

Organised and Unorganised Sectors

Chapter 19: Sectors of the Indian Economy · Topic 2

Key Concept

The organised sector includes registered businesses and government jobs, offering benefits like fixed wages, job security, and protections under labour laws.

The unorganised sector includes small-scale, often informal work, like street vending or daily wage labour, typically lacking job security, regular income, or legal protections.

A significant majority of India's workforce is employed in the unorganised sector, facing challenges like unstable income, poor working conditions, and lack of social security benefits.

Government efforts, like extending social security schemes and promoting formalisation, aim to improve conditions for workers in the unorganised sector and provide greater protection.

Quick Revision Notes

- The economy has organised and unorganised sectors.
- Organised sector includes registered businesses and government jobs.
- Organised sector offers job security and legal protections.
- Unorganised sector includes informal work like street vending.
- Unorganised sector lacks job security and legal protections.
- Most of India's workforce is in the unorganised sector.
- Unorganised sector workers face unstable income.
- Government efforts aim to improve unorganised sector conditions.

Practice Questions

- 1 Give an example each of organised and unorganised sector jobs.
- 2 Discuss the challenges faced by unorganised sector workers.
- 3 Research a government scheme for unorganised sector workers.
- 4 Explain why job security matters for workers.
- 5 Discuss why a large portion of India's workforce is unorganised.
- 6 Debate ways to improve conditions in the unorganised sector.