

Original Research Article

Growth of Service Sector in the Indian National Economy

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Abstract

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In the last decade or so, Indian service sector has emerged the nucleus of India's export growth and major source to attract FDI. Hence, it is paramount to investigate the growth of service sector in national economy. This paper considers work force and GDP as two important parameters to measure the growth in the form of employment generation and relative contribution to GDP in the national economic structure. Like middle economies, Indian service sector has been generating more employment in comparison with agriculture and industry and more than half of country's GDP is contributed by it. During the last 60 years (1951-2012), the relative share of service sector in GDP has almost doubled from 28 percent to 56 percent. Identical growth has also been observed in the employment generation.

Keywords: India, structural growth, service, agriculture, industry, economy, GDP, employment.

INTRODUCTION

Famous economist and sociologist Fourasite developed the theory for the service economy that pointed to time series fundamental changes in the structure of economy. According to his three-sector models, agriculture and mining were initially major takers of the employment in the primary sector. Secondary sector emerged taking lead to provide employment based on industrialization. Tertiary sector currently is seen a major provider of jobs based on service industries. Today it has grown to such an extent that economists have further demarcated it into quaternary and quinary sectors. The present study documents the changes in the Indian economy on three-sector model to see the growth of service sector.

India is a potential emerging economy in the world. After clicking a fairly good annual growth of 5.7 percent in 1989-99, its economy has grown at an average of 7.9 percent during the Tenth Five Year Plan, 2002-03 to 2006-07. It is particular rapid since 2003-04, growing at 8.5 percent and in 2006-07 at 9.7 percent (Government of India, 2007-08). Growth was little bit hampered due to global slowdown, but there is potentiality that it would follow trajectory growth of double digit. According to IMF estimates, India is likely to grow 7.25 percent in

2015-16 (Hindustan Times, 2015). Growth of services picked up in the 1980s, and further accelerated in the 1990s averaging 7.5 percent a year, providing a valuable support to industry and agriculture (Gordon and Gupta, 2004). Realizing the potential of service sector, many countries have joined hands with India to reap the rich dividends of this sector (Kapur and Ramamurthi, 2001; Walters et al., 2007). Because of its potential to offer services on much lower cost, United States, United Kingdom and many other rich countries have outsourced number of services from India. But in recent time, India's ability to offer low cost services is equally challenged by other transitions economies like Brazil, Philippines and China.

There are many reasons behind the growth of service sector. Rapid use of technology has led to migrate people from traditional sector to high-tech service sector. Services also do not need storing space. These features provided immediate advantage for service firms to strap-up in recent times; specific examples to mention are ICT and knowledge process organizations (Allan and Geoffrey, 1989). According to important studies conducted by Damesick (1986) and Mansell (1985) there

are many other factors responsible for the robust growth of service sector. Workers in the service sector are less likely to be unionized as compared to goods producing industries (Due to unionized protest by local farmers and political activists, Tata Motors forced to abandon its Singur (Distt. Hooghly, West Bengal) plant to relocate in the Western State of India, Gujarat. Maruti Suzuki India Limited (MSIL, formerly Maruti Udyog Limited, India's largest passenger car maker and a subsidiary of Suzuki Motor Corporation of Japan) has lost Rs 22 billion revenue due to continuous workers' unrest (The Hindu, October 22, 2011). Service sector has slowly been established as an industry for equal opportunities offering employment to young, old, and especially female workers. Moreover it has risen to an occasion to offer part time jobs best suited for information/digital economies to work from home. Fundamentally, service sector differs from other sectors in the sense that it creates value by performing service for individuals or firms rather than by producing material goods (UNEP, 1998). Banking, insurance, software, information/knowledge are some of the examples. In addition to its self-sustainability, services have also been playing a vital role in the goods producing industries.

Objective of the study

The purpose of the study is to look into the growth pattern of service sector in comparison with agriculture and industry sector. Two parameters-employment and values addition in the form of GDP are considered base points for hypothesis. Time series data has been used to prove the objectives.

The structure of remaining part of the article is as follow. Literature survey consisting introduction and stages of development is discussed in the Section One and Three. Section Four discusses cross country evidences and Section Five focuses on economic structure of the Indian economy making employment and GDP contribution as a central theme of the study. Section Six carries the conclusions and recommendations.

Stages of development

To understand the phenomenon of fabulous progress made by modern society, it would be helpful to see the society through various stages of development, influencing the world in its own way. As early as 1935-40, Fisher-Clark theory of development proposed four stages of development namely primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary. These stages of development are also known as: pre-industrial, industrial, postindustrial and intellectual services. Lewis in 1955 developed two-sectoral theory, focusing attention toward industrial activity rather than

agriculture. In 1960s, Rostow developed the process of economic development in the society into five stages: traditional society; pre-condition for takeoff; the takeoff; drive to maturity; and age of high mass consumption. Fuchs Model of development during 1970s focused on the service sector. The model evinced particular interest in employment indicators and concluded that service sector was on rising trends. Katouzian (1970) in an interesting study divided service sector into three parts (Old, Complimentary and New services) to correlate his model with the stages of development. Old services flourished before industrialization and their importance and contribution has almost continuously declined. Complimentary services are directly connected with rise of industry, growth of intermediate goods, globalization, bureaucratization and urbanization. These services grew with the rapid rise of technology. New services experienced a great shift in demand with the advent of high mass consumptions. These consumptions seem to be mainly an increasing function of per capita income, leisure time, and automation.

