



BEST Learning Centre

Joining us to write your Own Success Story

**STRUCTURE OF INDIAN ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT
GENERATION
Indian Economy**

Copy Right @ Best Learning Centre

First Edition January 2020

All Rights Reserved

STRUCTURE OF INDIAN ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

GENERATION

Introduction to Indian Economy

- ❖ India is a developing country and our economy is a **mixed economy** where the **public sector co-exists with the private sector**.
- ❖ India is likely to be the third largest economy with a GDP size of \$15 trillion by 2030.
- ❖ The economy of India is currently the world's **fourth largest in terms of real GDP** (purchasing power parity) after the USA, China and Japan and the second fastest growing major economy in the world after China.
- ❖ **Indian economy growth rate** is estimated to be around seven to **eight percent** by year 2015-16.
- ❖ **Dadabhai Naoroji** is known as the **Father of Indian Politics and Economics**, also known as the '**Grand Old Man of India**'.
- ❖ Dadabhai Naoroji was the first to calculate the national income of India.
- ❖ His theory is popularly called the **Economic Drain Theory**.

Agriculture in Indian economy:-

- ❖ The major focus of Indian economy is always on the **agriculture sector**.
- ❖ According to the **2011-2012 survey** of Indian agriculture contributes **14.1%** of the **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**.
- ❖ It was **55.4%** in **1950-1951**. India is the second largest sugar producer in the world (after Brazil). In tea production, India ranks first. (27% of total production in the world).

Sectors of Indian Economy

- ❖ **Primary Sector**
- ❖ **Secondary Sector**
- ❖ **Tertiary Sector**

Other Classifications of Economy:

- ❖ **Organized Sector**
- ❖ **Unorganized Sector**
- ❖ **Public Sector**
- ❖ **Private Sector**

Employment Generation

- ❖ The government has a key role to play in employment generation in the country.
- ❖ In fact, it must persevere to increase the employment levels of the country.
- ❖ In the light of this, governments in the past have acted to deal with unemployment in India.
- ❖ The **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was passed in 2005.**
- ❖ The NREGA seeks to provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to rural households willing to perform unskilled manual work.
- ❖ It makes special provisions for women and for the distance within which the job must be available to job-seekers for convenience.