Lokesh Arora
Economics
Class 9th

Indian Economy.

Good Morning students
This lesson is for class 9th for the subject of 'Economics'. The topic for today is 'Main sectors of Economy and Agriculture' which is covered in Chapter 6 titled 'Main sectors of the Indian Economy and Chapter 7 Primary sector: Agriculture' of your book of Economics.
This lesson is being submitted to you
22.07.24
All the students now please open page number 68 of your book and listen carefully.

When we look around us, we find that different people are engaged in different types of economic activities to earn their livelihood. A farmer ploughs his field, a weaver spins yarn and weaves cloth, a labourer works in a factory, a shopkeeper sells his goods on his shop, a teacher teaches in school, a doctor treats patient in the hospital etc. They all work to earn income with a view to satisfy their wants. All such economic activities form the basis of an economy.
On the basis of nature of economic activities, an economy is broadly classified into three main sectors

i.e. primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector (or service sector).

Primary Sector:-
All the production units producing goods by exploiting naturel resources are engaged into primary sector. These includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, minning etc. Goods produced by this sector are known as primary goods or naturel products.

Secondary Sector:-
All production units engaged in transforming one good into another good are grouped into secondary sector. This sector produce goods with the help of raw materials produced in the primary sector. Since this sector is associated with different kinds of industries, it is also called 'Industrial Sector'. Goods produced by this sector are known as manufactory goods or secondary goods

Tertiary Sector (Service Sector)
Tertiary means third in order. It does not produce goods as produced by the primary and secondary sector. All the production units that are engaged in production of services are grouped into tertiary sector. This include production units engaged in

producing services like transport, communi-cation, trade, finance, education, health, government administration etc.

Difference

	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1.	It includes the occupations which produce natural products.	It includes occupations which produce finished goods.	It includes occupations which provide services.
2.	It produces goods by exploiting natural resources.	It converts one type of good to another good.	It does not produce goods. It produces various types of services.
3.	It provides food to all and raw material to industries.	It provides tools and other inputs to primary and tertiary sectors.	It provides services like banker, insurance, communication and transportation to primary and secondary sectors.

Interdependence Between the Three Sectors

Though economic activities are grouped into three different sectors, they are highly interdependent and complementary to each other. The development of one sector depends on the other. For example, the primary sector gets many agriculture inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, pump sets, tractors etc., from the secondary sector. And secondary sector also gets supply of raw materials such as cotton, jute, sugarcane, oilseeds, wood etc. from the primary sector.

Similarly both the primary and secondary sectors depend on the tertiary sector for services such as transport and communication services, banking and insurance facilities etc. In its turn, tertiary sector also depends on the primary sector for food and on the secondary sector for computers, calculators, trucks, stationery etc.

Share of Each Sector in Total Production or Gross Domestic Product).
Total Production or gross domestic product is the sum of production of final goods produced in these sectors (Final goods refer to those goods which are sold to their final users).

Following table show the share of different sectors in the total production of final goods and services i.e. GDP during the period (1973-2017).

Sectors	1973	2007	2017
Primary	40%.	19.8%.	17%.
Secondary	12%.	24.5%.	30%.
Tertiary	48%.	55.7%.	53%.

Share of Three sectors in Total Employment
The share of different sectors in the total employment in the total employment of a country is called occupational structure of the country.
The occupational structure shows how each sector contributes to total employment
The share of the three sectors in employment for the period 1972-2017 is shown as under.

Sectors	1972-73	2004-05	2016-17
Primary	74%.	56.6%.	43%.
Secondary	11%.	18.7%.	24%.
Tertiary	15%.	24.7%.	33%.

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Primary Sector: Agriculture

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Before going further lets take a short break. Write the answers of the following question during the break.

Ques 1. Differentiate between Primary and Secondary sector.

2. Explain how primary and tertiary sector interdependent upon each other.

Agriculture:-

Agriculture is the backbone of our economy. It is important not only from economic point of view but has great influence on our social, political and cultural life.

Agriculture refers to the farming and allied activities such as dairying, poultry, fishery, beekeeping, piggery etc.

Contribution of Agriculture

Agriculture is important in the Indian economy due to the following reasons:-

(1) Main Source of Livelihood:-
Agriculture in India is the source of livelihood to a large proportion of country's population. Country's 72 percent population was dependent on agriculture at the time of Independence. Even today 43% (in 2017) of the total population derives its livelihood from agriculture.

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Primary Sector
Agriculture

(2) Contribution to National Income:-
(3) Source of Raw Materials
(4) Importance to Foreign Trade.
(5) Supply of food grains.
(6) Importance in Trade and Services.
For explanation refer to page 73-74 of your book.

Features of Indian Agriculture:-
1. Unemployment and Disguised Unemployment.
2. Low Productivity.
3. Multiplicity of Crops.
4. Land System.
5. ~~E~~ Predominance of Small farmers.
6. Dependence on Rainfall.
7. Fluctuations in Agricultural Output
For explanation refer to page 74 of your book.

Problems of Indian Agriculture
1. Pressure of Population on land.
2. Dominance of Natural Factors.
3. Defective Land Revenue System.
4. Pro[illegible] of Uneconomic Holding.
5. Lack of Institutional Credit.
6. Lack of Organised Marketing System.
7. Conservative Outlook of the farmers.
For explanation refer to page 74-75 of your book.

With this, I am ending my topic here. Write the answers of the following questions in your note-books.

Ques: 1. Explain the contribution of Agriculture in India.
2. Explain the problems of Agriculture in India

last page.