In the backdrop of various development theories, it is important to see how service industries have evolved over the time. In traditional society (*Stone Age* or *Neolithic*), the fire produced by two stones had transformed the lives of early human races. Advances and inventions of this era proved beneficial for the next stage. In the agricultural era, land owned was considered as a status symbol and was the main resources, those who did not own land were generally treated as wageworkers. Excess produce of agriculture was sold into the market. These markets took the shape of towns and cities. The process of industrialization began that paved the conducive path for industrialization. Industrial era came into existence with the technological advancing in the energy sector by producing electricity and inventions of steam power and internal combustion engine. As a result, land holding values were reduced and assembly automation was made hub of economic activities. Workers having knowledge to run the machines were considered the keys for industrial revolution, which gave birth to mass-workers communities and the world stepped into the industrial age (Lal and Rai, 2008).

The service sector has risen mainly from the background of intangible sources like 'knowledge' and 'information'. Development and expansion of service sector characterize a new civilization level. A transition from industrial society to post-industrial society and then from post-industrial society to information society (Prushkivska, 2012). The convergence of information and communication technologies (ICTs), which laid the foundation stone of information society, had already started replacing the post-service economy. The term of information society came into existence to hold, store and record information into electronic form, thus making information codified and easily accessible via World Wide Web or internet (Lal and Rai, 2008). Internet and World

Table 1. Sectoral employment share, world and region 2000-2010 (percent).

World Region	Agriculture			Industry			Services		
	Year	Year	Percent Change	Year	Year	Percent change	Year	Year	Percent change
	2000	2010		2000	2010		2000	2010	
World	40.5	34	-16.05	20.4	22.1	8.33	39.1	43.9	12.28
East Asia	47.7	34.9	-26.83	16.4	28.6	74.39	29	36.4	25.52
South East Asia and Pacific	49.7	42.5	-14.49	16.4	18.2	10.98	33.9	39.2	15.63
South Asia	59.5	51.4	-13.61	15.6	20.7	32.69	24.9	27.9	12.05
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.5	16.2	-20.98	21.6	22.2	2.78	58	61.6	6.21
Middle East	22.4	16.9	-24.55	24.4	25.7	5.33	53.2	57.4	7.89
North America	30.5	28.5	-6.56	19.4	21.8	12.37	50.1	49.7	-0.80
Sub Saharan Africa	66.3	62	-6.49	7.9	8.5	7.59	25.9	29.6	14.29
Developed Economies & EU	5.5	3.7	-32.73	27.3	22.4	-17.95	67.3	73.8	9.66
Central and East Europe and CIS	25.8	20.6	-20.16	24.7	24.4	-1.21	49.6	55.1	11.09

Source: International Labour Office (2012). Global Employment Trends-preventing a deeper Crisis.

Wide Web would in fact ignite economic transformation in the foreseeable future, the way industrial revolution did in the past.

Growth of service sector-Cross country evidence

At present share of agriculture and industry in national GDP is declining, while service sector is on rise. Similarly, occupation reflects that more and more people are employed in the service sector and its graph is moving upward. Even for agricultural economy like Nepal, the average share of the service is about 48 percent. Detailed sectoral demarcations from the international agency World Bank (1998-99) brought the importance of service sector into international economy. Rapid growth of service sector could also be established by taking a look at Table 1 consisting world employment trends for 2000-2010 period. Here it may be noticed that agriculture registered a negative growth in employment generation in all major regions of the world, with highest negative growth of 32.73 percent for Developed Economies and European Union. However, it has a least effect of (-6.49 percent) in Sub Saharan Africa. Among these major economic transitions, industrial sector is also affected, as it registered negative growth rate in two regions: first for Developed Economies and European Union; second for Central East Europe and Commonwealth Independent States (CIS). However, during the same period, industry as whole has witnessed employment growth rate of 8.33 percent world over with highest growth rate of 74.39 percent occurring in East Asia followed by South Asia (32.69 percent). Service sector on the other hand, registered an impressive overall world employment growth rate of 12.28 percent in the same period as

compared to agriculture and industry. Highest employment growth rates in service sector are visible in East Asia (25.52 percent), followed by South East Asia and Pacific (15.63 percent), and Sub Saharan Africa (14.29 percent). However there is no exception as service sector has also experienced a negative employment growth rate for the North America region, probably in the background that the region is in transition phase to look new occupations in the field of other sectors. From this table it is evident that service sector has shown impressive growth rates in nine out of ten regions of the world. Also, intensities of percent changes show immense potentiality for service sector. (Table 1)

In the extension of the above table, some countries of South Asian, East Asian, and other regions of the world are taken into consideration to understand the impact of structural study in deeper level. The reason for focusing on South Asia is that India belongs to this region and in latter part of this article; structural analysis on the growth of service sector is undertaken. Some countries from East Asia are included because service sector in this region has experienced the highest employment growth rate (see Table 1 above). They are particularly important having experienced one of the highest economic growth rate in the world in 1990s. Thus including countries from this region would help the study to generalize its argument and discussion. Transition economies e.g. China, Brazil, and Mexico are included having comparable size in term of population and other geographic characteristics of India. As per data in Table 2, service sector in most of the economies (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Maldives) in South Asian region has been contributing more than 50 percent to their respective national GDP during the year 2012. Running high on its local tourism and hotel industries,

Table 2. Structure of the economy-international evidence (percent of GDP).

