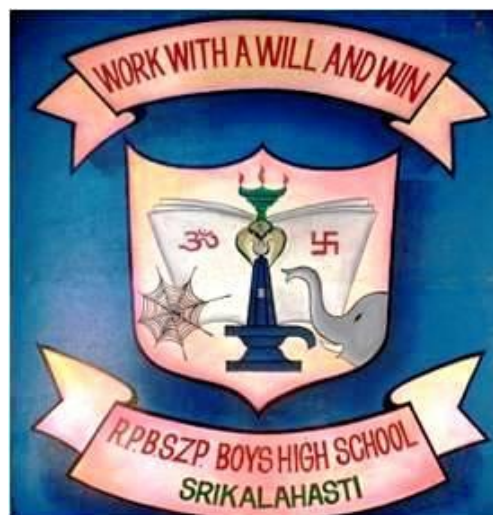


# Project Work

## *Social Studies*

**10<sup>th</sup> Class**



SURESH - SRIKALAHASTI



**Collect the information about Sectors of Economy. Classify the sectors give detailed report with pie diagrams and bar diagrams. Analyse the information with tables and mind mapping.**

## Project Details

Name of the student :: K. Nikitha

Name of the unit :: Production and Employment

Project name :: Production and Employment

Date :: 12-7-14 to 18-7-14

Project Duration :: (12-7-14 to 18-7-14) 6 days

Place :: Srikalahasti

Consulted persons :: —

Visited places :: —

Books/ reference :: 10<sup>th</sup> class Text book (social)

Guide teacher name :: Sri K. Suresh sir

Individual/Group :: Individual

Names of the others :: Sri K. Suresh Sir

Submitted on ::

Remarks :: I acquire more knowledge by doing this project.

K. Nikitha

Signature of the Student

K. Suresh

Signature of the Teacher



# Classification of occupation

Occupation	classification	Reasons
Tailor	Industry	We can see the production and using of machinery.
Basket weaver	Industry	We can able to see production
Flower Cultivator	Agriculture	Depends on land cultivation is seen.
Milk Vendor	Agriculture	Milk come from cattle belongs to agriculture
Fisherman	Agriculture	Depends on <del>water</del> <sup>water</sup> belongs to land.
Priest	Service	He doesn't produce anything, didn't use machines.
Courier	Service	He transmits the couriers from one place to another
Workers in match factory	Industry	They use machinery, we can see the production



Money lender	Service	We can't see the production and machinery
Gardener	Agriculture	Garden depends on land. So it is agriculture
Potter	Industry	It is a small scale industry. we can see the production
Bee-keeper.	Agriculture	It depends on nature, land etc. They don't use machines.
Astronaut	Service	<del>They</del> They use machines but there is no production, they give information to <del>the</del> us.
Call centre Employee	Service	They also give information to the people who call to them.

1. There are different types of sectors in this table.
2. Actually in every economy there are three sectors
  - (1) Primary sector (Agricultural sector)
  - (2) Secondary sector (Industrial sector)
  - (3) Tertiary sector (Service sector)
3. We can divide any employment or job or work into these three categories.
4. Mostly all the sectors are equal in this table



The following table shows the percentage of workers employed in different sectors in India in 1972-73 in 2009-10 i.e., after 37 yrs

