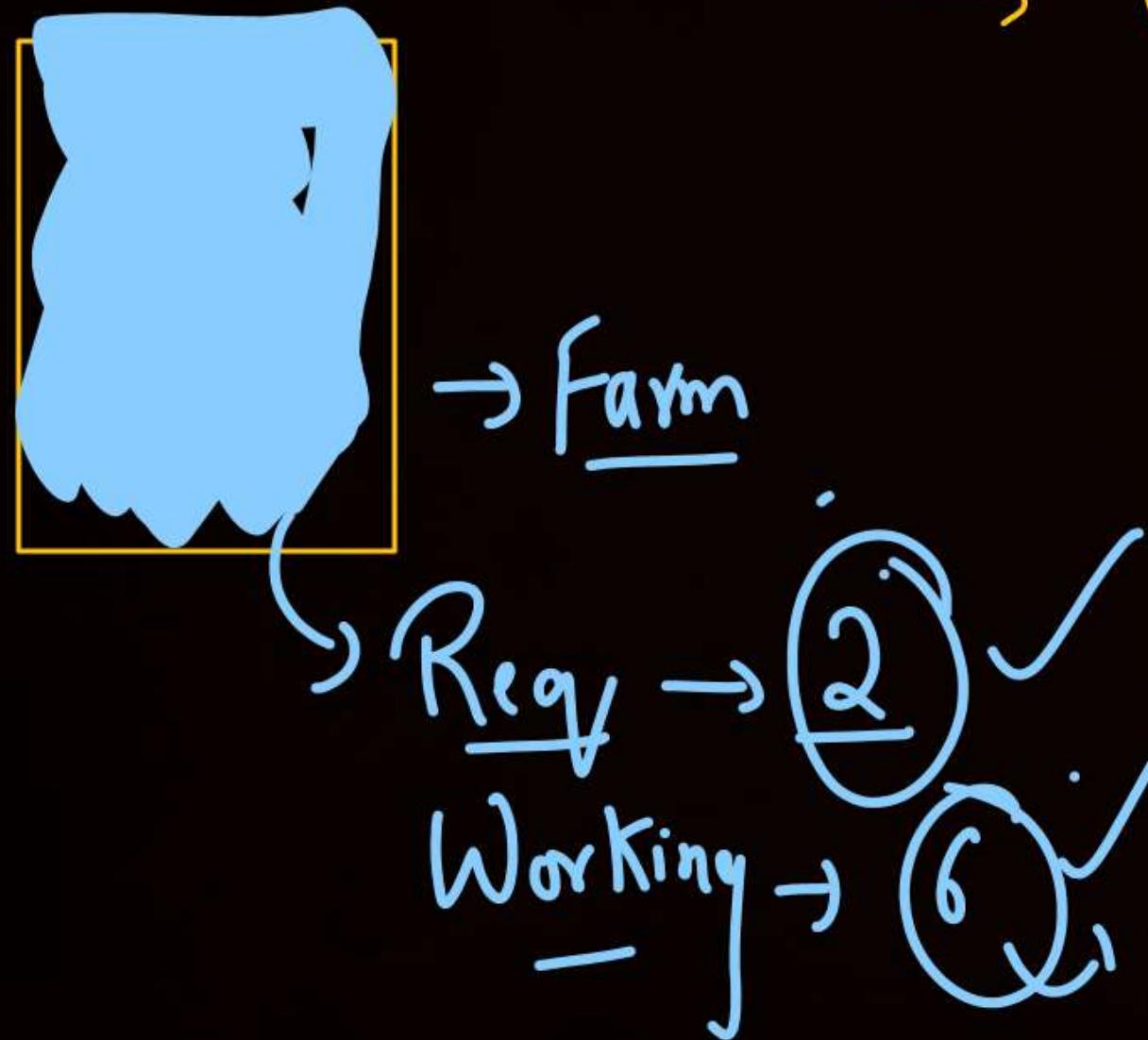
- A Both A and R true , R explains A
- B Both A and R true , R does not explain A
- C A is true , R is false
- D A is false , R is true

Most people
are employed in
primary sector
 $\frac{\text{GDP contribution}}{\downarrow}$
low

Conclusion

(a) $\xleftarrow{} \underline{\text{Secondary \& Tertiary}}$
(b) $\xrightarrow{} \underline{\text{GDP contri. is good}}$
 $\times \underline{\text{Employment contr. low}}$

→ Underemployment is present in agriculture.



Underemployment

When a person is made to work less than their potential. It is also sometimes called disguised unemployment because the person may seem to be employed but is actually unemployed.