Countries	1992			2002			2012		
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Agriculture	Industry	Service
India	28.7	25.8	45.5	20.7	26.2	53.1	17.5	26.2	56.3
Pakistan	26.3	25.1	48.6	23.4	23.9	52.7	24.4	22.0	53.6
Sri Lanka	25.9	25.6	48.5	14.3	28.0	57.7	11.1	31.5	57.4
Bangladesh	29.4	22.5	48.1	22.7	26.4	50.9	17.7	28.5	53.8
Maldives	-	-	-	6.9	13.9	79.2	4.0	21.4	74.6
Bhutan	34.4	27.7	38.0	26.3	38.6	35.1	15.9	43.9	40.2
Nepal	44.9	20.4	34.7	38.6	18.1	43.3	37.0	15.4	47.6
Malaysia	14.6	41.1	44.3	9.0	45.1	46.9	10.1	40.8	49.1
Thailand	12.3	38.1	49.6	9.4	42.4	48.2	12.3	43.5	44.2
Indonesia	18.7	39.6	41.7	15.5	44.5	40.1	14.5	46.9	38.6
Brazil	7.7	38.7	53.6	6.6	27.1	66.3	5.2	26.3	68.5
Mexico	6.7	28.1	65.2	3.6	33.7	62.7	3.6	35.7	60.7
China	21.8	43.4	34.8	13.7	44.8	41.5	10.1	45.3	44.6

Source: Country at a glance-available online www.worldbank.org (accessed on 5th June2014)

contribution of service sector in Maldives economy is as high as 74.6 percent. In Nepal, service sector contributed approximately 48 percent to its national GDP, in spite of being agricultural country. Majority of the countries in this region are drawing heavily from service sector, with industry taking second position, distantly followed by agriculture. Similarly for Malaysia and Thailand, service sector has been consistently showing improved performance as compared with industry. But in case of Indonesia, it looks that its economy is largely based on industrial sector. In case of countries like Brazil, Mexico, and China, however interesting trends emerged. China in this region is dependent on the industry with manufacturing as its major base. However service sector has been contributing heavily with more than 60 percent in each of Brazilian and Mexicans economies since 2002. This decade old consistency from the service sector for these two giant economies of the world further establishes the argument that emerging economies have been benefiting greatly from the service sector. Here, one may infer that most of the countries listed in the Table 2 are services led economies with exception of Bhutan, China and Indonesia, where development pattern is seen depending on industrial sector. (Table 2)

Figure 1 shows the average annual growth rate of three sectors and GDP for the same set of countries as discussed in Table 2. The purpose is to analyze the annual growth rate of three sectors as compared to the annual GDP growth rate. A close look reveals lot of variation in the annual growth rate being experienced by these economic sectors during the decade of 2002-12. Growth rate of agriculture sector has remained below the growth rate of national GDP for almost all the economies listed in the table. Service sector remained highest performer for all the economies where it outperformed growth rate of national GDP along with agriculture. However, it remained below the growth rate of industrial sector in case of Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh,

Maldives, Bhutan, and Thailand. A close contest between growth rate of service and industry sector is observed in case of China, as both the service and industrial sector remain close to each other with marginal difference. For almost all the countries included here, service sector has maintained annual growth rate up and above their national GDP growth rate except Thailand where the growth of services sector matches the growth rate of national GDP. (Figure 1)

In the next section, study focuses on Indian economy and analyzes its performance with the help of structural employment pattern and contribution to national GDP.

Economic structural analysis

Parameter 1: Employment

As depicted in Table 1, during 2000-2010 world employments in service sector increased at a rate of 12.28 percent vis-a-vis that of industry (8.33 percent), and agriculture (-16.05 percent). Asia-Pacific region including India and China are expected to follow similar trends. Service sector in this region is forecasted to surpass all other sectors in job creation. Also, the share of industrial sector is expected to increase from 23 percent in 2006 to 29 percent in 2015, while the share of agricultural employment is projected to decline in the above period respectively (International Labour Organization, 2007). This implies that the service sector would create more job opportunities.

Service sector requires educated and highly skilled work force possessing higher education. It is evident from the fact that in the US and other developed countries, half of total workforce is employed in service related work. Among Asian countries only Singapore has a high percentage of workers in its economic structure, because it is a city based country having contribution more from

