JAIIB IE & IFS Module A (Unit 2- Sectors Of Indian Economy)

Sectors of the Indian Economy

- Economic activities in an economy are usually classified into three major sectors, and economies achieve development via their dominance in such areas.
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- Primary Sector: This sector includes all those economic activities where there is the direct use of natural [redacted]
- [redacted] represented by the quaternary sector. This group includes employees in office buildings, elementary schools and university classrooms, hospitals and physicians' offices, theatres, accountancy and brokerage businesses, and so on.
- Quinary Sector: It includes activities in which key choices are made. It includes the highest level of decision makers in governments (including their bureaucracy) and the private corporate sector. The number of people participating in this sector is quite small, yet they are regarded the "brain" behind an economy's socioeconomic performance. This group includes occupations such as senior company executives, government officials, research scientists, financial and legal advisors, and others.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SECTORS

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
Agriculture, forestry, and mining are examples of activities in this sector	Manufacturing units, small-scale units, major enterprises, and global organisations are all included	This sector involves banking, insurance, and communications
Known as agriculture and associated services	The industrial and manufacturing sector is often known as the manufacturing sector	Known as the service sector
Provides raw materials for the production of goods and services	Transforms one good into another by value addition to it	Offers valuable services to the primary and secondary sectors
Unorganised and most of the times employs old methods	Organised and employs more efficient production methods	It is well-organised and use advanced logistics techniques to carry out its tasks
In most developing economies, such as India, this sector employs a large proportion of the workforce, compared to developed countries.	Since this sector requires a particular set of talents, the employment rate is in equilibrium.	This sector's employment share has risen dramatically in recent years

IND[redacted]TRY

- The indu[redacted]nce i[redacted]promotes [redacted]f-sufficiency and emp[redacted]for agricultural com[redacted]le effect.'
- India's i[redacted]to fou[redacted]ors na[redacted]

i. Mining a[redacted]
ii. Manufac[redacted]
iii. Power, G[redacted]r supp[redacted]nd othe[redacted]r utility [redacted]ervices [redacted]a[redacted]
iv. Construc[redacted]

- The foll[redacted]comparative understa[redacted]

Industrial Category	Rural place of residence	Urban place of residence	Male	Female	Total
Primary	66.6	9	43.6	62.8	48.9
Secondary	16	31	25.9	20	24.3
Service/Tertiary	17.4	60	30.5	17.2	26.8
	100	100	100	100	100

SUNRISE SECTOR OF INDIAN ECONOMY

- A sunrise sector is one that is still in its infancy, but has the potential for significant growth.
- The sector is often characterised by strong growth rates, a high degree of innovation, and a high level of public awareness, with investors attracted to its long-term growth prospects.
- Existing Indian industries that may be categorised as Sunrise sectors are likely to benefit the economy in terms of job creation and business growth, in the future.

Green Energy, Fintech, Information Technology, Electronics, Pharmaceuticals, Automobiles, Healthcare, Infrastructure Sector, Retail Sector, Processing Plants, and other emerging sectors of the Indian economy are part of t[redacted]

Basis for Comparison	Organised sector	Unorganised sector
Meaning	It is a sector where the employment terms are fixed and regular, and the employees get assured work.	The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units, which are largely not registered with the government.
Governed by	Various acts like Factories Act, Bonus Act, PF Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc.	Not governed by any act.
Government rules	Strictly followed	Not strictly followed
Remuneration	Regular monthly salary	Daily wages

[redacted]

Basis for Comparison	Organised sector	Unorganised sector
Job security	Yes, workers enjoy the security of employment	No, employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason
Working hours	Fixed	Not fixed
Salary of workers	As prescribed by the government	Less than the salary prescribed by the government
Contribution to Provident fund by the employer	Yes	No
Increment in salary	Once in a while	Rarely
Benefits and perquisites	Employees get add-on benefits like medical facilities, pension, leave travel compensation, etc.	Not provided
Examples	Examples: Government employees, registered industrial workers, etc.	Examples: Shop keeping, Farming, Domestic works, etc.

Q1. Which of the following best describes the key characteristics of an agrarian economy?
(a) An agrarian economy is one where agriculture and related activities such as forestry and fishing contribute a significant portion of the national income and employment, with agriculture being the dominant sector.
(b) An agrarian economy focuses on manufacturing industries and relies heavily on high-tech industries like software development and finance.
(c) An agrarian economy involves only industrial activities, with little to no emphasis on the primary sector like agriculture or natural resource extraction.
(d) An agrarian economy relies solely on the trade of agricultural products and does not engage in the production or extraction of raw materials.
Ans.(a)

Q2. Which [redacted] supply sub-sector in th [redacted]
(a) It focuse [redacted]
(b) It deals [redacted]
(c) It suppl [redacted] dustrial and residential s [redacted]
(d) It focuse [redacted]
Ans.(c)

Q3. Which [redacted] e context of the Indian [redacted]
(a) A sunris [redacted] potential for innovation, [redacted]
(b) A sunris [redacted] potential for growth, inn [redacted] nd business developmen [redacted]
(c) A sunris [redacted] is slow and innovation i [redacted]
(d) A sunris [redacted] rily focused on reducing [redacted]
Ans.(b)

Q4. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the Primary Sector and the Secondary Sector of the economy?
(a) The Primary Sector produces raw materials, such as agricultural products and natural resources, which are then processed and manufactured into finished goods in the Secondary Sector.
(b) The Primary Sector and Secondary Sector are independent and do not rely on each other for economic growth.
(c) The Secondary Sector produces raw materials, which are then used by the Primary Sector for agricultural activities.

(d) The Primary Sector is focused solely on the services industry, while the Secondary Sector focuses on raw material extraction.
Ans.(a)

Q5. Which of the following is characteristic of the organised sector?
(a) Employees have unstable work terms and no social security.
(b) Job terms are fixed, regular, and employees have guaranteed work.
(c) It only includes informal businesses like street vendors.
(d) Employees work without any government regulation.
Ans.(b)

Q6. Which [redacted]
(a) Small st [redacted]
(b) Manufac [redacted]
(c) Family-o [redacted]
(d) Local inf [redacted]
Ans.(b) [redacted]

Q7. How d [redacted] **norganised sector?**
(a) The orga [redacted]
(b) The orga [redacted]
(c) Both sec [redacted]
(d) The orga [redacted]
Ans.(b)