Laxmi – Case Study



- Laxmi, owns about two hectares of unirrigated land dependent only on rain.
and grows crops, like jowar and arhar.
- All five members of her family work in the plot throughout the year. They have nowhere else to go for work.



Laxmi – Case Study



- Each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed
- 
- This is underemployment





Laxmi – Case Study



- Suppose a landlord, Sukhram, comes and hires one or two members of the family to work on his land.
- Laxmi's family is now able to earn some extra income through wages.
- Since five people are not needed to look after that small plot, two people moving out does not affect production on their farm.





Laxmi – Case Study



- In the above example, two people may move to work in a factory.
 - 
 - 
- Once again the earnings of the family would increase and they would also continue to produce as much from their land.
 - 



Underemployment-Urban Areas

- Thousands of casual workers in the service sector in urban areas search for daily employment.



- They are employed as painters, plumbers, repair persons and others doing odd jobs. Many of them don't find work everyday.







Underemployment-Urban Areas

- Similarly, we see other people of the service sector on the street pushing a cart or selling something where they may spend the whole day but earn very little.



- They are doing this work because they do not have better opportunities

Q1: Read the source given below and answer the questions [Term-1,2021-22]

Take the case of Laxmi with her two-hectare plot of unirrigated land. The government can spend some money or banks can provide a loan, to construct a well for her family to irrigate the land. Laxmi will then be able to irrigate her land and take a second crop, wheat, during the rabi season. Let us suppose that one hectare of wheat can provide employment to two people for 50 days (including sowing, watering, fertiliser application and harvesting). So two more members of the family can be employed in her own field. Now suppose a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms. This could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agriculture sector itself reducing the problem of underemployment.

Question



Which of the following sectors is Laxmi related to ?

- A** Primary Sector
- B** Secondary Sector
- C** Tertiary Sector
- D** All of the above

Question



Laxmi belongs to which category of the farmer?

- A** Landless ✕
- B** Marginal ✕
- C** Big ✕
- D** Medium ✎

Question



Underemployment is seen maximum in ?

- A** Industrial Sector
- B** Banking and Insurance
- C** Agriculture
- D** Both a and b

Question



How do construction of dams and canals lead to employment generation in rural areas ?



- A Large number of engineers are required ✗
- B Large number of technicians are required ✗
- C Adjustment of Large number of unskilled labourers
- D Requirement of executives and administrators



How To Create More Employment ?

(a) Employment can be given to people by identifying, promoting and locating industries and services in Semi rural areas

(b) Every state or region has the potential for increasing income and employment in that area

(c)

This can be done through tourism, regional craft industry, I T services etc

- (d) A study conducted by Planning Commission (now known as NITI Aayog) revealed that 20 lakh jobs can be created in the Educational Sector
- (e) Employment - can be created in the Health Sector.

Ques. Which of the following would help to generate employment in a village? ✓

- (a) Construction of ponds
- (b) Construction of Roads (village)
- (c) Construction of shopping malls in cities ✗
- (d) Both a & b



How To Create More Employment ?

→ Government can construct more dams and canals to provide irrigation facilities



Boost to Agriculture
Agriculture





How To Create More Employment ?

→ Government can invest some money in transportation and storage of crops



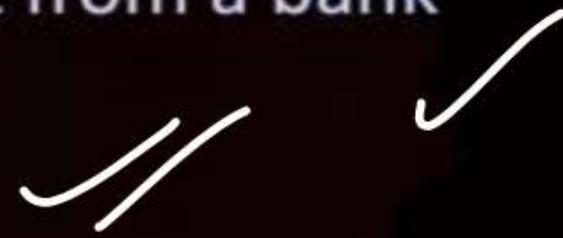
Government can make better rural roads so that mini-trucks reach everywhere.





How To Create More Employment ?