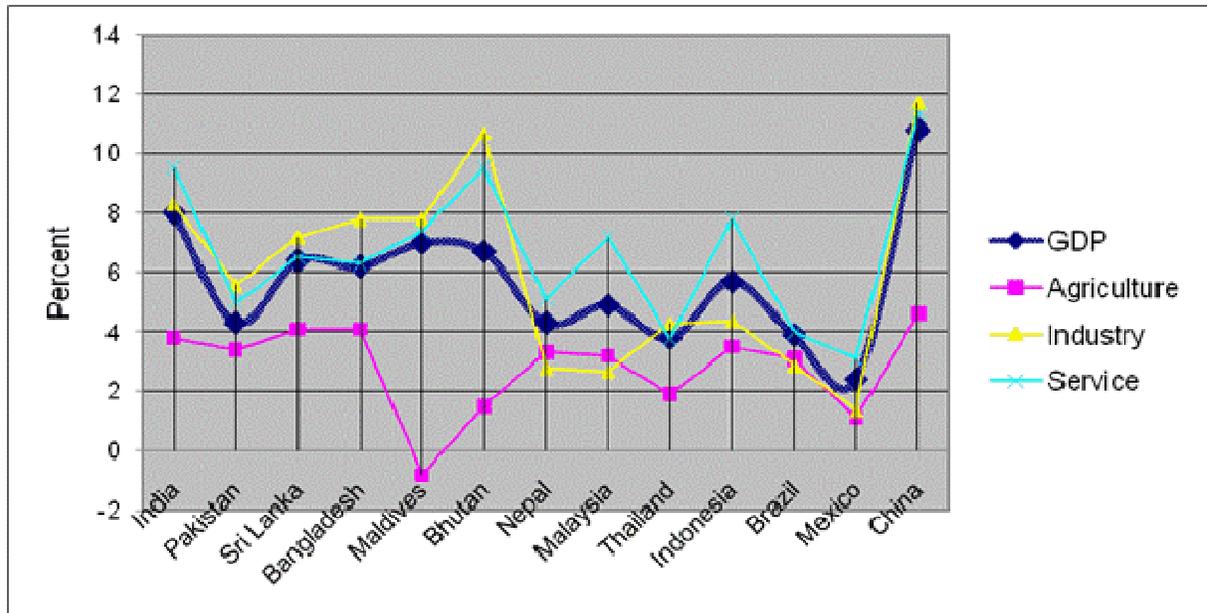


Figure 1. Average annual growth rate for select economies, 2002-12 (percent).

Source: Country at a glance-available online www.worldbank.org (accessed on 5th June 2014)

Table 3. Sectoral employment in selected economies, 1990 and 2012(Percentage).

	Agriculture		Industry		Service	
	1990	2012	1990	2012	1990	2012
Pakistan	51.2	44	19.8	22	29.0	44
Sri Lanka	48.6	39	20.9	18	30.5	43
Indonesia	56.0	35	13.8	22	30.3	43
Malaysia	26.0	13	27.5	28	46.5	59
Thailand	64.0	40	14.0	21	22.0	39
China	64.9	35	23.0	30	12.0	35
Republic of Korea	17.9	7	35.4	17	46.7	76

Source: 1. ESCAP (2006). Energizing the global.

2. World Development Indicators-available online www.worldbank.org (accessed on 5th June 2014).

services compared to others. In the Indian sub-continent, Sri Lanka is a service based economy as about 43 percent of its workforce was employed in service sector comparing with 18 percent in industry and 39 percent in agriculture in the year 2012 (Table 3). Besides generating high employment, its service sector has also contributed a large share of its GDP i.e. 57.4 percent in comparison with 31.5 percent for industry and 11.1 percent for agriculture for the respective period (see Table 2). For Pakistan, both service and industry sector has observed 44 percent employment share compared to 12 percent for agriculture in 2012. In spite of equal employment share of industry, service sector contributes the largest share in GDP i.e. 53.6 percent in the above period. Similarly, China with 35 percent and Indonesia with 40 percent had

largest workforce employed in agriculture in 2012 although contribution by agriculture to GDP in these economies is small. Large population in these agriculture economies still has no option but to take a refuge in the agriculture sector (ESCAP, 2006) and this is the root cause for its low productivity and hence contributing low to GDP. Similarly, contribution of agriculture sector in Indian economy is also less as compared to industrial and service sector. About 47 percent of the labour force engaged in agriculture sector produces 18 percent of GDP, remaining 53 percent engaged in industrial and service sectors produce 82 percent of the GDP. (Table 3; Figure 2)

To extend the argument further, study has used employment data by broad economic sectors for a longer