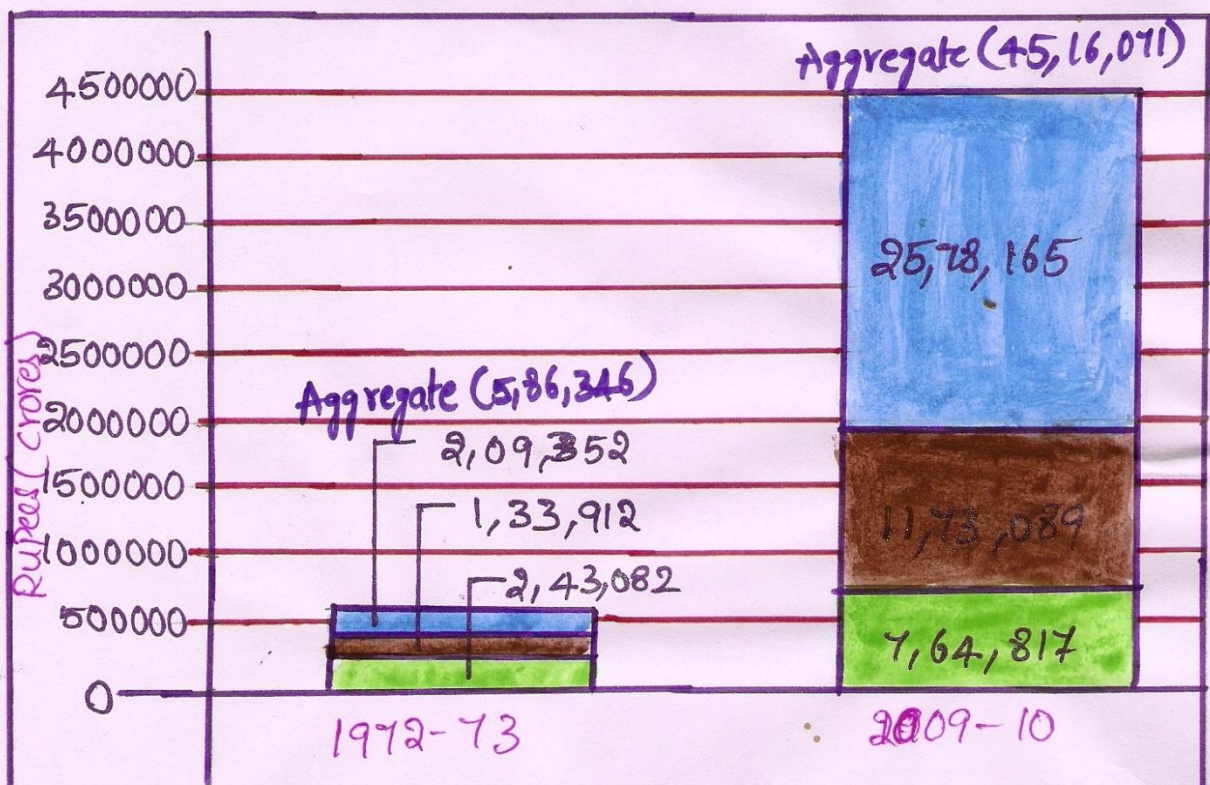
Year	Agriculture	Industry	Services
1972-73	74%	11%	15%
2009-10	53%	22%	25%

1. In the year 1972-73 the percentage of workers employed in ~~different~~ Agriculture sectors in India is 74%.
2. In the year 2009-10 the percentage of workers employed in Agriculture sector is 53%.
3. In the year 1972-73 the industrial sector percentage of workers employed is 11% and it was doubled in the year 2009-10.
4. In the year 1972-73 the percentage of workers employed in service sector is 15%.
5. In the year 2009-10 the percentage of workers employed in service sector is 25%.
6. We can see that in the Agriculture the percentage of employers is reduced.
7. In Industry and service percentage is increased



# GDP by Agriculture, Industry & Service Sectors

5



■ Agriculture 
 ■ Industry 
 ■ Service

1. Agriculture was the largest producing sector in the year 1972-73.
2. Service sector was the largest producing sector in the year 2009-10.
3. Industrial sector was the least producing sector in the year 1972-73.
4. In the year 2009-10 the agriculture producing rate was reducing when compared to 1972-73.
5. In 1972-73 and 2009-10 the Industrial sector producing rate was increased upto <sup>nearly</sup> 10 times.



# Chapter-3 Production and Employment

## Mind Mapping

### Occupational Structure

Agricultural sector

Industrial sector

Service Sector

1. Cattle raising
2. Mining
3. Vegetable cultivator
4. Labour in fields
5. Fishing
6. Milk vendor
7. Bee keeper

1. Worker in Xerox shop
2. Automobile shop owner
3. Rice mill
4. Lanco factory
5. Sugar factory
6. Thumbsup factory
7. All constructions