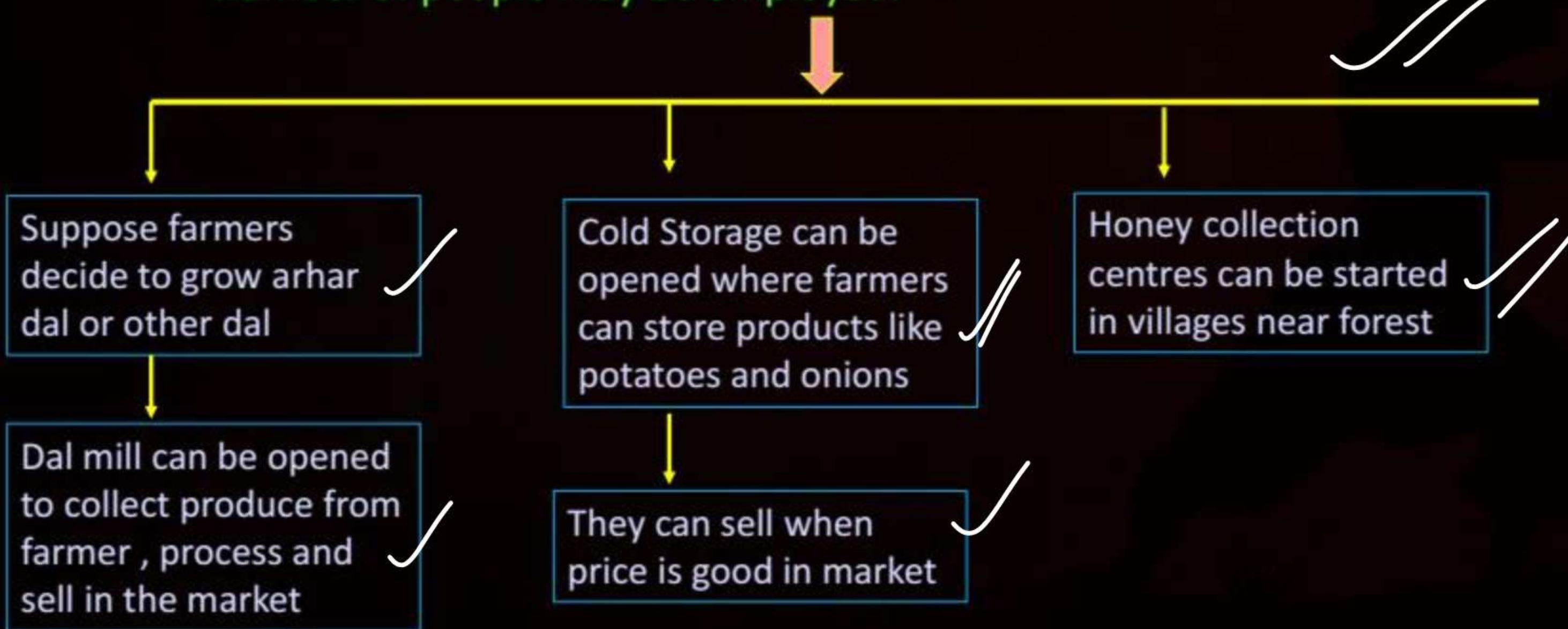
→ Availability of Credit (loan) at low rates of interest from a bank





How To Create More Employment ?

→ Promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas where a large number of people may be employed.





MGNREGA



→ V. Imp → 2 marks

If govt. fails to provide employment → ill-will
give unemployment allowances (विरोधाभास
शर्तीय)

The central govt made (a)
a law implementing the Right
To Work in 625 districts (b)
Under MGNREGA (c) → all those
who are able and willing to work
are assured 100 days of labour

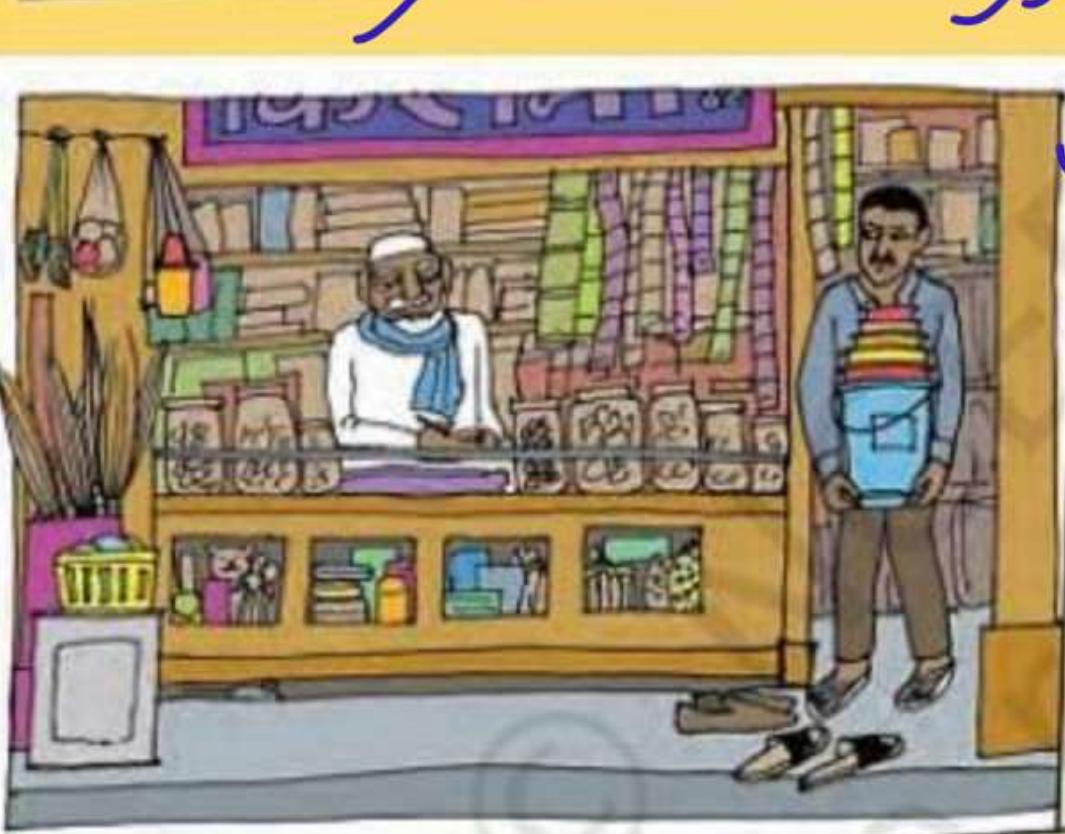
It was known as
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) → 2005

