

Sectors of Indian Economy

As we have mentioned above, there are three Sectors of the Indian Economy- Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary. We will shed light on these sectors and what consists of these sectors below.

Primary Sector of Indian Economy

- The primary sector of Indian economy depends on the availability of natural resources to manufacture goods and execute various processes. Examples of primary sectors are Agriculture, Forestry, Daily, etc.
- Here, natural resources are essential to keep up the day-to-day operations running. The primary sector is one of the most imperative Sectors of Indian Economy.
- The primary sector faces the problem of underemployment and disguised employment.
- Agriculture, with fisheries and forestry, accounts for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the GDP of Indian, and it is the single most important contributor to the Indian economy. 18.20% of the GDP contributes to the primary sector of the Indian economy.

Secondary Sectors of Indian Economy

- The secondary sector of Indian economy is involved with the natural material that is used to manufacture goods and services that are given and then consumed.
- This sector accounts for transforming raw materials into finished goods that can be sold to consumers.
- The secondary sector is one of the significant Sectors of the Indian Economy that is responsible for 14% of national employment.
- In addition, the secondary sector adds nearly a quarter of the GDP. The best examples of this sector include transportation and Industry.

Tertiary Sector of Indian Economy

- The tertiary sector is also known as the service sector, as it creates services rather than finished items.
- The tertiary sector contributes significantly in terms of share in GDP in India. Examples of the tertiary sector include IT services, consulting, etc.
- The tertiary sector is one of the most significant sectors of the Indian economy as it is responsible for a 59% share of the overall GDP of the Indian economy.
- This sector is alone responsible for 23% of overall employment in India.

High-Performing Sectors of Indian Economy

The three Sectors of Indian Economy that we have mentioned above are the high-performing sectors in India. Below we have mentioned some important points related to these sectors that can be crucial for the upcoming UPSC exam.

- Agriculture is one of the biggest sectors in India, and more than half the population of India depends on agriculture for sustenance.
- The industry sector has grown significantly from iron to steel to the automobile industries.
- The service sector has been one of the most reliable Sectors of Indian Economy for job opportunities and employment. IT giants like WIPRO, Infosys, and TCS are gaining global recognition and adding a significant contribution to the overall GDP of the country.
- The economy of India depends on all three sectors that contribute to its development.

Organized and Unorganized Sectors of Indian Economy

The primary, secondary and tertiary is the three sectors of the Indian economy. These sectors are further divided into organized and unorganized sectors on the basis of employment conditions. In the organized sector, the job terms are consistent, and people are assured of employment.

Dispersed and tiny units distinguish the unorganized sector, and it operates outside the official jurisdiction. While there are rules and regulations in place, they are not followed because they are not registered with the government.