

2026

ASSIGNMENT 01

Indian Economy: Sectors and Growth

Primary, secondary and tertiary sectors

SUBMITTED BY

SUBJECT

SUBMITTED TO

Riya Singh · Roll No. 23

Economics

Mrs. A. Kapoor

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01 Introduction

Economic activities are grouped into sectors based on the nature of work. Studying how each sector contributes to output and employment helps us understand development.

02 The Three Sectors

As economies develop, the share of services usually grows.

- Primary — agriculture, fishing, mining
- Secondary — manufacturing, construction
- Tertiary — trade, transport, banking, IT

Sector	Examples	Typical features
Primary	Farming, mining	Depends on natural resources
Secondary	Factories, construction	Converts raw materials
Tertiary	IT, banking, transport	Provides services

03 Organised and Unorganised Sectors

The organised sector offers regular jobs and benefits, while the unorganised sector has small units with irregular work and little protection.

Remember

GDP is the total value of final goods and services produced within a country in a year.

04 Challenges and Way Forward

Many people still depend on agriculture even though its share of GDP has fallen. Skill development, small-industry support and better rural infrastructure can create more productive jobs.

- Underemployment in agriculture
- Need for more manufacturing jobs
- Skilling the young workforce

05 Conclusion

Balanced growth across sectors, with good jobs and social security, is the key to inclusive development.

06 Bibliography

- NCERT textbook, relevant chapter (latest edition).
- Reference book on the subject, standard edition.
- Class notes provided by the teacher.