Q. MGNREGA is also sometimes called _____

- (a) Right to Live
- (b) Right To Work
- (c) Right To Speech
- (d) Right To Freedom

Kanta

Kanta works in an office. She attends her office from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets provident fund as per the rules laid down by the government. She also gets medical and other allowances. Kanta does not go to office on Sundays. This is a paid holiday. When she joined work, she was given an appointment letter stating all the terms and conditions of work.



Kamal

Kamal is Kanta's neighbour. He is a daily wage labourer in a nearby grocery shop. He goes to the shop at 7:30 in the morning and works till 8:00 p.m. in the evening. He gets no other allowances apart from his wages. He is not paid for the days he does not work. He has therefore no leave or paid holidays. Nor was he given any formal letter saying that he has been employed in the shop. He can be asked to leave anytime by his employer.

Do you see the differences in

Working Conditions

Organised

- * Terms of employment are fixed and regular
- * Registered by the govt. and rules and regulation are followed. Ex: Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act.
- * Job Security
- * Other benefits like Provident Fund, Medical benefits.
paid holiday, bonus
- * Fixed working hours

Unorganised

- * No regular terms of employ -ment
- * Not registered by the govt. Rules and regulations are not followed
- * No Job Security
- * No extra benefits. PF, Medical, Paid leave
- * No fixed working hours.

Q. Ramanand works at a place where he gets no paid holidays, medical and other benefits. He goes at 8 am but does not return back at fixed times. Identify the sector



- (a) Organised
- (b) Tertiary
- (c) Primary
- (d) Unorganised

=

Q&A

How to protect workers in unorganised sector?

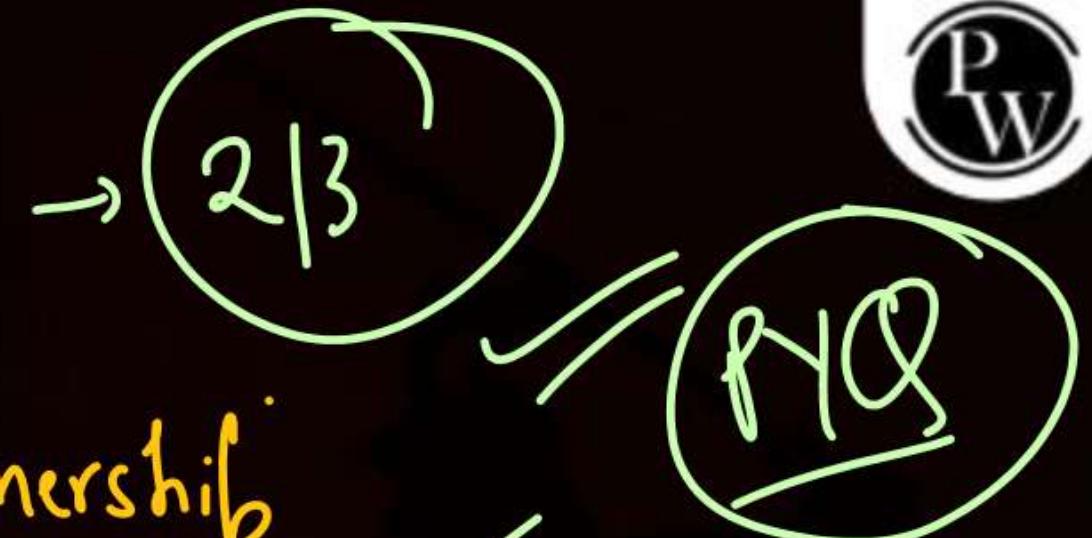


How To Protect Workers In Unorganised Sector

1. The government can fix the minimum wage rate and working hours.
✓✓✓✓
2. The government can provide cheap loans to self-employed people.
✓✓
3. Government can provide cheap and affordable basic services like education, health, and food to these workers.
✓✓✓✓
4. The government can frame new laws which can provide provisions for overtime, paid leave, leave due to sickness, etc.
↓✓✓✓



Public Vs Private Sector



On the basis of Ownership.