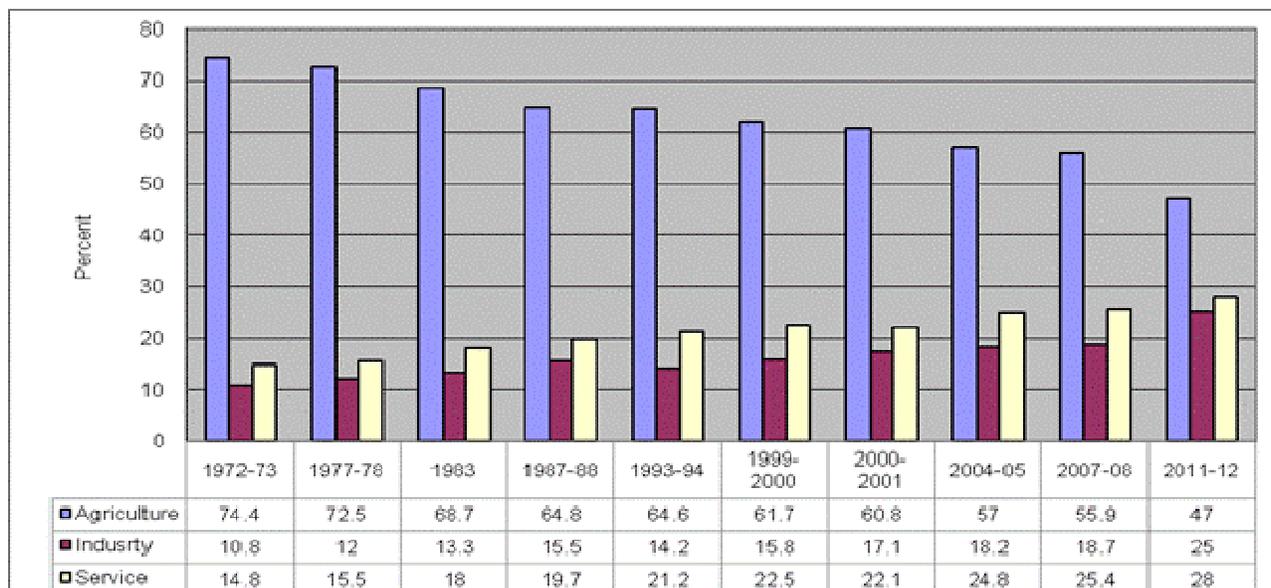


Figure 2. Percentage distribution of sectoral employment in India, 1972-73 to 2011-12.

Source: 1. Government of India (2005). India Year Book-Manpower Profile, Institute of Applied Manpower Research.
 2. Government of India, Economic Survey, various years.

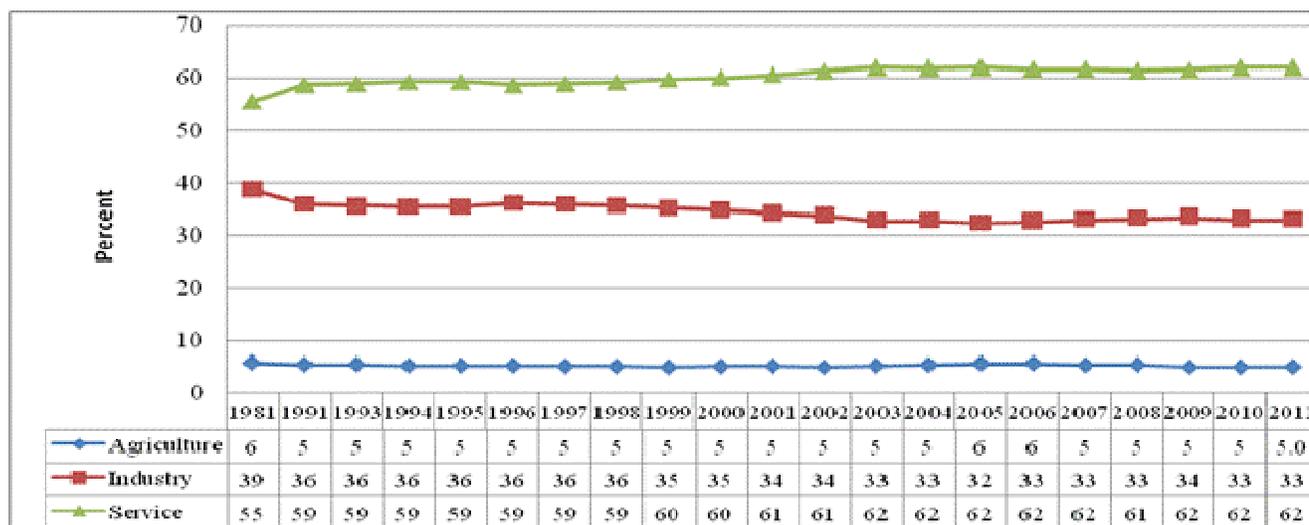


Figure 3. Sectoral employment in public and private sector.

Source: Government of India, Economic Survey various years.

period of 1972/73 (Government of India, 2005-06 and 2010-11) to 2011-12 (www.worldbank.org), as depicted graphically in Figure2. It is clear that agriculture’s share in total employment has declined from 74.4 percent in 1972-73 to 47 percent in 2011-12. This decline has resulted an increased share of employment in industrial and service sectors, as share of industrial sector has increased from 10.8 percent to 25 percent and for service, it soared from 14.8 percent to 28 percent in this period. Here, it may be noticed that growth rate of employment in service sector

especially during 1994-2001 remained flat with marginal increase. The reason remains unknown, but this may be due to the Y2K (year 2000) bug that severely affected the computer segment-an important part of service sector.

Considering structural employment data for the two organized sectors-public and private for the Indian economy (Government of India, 2003-04,2005-06, 2007-08, 2009-10,2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13) as pictorially shown in Figure 3, the study finds that agriculture’s share in these two sectors declined marginally from 6 percent in

