



VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH SHAKTI UTTHAN AASHRAM LAKHISARAI

CLASS-10TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

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ECONOMICS

Sectors of the Indian Economy

How to Create More Employment

Employment can be given to people by identifying, promoting and locating industries and services in semi-rural areas. Every state or region has the potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area. It can be done by tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT. A study conducted by the Planning Commission (known as NITI Aayog) estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone.

The central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India, which is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005. Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.

Division of Sectors As Organised and Unorganised

Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
It is a sector where the employment terms are fixed and regular, and the employees get assured work.	The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units, which are largely outside the control of the government.

<p>They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations, which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc.</p>	<p>There are rules and regulations but these are not followed since they are not registered with the government.</p>
<p>The job is regular and has fixed working hours. If people work more, they get paid for the overtime by the employer.</p>	<p>Jobs are low-paid and often not regular.</p>
<p>Workers enjoy the security of employment.</p>	<p>Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason.</p>
<p>People working in the organised sector get several other benefits from the employers such as paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc.</p>	<p>There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, etc.</p>
<p>People get medical benefits. The factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions as well.</p>	<p>There are no such facilities in the unorganised sector.</p>

Examples of the organised sectors are Government employees, registered industrial workers, Anganwadi workers, village health workers, etc.

Examples of the unorganised sectors are Shopkeeping, Farming, Domestic works, Labouring, Rickshaw pulling, etc.

MR ANANT KUMAR