Public
Sector

Private
Sector

± In Public sector, most of the assets are owned by the govt

± Ex: Railways, Post Office

± Motive is not to just earn the profit but also do public welfare

± In private sector, most of the assets are owned by private individuals

± Ex: Reliance Industries

± Major motive is to earn motive

Q Ramesh works in a company which gives him salary according to the govt. pay scale. Ramesh works in _____.

- (a) Unorganised sector
- (b) Private Sector
- (c) Public Sector
- (d) None



Responsibilities of Govt.



1. Government raises money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services given by it.



2. Governments have to spend money for construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams, etc.



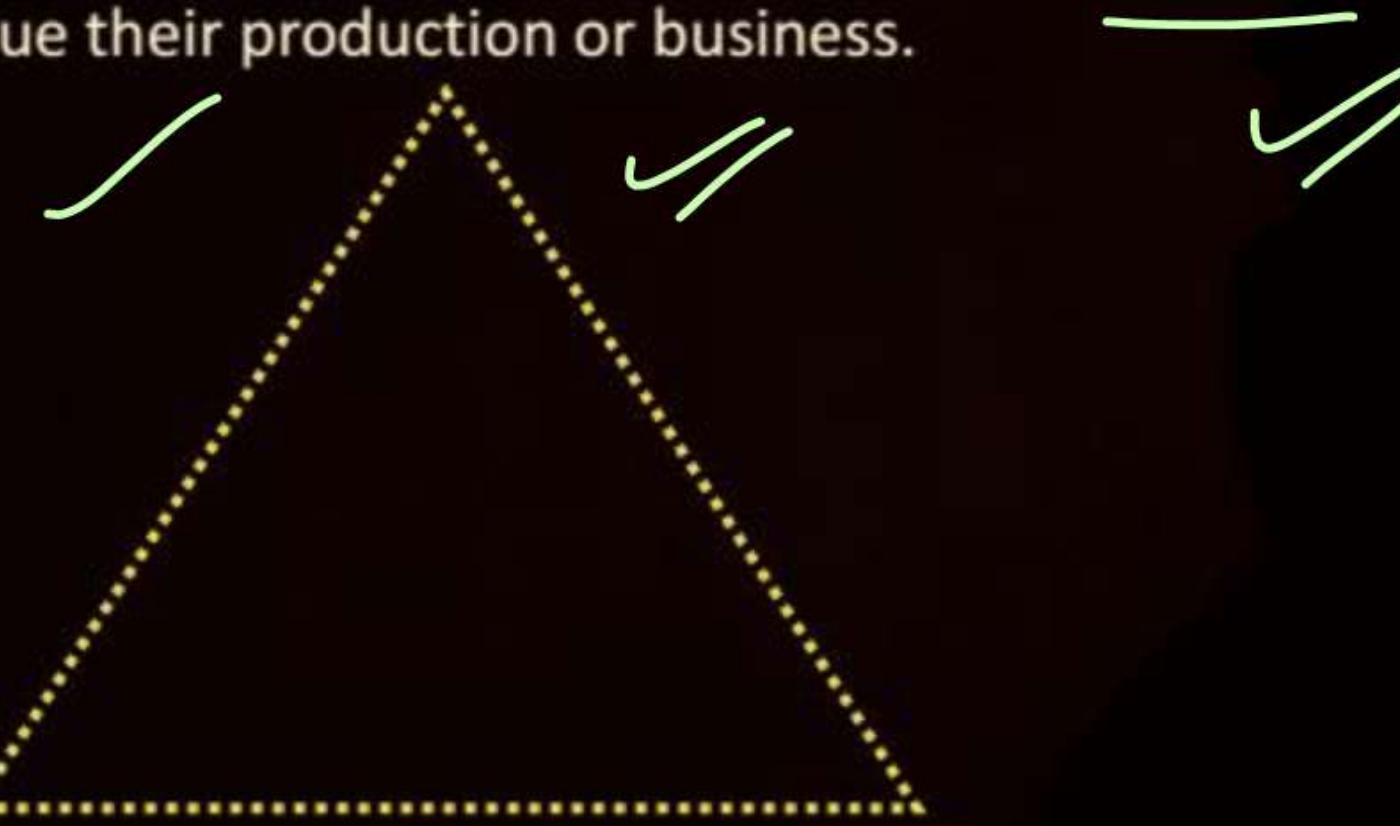
3. Also, it has to make sure that these facilities are available for everyone.