1. Doctor
2. Lecturer
3. Photographer
4. Director
5. Collector
6. President
7. Police
8. Lawyer
9. Head Master in school



# List of Final Goods and Intermediate Goods

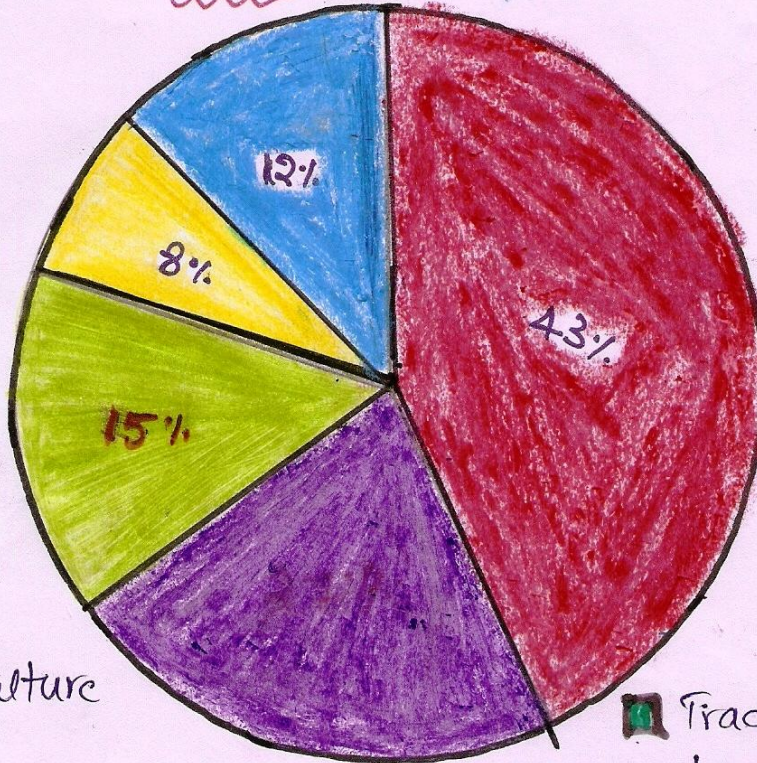
Final Good	Intermediate Good
Notebook	Tree pulp, Bamboo, machine, papers etc...
Car	Engine, fuel, gear, steering, seats, Doors, Glasses etc...
Computer	Keyboard, mouse, scanner, printer, CPU, wires etc...
Cycle	Tyres, stand, Breaks, chain, seat, Basket, side boards, etc...
Dress	Threads, cloth, stitching machine, borders etc...
House	Land, pillars, Bricks, cement, <del>tiles</del> marbles, paints, sand etc...

1. The things <sup>(or) substance</sup> which are not ready to use finally by the consumers are called "intermediate goods".
2. The things <sup>substance</sup> which are ready to use at that time are called "final goods".
3. There is anything or substance if we see that we can say, it is that thing final good or intermediate good.
4. We can also write so many goods related to this.



