

Class X - Social Science

Understanding Economic Development

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

CBSE NOTES

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY - Revision Guide

Revise faster with structured summaries, key points, and important ideas.



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1. Define Primary Sector with an example.

The primary sector involves activities directly using natural resources. Examples include agriculture, dairy, fishing, and mining. It's called primary because it forms the base for all other products.

2. Define Secondary Sector with an example.

The secondary sector involves manufacturing natural products into other forms. Examples include weaving cloth from cotton and making furniture from wood. It's also known as the industrial sector.

3. Define Tertiary Sector with an example.

The tertiary sector provides services that support the primary and secondary sectors. Examples include transport, banking, and education. It's also called the service sector.

4. Explain GDP and its calculation.

GDP is the total value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a year. It's calculated by summing the value added at each production stage to avoid double-counting intermediate goods.

5. Historical shift in sectoral importance.

Developed countries initially relied on the primary sector, then shifted to the secondary, and now the tertiary sector dominates in terms of GDP and employment.



6. Current sectoral contribution to India's GDP.

In India, the tertiary sector contributes the most to GDP, followed by the secondary and primary sectors, reflecting a developing economy's structure.

7. Employment trends in India's sectors.

Despite the tertiary sector's GDP dominance, the primary sector employs the most people in India, indicating underemployment and a need for job creation in other sectors.

8. Define underemployment with an example.

Underemployment occurs when people work less than their potential or in jobs that don't utilize their skills. Example: A farmer's family working on a small plot without full utilization of their labor.

9. Difference between organized and unorganized sectors.

The organized sector has formal employment terms and benefits, while the unorganized sector lacks job security, benefits, and often operates without government regulations.

10. Importance of the tertiary sector in India.

The tertiary sector is vital due to basic services, support to other sectors, rising income demands, and growth in IT-based services, though not all service jobs are well-paying.



11. Challenges in the unorganized sector.

Workers face low wages, no job security, and lack of benefits. Protection measures are needed for fair treatment and social security.

12. MGNREGA 2005 objectives.

MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of wage employment annually to rural households, aiming to enhance livelihood security and create durable assets.

13. Public vs. Private Sector roles.

The public sector focuses on welfare and infrastructure, funded by taxes, while the private sector aims for profit, providing goods and services directly to consumers.

14. Need for government intervention in sectors.

Government steps in where private sector can't provide services at reasonable costs, like infrastructure, education, and health, ensuring equitable access.

15. Impact of sectoral interdependence.

Sectors depend on each other; for example, agriculture provides raw materials to industry, and services like transport facilitate trade between them.



16. Strategies to increase employment.

Creating irrigation facilities, promoting small-scale industries, and improving education and health services can generate more jobs across sectors.

17. Role of IT in service sector growth.

IT services like call centers and software companies have become significant in the tertiary sector, contributing to GDP and employment in urban areas.

18. Disguised unemployment in rural vs. urban areas.

In rural areas, it's seen in agriculture with more workers than needed. In urban areas, it's casual laborers with irregular, low-paying jobs.

19. Significance of small-scale industries.

They play a crucial role in employment, especially in semi-rural areas, by processing agricultural products and catering to local demands.

20. Government's role in supporting farmers.

Through fair price procurement, credit facilities, and infrastructure development, the government supports farmers' income and agricultural productivity.



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