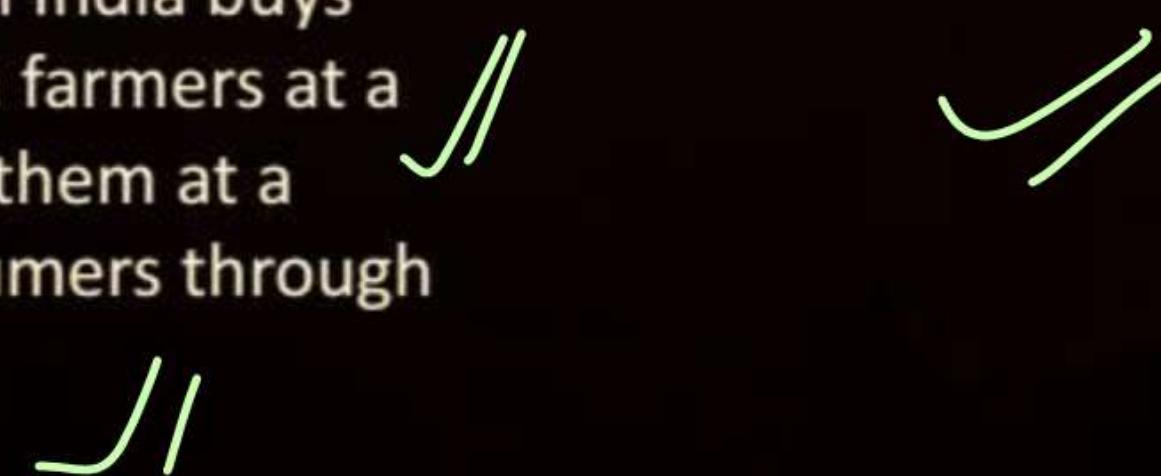


Responsibilities of Govt.

4. There are some activities which the government has to support to encourage the private sector to continue their production or business.



✓ 5. The government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price' and sells them at a lower price to consumers through ration shops.



6. In this way, it supports both farmers and consumers.



Responsibilities of Govt.



6. Running proper schools and providing quality education, health and education facilities for all are some of the duties of the government.