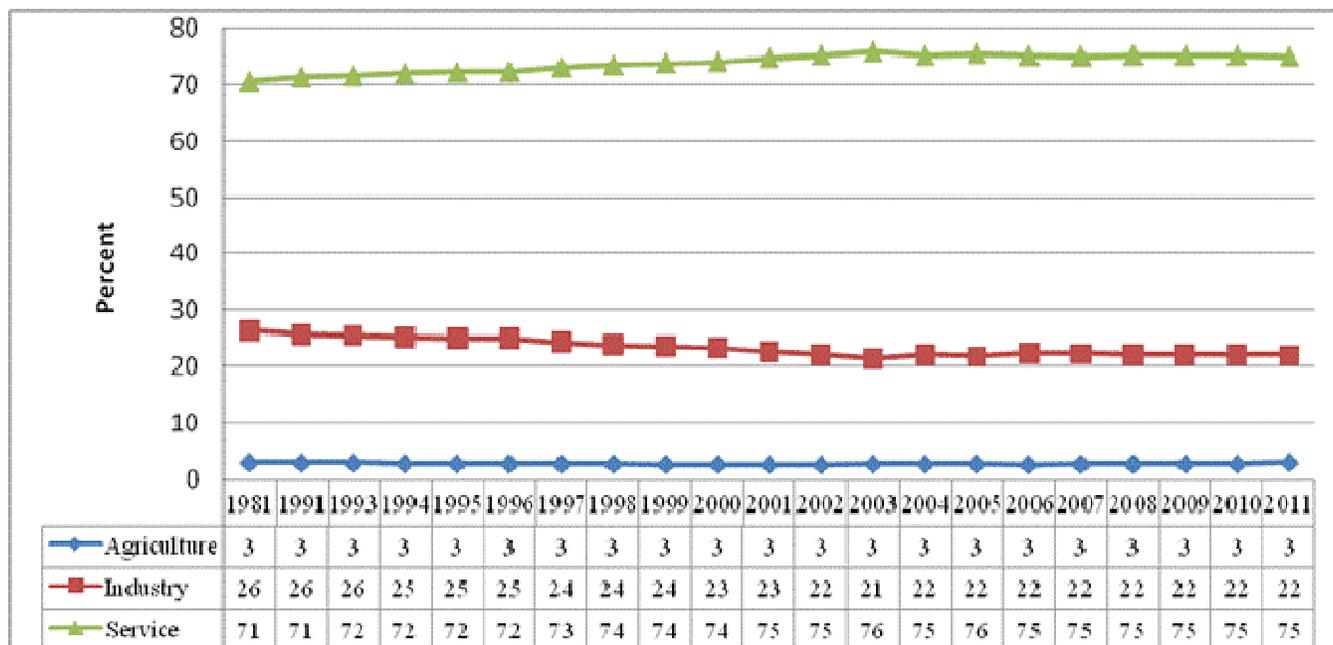


Figure 4. Sectoral employment in public sector.

Source: Government of India, Economic Survey various years.

1981 to 5 percent in 2011, industrial sector also witnessed a fall from 39 percent to 33 percent, however gainer was service sector, which moved from 55 percent to 62 percent in this period. Trends for public and private sector are shown separately in Figure 4 and 5 respectively to see the intensity of employment from deeper economic angle. Public sector consists of mainly public funded organizations with government support, whereas the private sector consists of those organizations generally owned by individuals and private industrial houses. These two important sectors show clearly different trends. As far as public sector is concerned, it may be called as service provider as it has reported largest employment increase for service sector during 1981-2011 period. Agricultural employment remained static at 3 percent and share of industrial employment declined from 26 percent to 22 percent, as a result the share of service sector increased from 71 percent to 75 percent in this period. In case of private sector, study can say that it is more or less occupied by large number of industrial workers. Here, the largest share, 50 percent of employment in 2011 consisted of industrial workers, although down from 64.7 percent in year of 1981. In the same period, employment in service sector of private sector has also increased from 23.7 percent to 42 percent. The share of agriculture sector has also been marginally down from 11.6 percent to 8 percent during the period of 1981-2011 (Figures 5). Study concludes that public sector is dominated by the services whereas private sector producing tangible goods is dominated by industrial activities, although the share of

services has increased over the period. (Figure 3, 4, 5)

From the above trends of occupational structure of the Indian economy, it can be concluded that employment in service sector has increased, whereas employment in agriculture and industrial sectors has declined for organized (public and private) sector. However data from unorganized sector might reveal new trends. Organized sector is tilted towards services and large numbers of people are engaged in this sector and their numbers are still going on. People in general see many plus points in this sector. Increased specializations in the economy have given lot of opportunities to choose from, while flexibility in working hours has opened the doors for diverse population like old and females. Productivity of the service sector increases due to increased share in national GDP. Higher productivity demand higher wages as a result more and more people are attracted, hence increasing employment greater than goods producing sectors (Chand, 1983).

Parameter 2: Gross Domestic Product

GDP is another important parameter, this study has considered for analyzing growth of service sector in the Indian economy. In industrialized countries, service sector has been a dominant force to contribute to GDP. In particular example of Luxembourg, service sector has contributed as high as 83 percent in its economy.

Generally, in OECD region, service sector has been contributing on an average of 70 percent to its GDP.

