

Economics

CHAPTER 2

SECTORS ON THE BASIS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

1. **PRIMARY SECTOR**- Produce goods by exploiting natural resources. Ex agriculture, mining etc.
2. **SECONDARY SECTOR**- Natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing. It is also known as manufacturing sector. Ex industries.
3. **TERTIARY SECTOR**- Do not produce goods but provide services. It is also known as service sector. Ex trade, transport, insurance etc.

***GROWING IMPORTANCE OF TERTIARY AND SERVICE SECTOR**

1. Development of agriculture and industry.
2. As income level rises people start demanding services like tourism, malls etc.
3. New services like IT developed.
4. Govt. is providing more basic services to the people.
5. Highest contribution in GDP.

***OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT**

1. A person does not have a job and is unemployed.
2. A person wants to earn but does not have any income.
3. It is due to lack of skills.

***DISGUISED UNEMPLOYMENT**

1. More than required people are working.
2. Income is low as it is divided amongst workers.
3. Mostly found in rural areas.

***NREGA 2005 (Right to work)**

1. Govt. started this programme in 200 districts of India.
2. All those who are in need of work have been guaranteed 100 days employment in a year.
3. If employment is not provided then unemployment allowance will be given.
3. 1\3 jobs are reserved for women.
4. The work that will help to increase production will be given preference.
5. It is also referred to as right to work.

*** HOW TO CREATE MORE EMPLOYMENT**

1. Developing infrastructure like roads, electricity etc.
2. Developing industries in semi rural areas.
3. Creating self employment opportunities for youth.
- 4.

Developing regional craft industry. 5. Creating new industries like IT, tourism etc. 6. Developing vocational skills. 7. Improve education & health sector.

***GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)**

1. It is the final value of all the goods and services produced in a country in a year. 2. GDP tells the size of the country's economy. 3. It helps to calculate the per capita income of a country. 4. It tells the contribution of different sectors of the economy.

***SECTORS ON THE BASIS OF EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS OR NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT**

-ORGANISED SECTOR

1. Terms of employment are regular. 2. Follow govt. rules and regulations. 3. Job security is there. 4. Get benefits like ML, PF. 5. Safe working environment.

-UNORGANISED SECTOR

1. Terms of employment are not regular. 2. Do not follow govt. rules and regulations. 3. No job security. 4. No benefits like PF, ML. 5. Safe working environment not provided.

***SECTORS ON THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP**

- PUBLIC SECTOR

1. These are owned and controlled by the govt. 2. Govt. is responsible for providing basic services. 3. Facilities provided to people at cheaper rates. 4. Main aim is welfare of the people.

-How public sector contributes to the economic development of a country?

1. Creates employment opportunities. 2. Generates financial assistance. 3. Contributes to the human development through education and health services. 4. Provide services at cheaper rates.

- PRIVATE SECTOR

1. Owned and controlled by private individuals. 2. Facilities provided are costly. 3. Not affordable by everyone. 4. Main aim is to earn profit.