✓

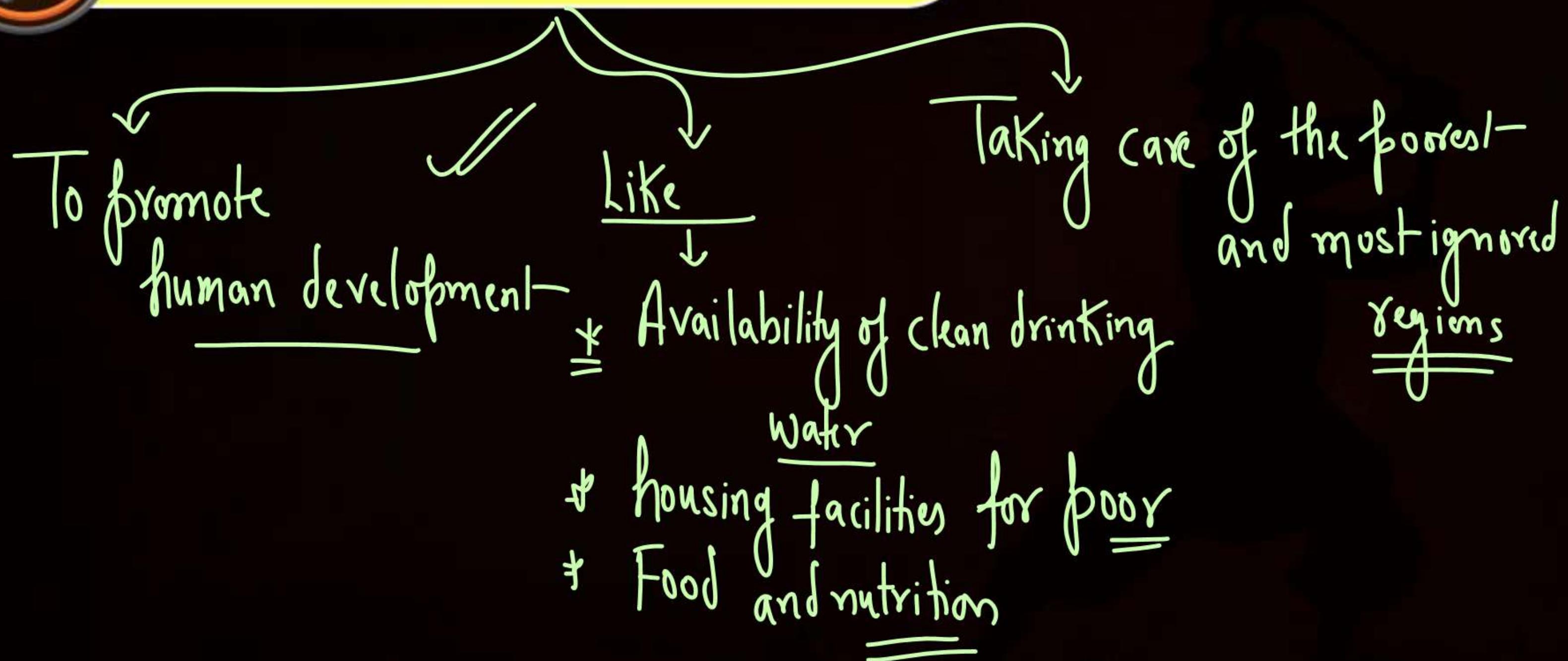
✓

✓





Responsibilities of Govt.



Question



Government buys food grains from farmers at a fair price and sells it to the needy through -----

- A** Departmental Store
- B** Food Malls
- C** Ration Shops
- D** Godowns



Important NCERT Question

5. A research scholar looked at the working people in the city of Surat and found the following.

PyQ

Place of Work	Nature of Employment	Percentage of working People
In offices and factories registered with the government	Organised	15 ✓ ✓
Own shops, office, clinics in marketplaces with formal license		15 ✓
People working on the street, construction workers, domestic workers		20 ✓
Working in small workshops usually not registered with the government		50 (50)



Important NCERT Question

Place of Work	Nature of Employment	Percentage of working People
In offices and factories registered with the government	Organised ✓	15
Own shops, office, clinics in marketplaces with formal license	Organised ✓	15
People working on the street, construction workers, domestic workers	Unorganised ✓	20
Working in small workshops usually not registered with the government	Unorganised ✓	50



Important NCERT Question

Ques: Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how.

Answer:

- The classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful, as it helps to classify the different occupations that are taken up by the people in the country and how much each sector contributes to the growth of the country.

- It is also important because it helps in asserting that which sector contributes the most in the GDP and which sector has the scope to employ more people and increase the National Income.





Important NCERT Question



Ques: For each of the sectors that we came across in this chapter why should one focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined? Discuss.



Answer: Employment and GDP are two of the most important factors in the development of a country. Employment and GDP are used to calculate the overall productivity and National income of a country. If a country has a high employment rate, its GDP, National Income and per capita income will automatically increase. Hence, these are the two things which have been given major emphasis in this chapter. Other issues which should be examined are as follows:

- Health care facilities
- Education
- Poverty
- Food Production and Nourishment



Ques : How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with a few examples.

Answer:

- ❖ The activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors are called tertiary activities.
- ❖ These activities are different from the primary and secondary sector activities. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process.
- ❖ For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops.
- ❖ These transportation facilities and shopkeepers come under the tertiary sector.
- ❖ They do not produce goods but play a very important role in selling and bringing those goods to the market.

Ques : What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example each from the urban and rural areas.

Answer:

- The situation of underemployment, where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential is called disguised unemployment.
- In this case, the person considers himself employed but is actually not working.
- In rural areas, where agriculture is the main source of income, this kind of unemployment can be seen often.
- If a piece of land requires only three people to work on it and instead five people are working on it, then the two extra people are said to be in a situation of disguised unemployment.
- In urban areas, disguised unemployment is seen when painters, plumbers, electricians are unable to find work on a daily basis and work way less than their potential.

Ques : Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.

✓

(17)

Answer:

- Open unemployment is when a person is willing to work, is educated but is unable to get a job and work.
- This kind of unemployment is visible. On the other hand, disguised unemployment is when a person is apparently working but is made to work less than his or her potential.
- This kind of employment is quite evident in villages where people working in farms consider themselves employed but are actually working less than their potential.

"Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy." Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.



Answer: No, this is not correct. The tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of the Indian Economy. In the year 2003, the tertiary sector replaced the primary sector as the most producing sector in the country. A few reasons to support this are given below:

- The primary and secondary sectors can only flourish if the tertiary sector is there to support them.
- The tertiary sector adds up a lot to the National income of the country.
- Education, which is the basis of everything, comes under the tertiary sector.
- A person working as a teacher comes under the tertiary sector.
- This sector provides the maximum employment opportunities to the people in the country.
- .