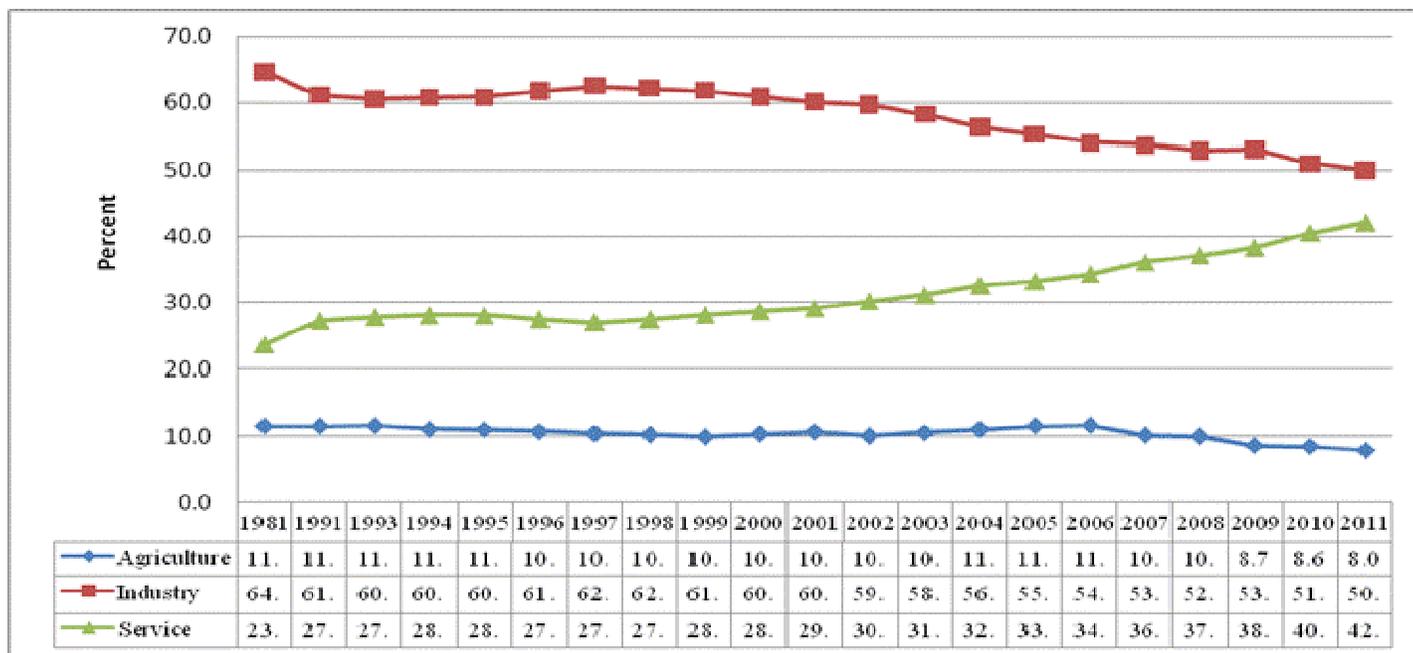


Figure 5. Sectoral employment in private sector.

Source: Government of India, Economic Survey various years.

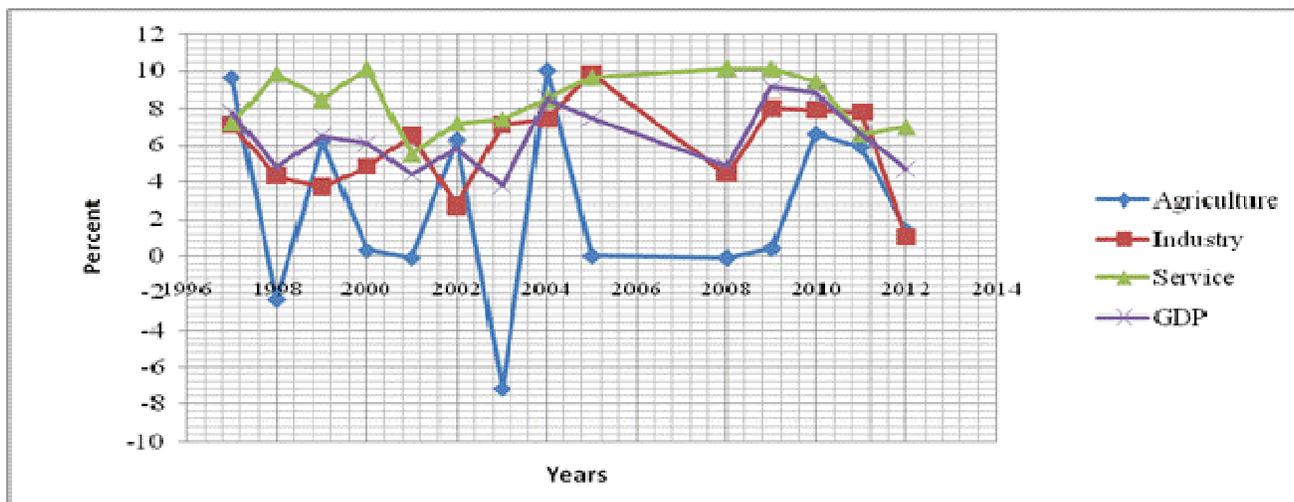


Figure 6. Annual sectoral and GDP growth rate

Source: 1. Government of India, Economic Survey, various years.

2. Country at a glance-available online at www.worldbank.org (accessed on 4th June 2014)

Due to concentration of service workers in important strategic R&D organizations in developed countries, their contribution to GDP is higher in contrast with service workers in developing economies, as large number of workers from these nations are engaged in the public utilities like health, tourism, welfare etc. They need to be placed in high-tech areas to see better results comparable with developed nations.