# Share of different sectors in Gross Domestic Product

1972 - 73



■ Agriculture

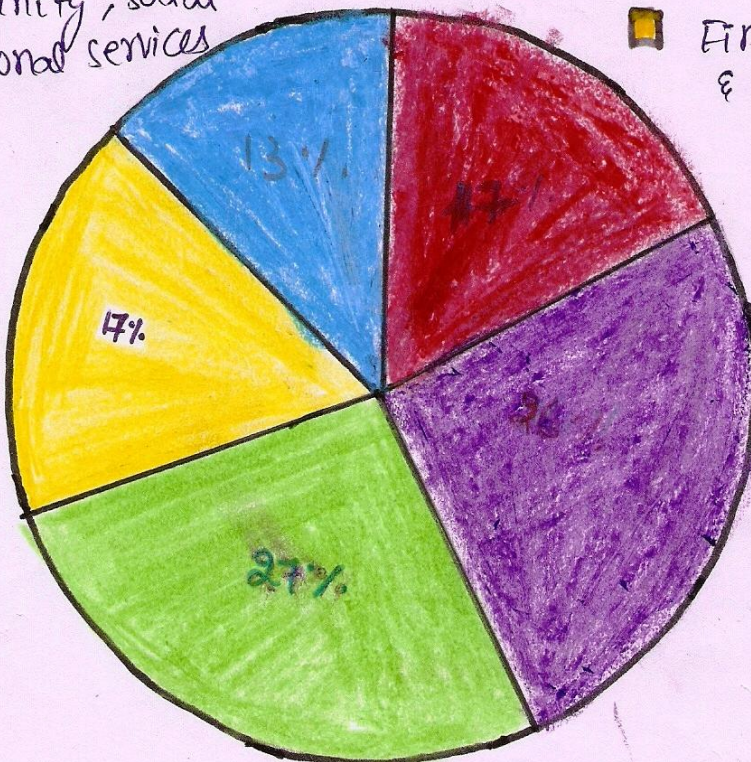
■ Industry

■ community, social & personal services

■ Trade, hotels, transport & communication

■ Finance, insurance & real estate

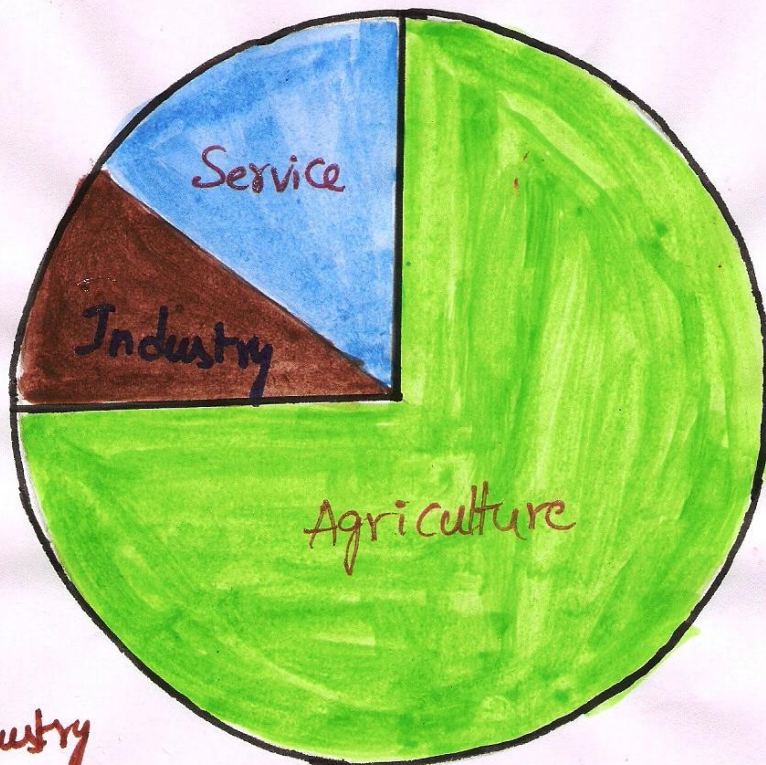
2009 - 10





# Sectoral share of Employment

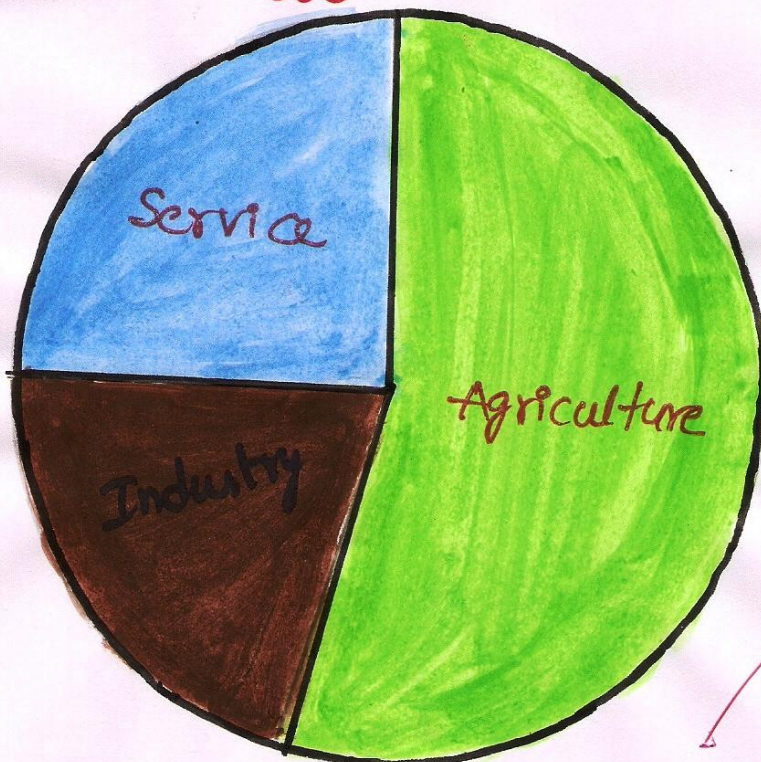
1972-73



■ Industry

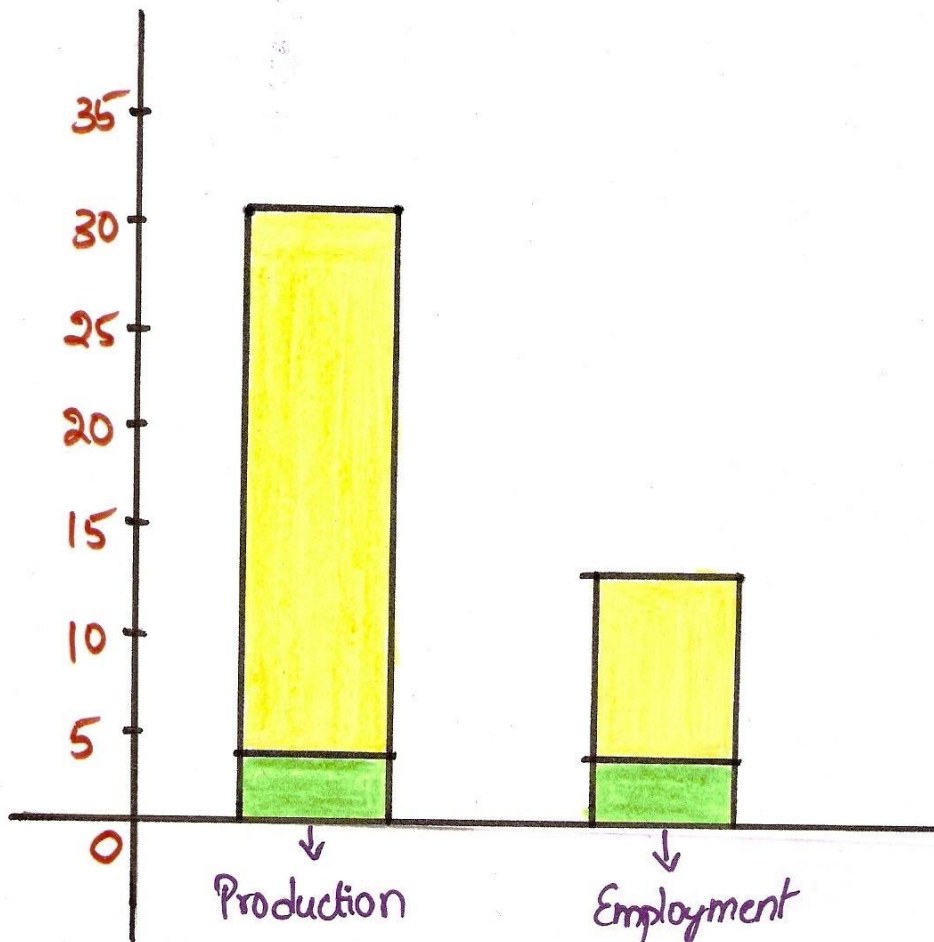
■ ~~Service~~ Service 2009-10

■ Agriculture





The services sector production rose by more than 14 times, Employment rose around five times.



1. In this bar diagram production and employed development was rising in service sector.
2. Production rises more in the service sector.
3. Employment also rises more in service sector but less than production.
4. Production is 14 times rising
5. Employment is 5 times rising.

