

DIFFERENT SECTOR OF INDIAN ECONOMY

INDIAN ECONOMY

B.A PART 1

Economic Sectors

- Economic activities result in the production of goods and services while sectors are the group of economic activities classified on the basis of some criteria.
- The Indian economy can be classified into various sectors on the basis of ownership, working conditions and the nature of the activities.
- All economic activity was in the primary sector during early civilisation. After the surplus production of food, people's need for other products increased which led to the development of the secondary sector.
- The growth of secondary sector spread its influence during the industrial revolution in the nineteenth century.
- A support system was needed to facilitate the industrial activity. Certain sectors like transport and finance played an important role in supporting the industrial activity.

Primary Sector

- In Primary sector of economy, activities are undertaken by **directly using natural resources**. Agriculture, Mining, Fishing, Forestry, Dairy etc. are some examples of this sector.
- It is called so because it **forms the base for all other products**. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, forestry, fishing, it is also called Agriculture and allied sector.
- People engaged in primary activities are called **red-collar workers** due to the outdoor nature of their work.

Secondary Sector

- It includes the industries where finished products are made from natural materials produced in the primary sector. Industrial production, cotton fabric, sugar cane production etc. activities comes under this sector.
- Hence its the part of a country's economy that manufactures goods, rather than producing raw materials
- Since this sector is associated with different kinds of industries, it is also called **industrial sector**.
- People engaged in secondary activities are called **blue collar workers**.
- **Examples of manufacturing sector:**
 - Small workshops producing pots, artisan production.
 - Mills producing textiles,

- Factories producing steel, chemicals, plastic, car.
- Food production such as brewing plants, and food processing.
- Oil refinery.

Core Industries

Eight Core Industries are Electricity, steel, refinery products, crude oil, coal, cement, natural gas and fertilizers. The Index of Eight Core Industries is a monthly production index, which is also considered as a lead indicator of the monthly industrial performance. The Index of Eight Core Industries is compiled based on the monthly production information received from the Source Agencies.

Tertiary Sector/Service Sector

- This sector's activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. By itself, economic activities in tertiary sector do not produce a goods but they are an aid or a support for the production.
- Goods transported by trucks or trains, banking, insurance, finance etc. come under the sector. It provides the value addition to a product same as secondary sector.
- This sector jobs are called **white collar jobs**.

Pink Collar Worker

- Pink-collar worker is one who is employed in a job that is traditionally considered to be women's work. The term pink-collar worker was used to distinguish female-orientated jobs from the blue-collar worker, a worker in manual labor, and the white-collar worker, a professional or educated worker in office positions.
- A pink collar worker need not require as much professional training as white-collar professions. They do not get equal pay or prestige.
- A pink collar worker is usually a woman. Men rarely work in pink collar jobs. Some examples of pink collar occupations are **baby sitter, florist, day care worker, nurses etc.**
- Lately, the pink collar worker is educated or trained. Pink collar workers are educated through training seminars or classes and they have to continue to strive for advancement in their careers.