

Sectoral Contribution of the Indian Economy

The Indian economy is divided into three major sectors—primary, secondary, and tertiary—each playing a vital role in national development. The primary sector, which includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining, contributes nearly 15% to India's GDP while employing about 40–45% of the workforce. It ensures food security and provides essential raw materials for various industries. The secondary sector, consisting of manufacturing, construction, and industrial production, contributes around 25–28% to GDP and employs roughly one-fourth of the population. This sector promotes value addition, infrastructure development, and economic modernization. The tertiary sector, or services sector, is the largest contributor to India's economy, accounting for about 55–60% of GDP and employing nearly 30–32% of the workforce. It includes trade, transport, communication, finance, IT, education, and healthcare and has expanded rapidly due to technological progress and globalization. Together, these three sectors shape the structure of the Indian economy, with services emerging as the leading growth engine, industry supporting economic transformation, and agriculture remaining a crucial backbone for livelihoods and food production.