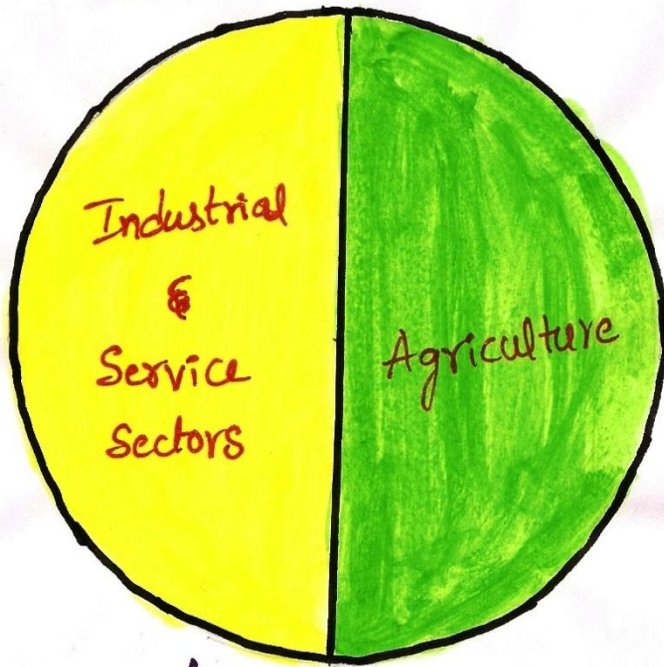
Look at the above pie charts and fill in the following table.

Sector	Employment(%)		Gross Domestic product(%)	
	1972-73	2009-10	1972-73	2009-10
Agriculture	74%.	53%.	42%.	17%.
Industry	11%.	22%.	22%.	26%.
Services	15%.	25%.	36%.	57%.

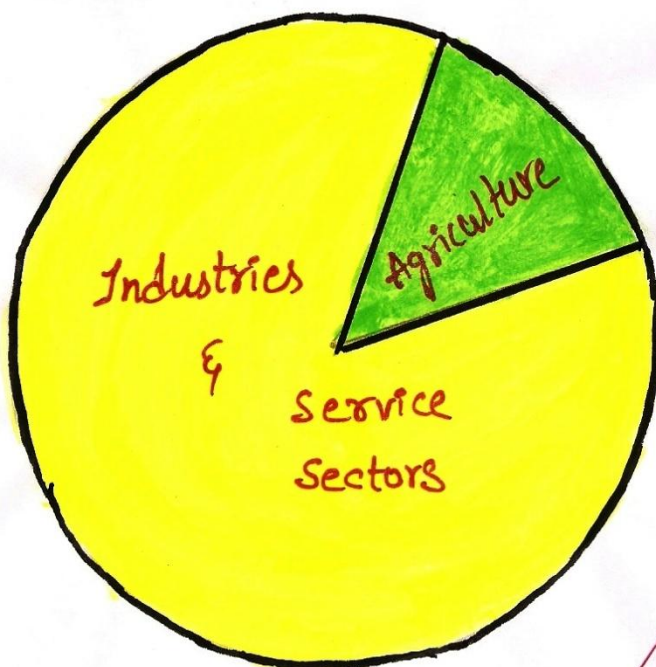
1. In the year 1972-73 the percentage of agriculture is 74% in employment.
2. In the year 2009-10 the percentage of agriculture was reduced to 53% in employment.
3. In Gross domestic product the percentage of agriculture in the year 1972-73 was 42% and in 2009-10 17%.
4. In employment the percentage of industry in the year 1972-73 is 11% and in 2009-10 is 22%.
5. Also in GDP the percentage of industry in the year 1972-73 is 22% and in 2009-10 is 26%.
6. In employment the percentage of services in the year 1972-73 is 15% and in 2009-10 is 25%.
7. And in GDP the percentage of services in the year 1972-73 is 36% and in 2009-10 is 57%.



Half of the workers are working in the  
agricultural sector, producing only one-sixth  
of the \$ GDP.



Workers



GDP



## What do services comprise of?

Community, social and personal services.	Public, Administration, Defence Education, health and, veterinary activities, Media, Library, archives museums and other cultural activities etc.
finance, insurance and real estate.	Services of banks, post office savings, accounts, non-bank financial companies, life insurance and General insurance corporation services of brokers and real estate companies etc.
Trade, Hotels and transport & communications.	Radio, BSNL, Website, showrooms, Televisions, airways, Railways, APSRTC, super market, Restaurants, Beauty parlour, post offices, hotels etc..

1. This table shows information about service sector.
2. The service sector is divided into three types.
  - (i) Community, social and personal services.
  - (ii) finance, insurance and real estate.
  - (iii) Trade, Hotels and transport & communications.



