



Production, Employment & GDP: An Overview

People earn livelihoods in agriculture, industry, and services.

These represent the three main economic sectors.

Agriculture relies on natural resources; industry uses machines.

Services provide non-material work like teaching and banking.



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Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Explained

Total production value

GDP measures final goods and services.

Indicator of economy

Reflects country's economic health.

Avoids double counting

Includes only final goods, not intermediates.

India GDP growth

₹6.1L to ₹57.4L crore (1973-2014).

Service sector dominance

Largest contributor over time.

Sectoral GDP and Employment Shifts

Agriculture Trends

- GDP share dropped 43% to 22%
- Employment remains high
- Disguised unemployment common

Service Sector Trends

- GDP share grew from 15% to 53%
- Job creation lagging
- Mismatched employment vs GDP

Employment Trends in India

460 million workers

Majority rural in agriculture.

Urban workforce

Primarily in services and industry.

Gender gap

Lower female employment in industry/services.

Overemployment

Disguised unemployment lowers productivity.



Organised vs. Unorganised Sectors

Organised Sector

- Regular jobs, security
- Fixed hours, rules
- 8% workforce, 50% GDP

Unorganised Sector

- Irregular work, low wages
- No job security
- 92% workforce, 50% GDP

Support needed for unorganised workers' protection.

Rural and Urban Employment Challenges

Rural challenges

Small farmers, landless laborers, sharecroppers.

Urban challenges

Casual workers: construction, vendors, rickshaw pullers.

Disadvantaged groups

SC/ST and backward communities affected most.

Women face double discrimination

Gender and caste-based hurdles.

Need government action

For equitable development.

Strategies for Generating Employment

Improve rural inputs

Irrigation, credit, infrastructure.

Rural infrastructure

Roads, transport, crop storage.

Small industries

Food processing, flour mills, honey.

Self-employment

Cooperatives in semi-rural areas.

Skill training

Education to access better jobs.

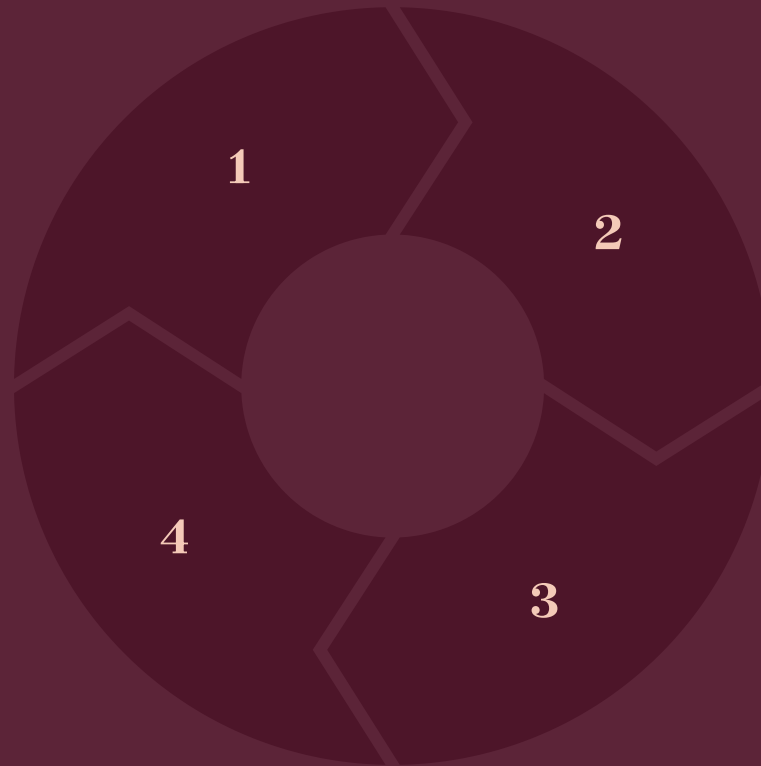
Value Addition & GDP Calculation

Multiple production stages

Value added stepwise.

Services included

Based on income earned.



Final goods

Not used for further production.

GDP methods

Final value or value-added approaches.

Current Economic Challenges

Low job growth

Despite rising GDP.

Underemployment

Persisting disguised unemployment.

Exploitation risk

Unorganised sector workers suffer.

Social divides

Gender, caste, rural-urban gaps.

Need inclusive growth

Balanced, equitable development required.

Way Forward for Employment & Growth

- **Boost industry & services jobs**

- **Social security for unorganised**

- **Common public resources**

- Water, land, labor as public assets.

- **Equitable income distribution**

- **Secure dignified employment for all**