**Ques : Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. Do you agree with this view?
Give reasons in support of your answer.**

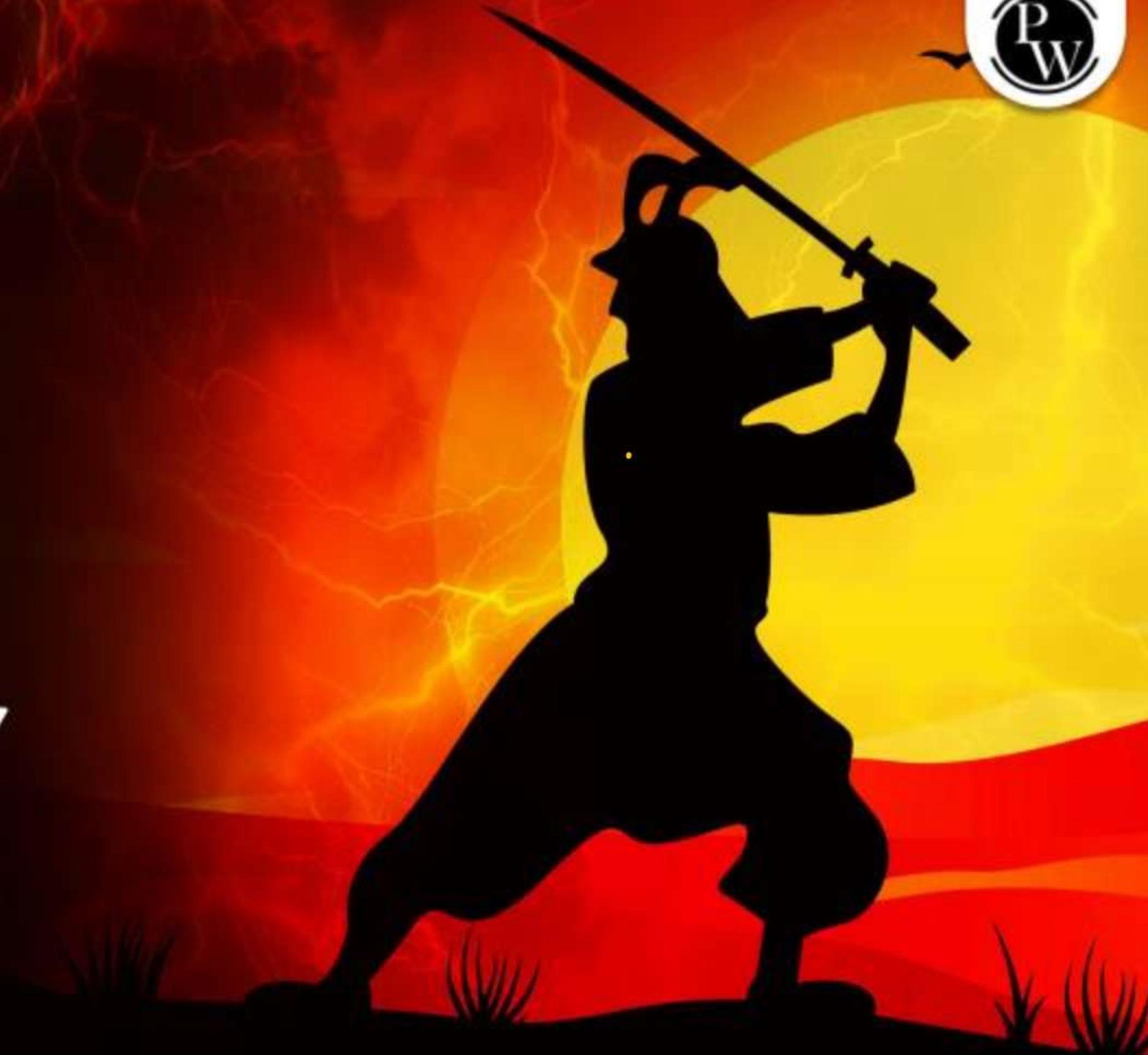
(NQ)

Answer:

- The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units, which are largely outside the control of the government. ✓✓
- There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. Jobs here are low paid and not regular. ✓
- Hence, it is correct to say that workers are exploited in the unorganised sector because more work is taken from them in comparison to what they are paid. ✓
- They have no provisions for extra pay for overtime and no medical benefits. The biggest problem in working in this sector is that there is no job security. ✓



Thank
You



Keep Fighting Warriors...