## Distribution of workers in India 2009-10 (%)

Sectors	Place of residence		Sex		All workers
	Rural	Urban	Male	female	
Agricultural sector	68	8	47	69	53
Industrial sector	17	34	34	16	22
Service Sector	15	58	19	15	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100

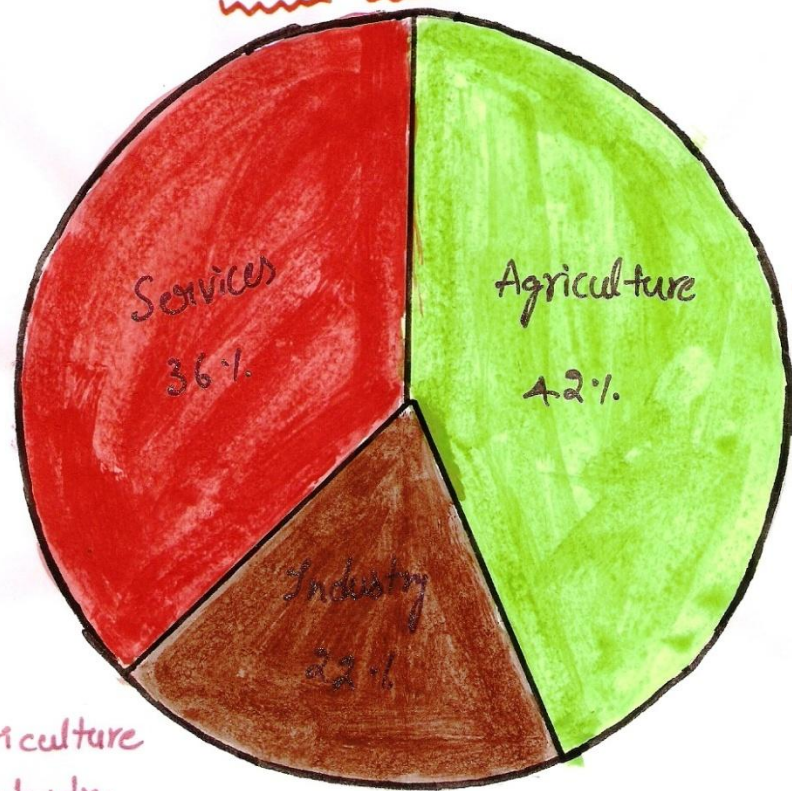
Read the above Table and fill in the blanks:

- Majority of workers in agriculture are living in rural.
- Most of female workers are employed in agriculture sector. only a small section of 22% is in industrial sector.
- More than 90% of urban workers are getting employment in Industrial and Service sectors
- Compared to males, female workers are getting employment in Industrial and Service sectors only to a small extent.



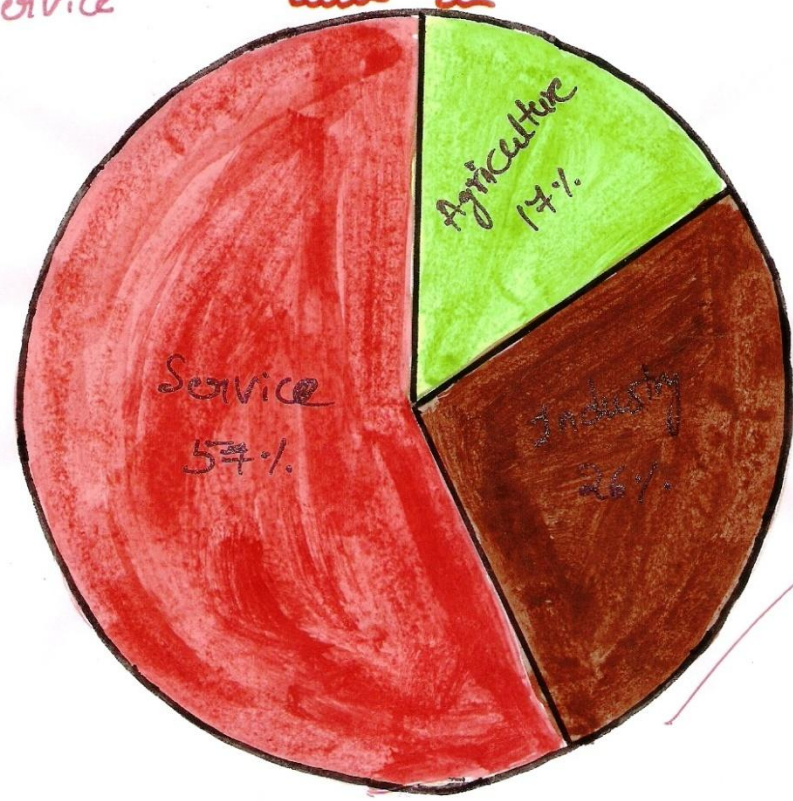
# Shares of three sectors in GDP

1942-73



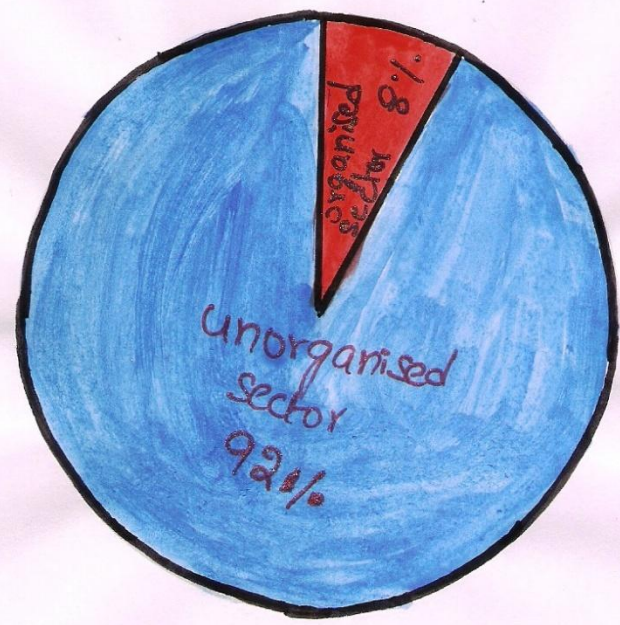
-  Agriculture
-  Industry
-  Service

2009-10

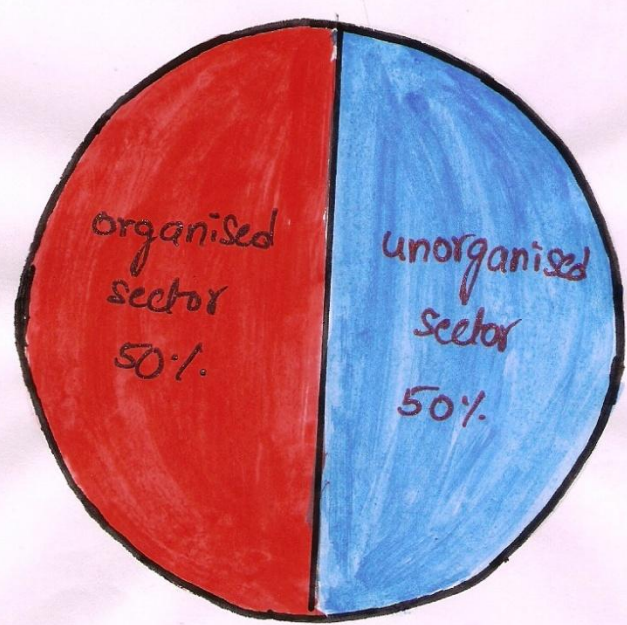




# Employment in organised and unorganised sector



# Production in organised and unorganised sector





# Differences between organised and unorganised sectors

Organised Sector	Unorganised sector
1. They have fixed time to work.	1. There is no particular time to work.
2. They has fixed salary.	2. They didn't has proper salary or wages.
3. They got their salary at the end of every month.	3. They didn't have monthly wages.
4. They may have bank accounts and the deposit their money safely. There is lot of money to deposit.	4. They may not have bank accounts and they can't deposit their money. There is no so much money.
5. They get medical allowance if they got any disease.	5. They can't get allowance of medical if they got any disease.
6. They had government help.	6. They didn't have government help. If there, in small.
7. They has paid holidays	7. They didn't has paid holiday.
<u>Eg</u> : Teacher, Lawyer, Doctor, Bank manager, call centre employee, Head master, Professor, Engineer etc..	<u>Eg</u> : Driver, mechanic, cleaner, watchman, milk vendor, farmer, tailor, fisherman, sales boy in a shop etc..