Indicators belonging to Indian economy are presented to see the contribution of service sector to national GDP and its annual growth rate. As shown in Figure 6, service sector for India has always grown higher than GDP growth rate between the period 1997-2012 in contrast with agriculture and industrial sectors. Agriculture sector has registered negative growth rate in the year 1998, 2001, 2003 and 2008, while no such instances for other

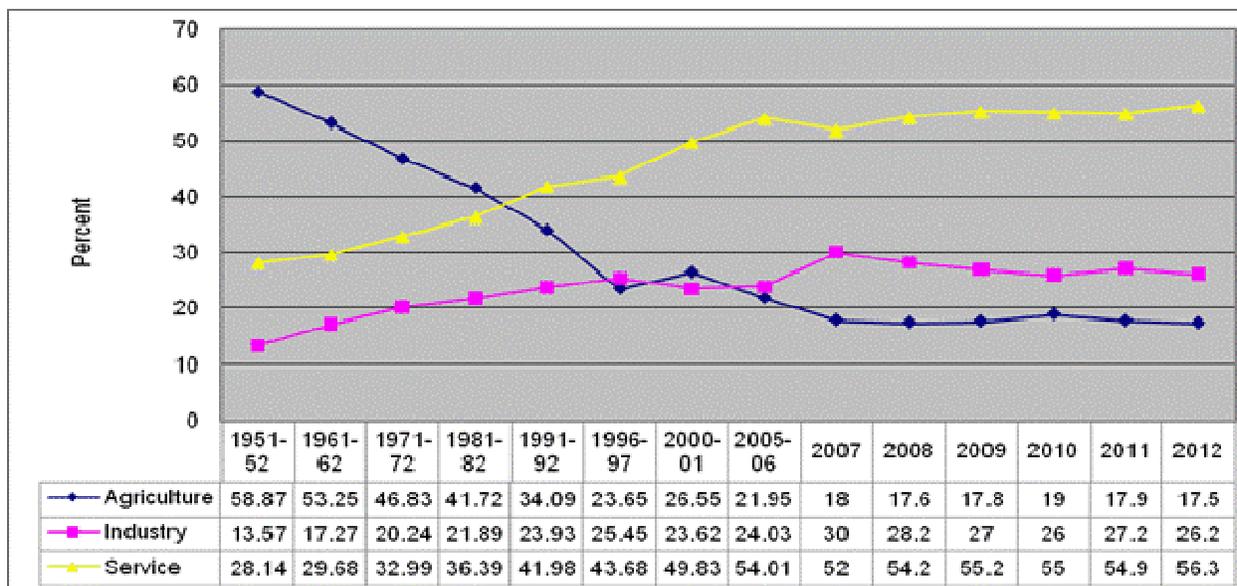


Figure 7. Relative share in GDP by broad economic sector

Source: 1. Government of India, Economic Survey, various years.

2. Country at a glance-available online at www.worldbank.org (accessed on 4th June 2014)

sectors are reported. In the backdrop of economic crisis during 2008, industrial sector slumped to 4.4 percent from the level of 9.8 percent a year before. However no effects of economic meltdown was seen on service sector, as it performed as usual in the range of 9-10 percent between 2008 and 2009. However, the period between 2011 and 2012 has seen a major decline in the growth rate of service sector. In the figure, it may be seen that service sector has always remained above GDP growth rate except in the year 1997, where they are marginally overlapping. Industry is forming S-curve, showing up and down around the GDP. Average annual growth rate for agriculture is higher than GDP in 1997, 2002 and 2004. Likewise, industry has also observed better growth rate compared to GDP for the years 2001, 2003, 2005, and 2011. (Figure 6)

In Figure 7, the study has listed data pertaining to relative shares in GDP by broad economic sectors of the Indian economy and spreads over the span of 60 years from 1951-52 to 2012 (Government of India 2003-04; 2011-12; www.worldbank.org). It finds that the relative share of agriculture has come down drastically from 58.87 percent in 1951-52 to 17.5 percent in 2012, registering more than 70 percent decline over the period. The service sector doubled its share growing from 28.14 percent to 56.3 percent during the same period. Likewise, industrial sector too increased its relative share in GDP from 13.57 percent to 26.2 percent during the mentioned period. From these facts it is clear that both the service and industry sectors have clicked the largest increases, almost doubling its share in the 60 years of economic transition.

As relative share of agriculture has consistently come down, there is a need to look at the productivity of this sector, as average size of farming land is dwindling and large numbers of people are continuously depending on it for their livelihood. In the longer period, declining share of agriculture could be understood from the fact that when any sector matures, its monetary value over the period declines due to decrease in prices of its products and services. This fact looks true in case of service sector, whose commodity prices are high compared to agriculture and industry. Due to its expensive intangible products, service sector commands a lion's share in the GDP. These factors have important bearing in the value addition of GDP. Increased share in GDP by service sector can be explained in the income elasticity (Damesick, 1986), as income of population increases so is the demand in all the sectors. If a demand of a particular sector (e.g. service) increases more as compared to other sectors, it increases the income elasticity of demand of that sector. This process reflects the substantial price increase in the service sector. These increases real output of service sector as economy expands and consumer spends greater proportion of their income on services. (Figure 7)

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Service sector has played a key role and has consistently grown faster than the economy as a whole since 1990s when the economic reforms were initiated. This economic growth, to some extent could be comparable

with the high economic growth attained by East Asian economies like Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, and China. The nucleus point of growth for these economies was export led manufacturing, whereas in case of India, it was export led services particularly BPO and offshore services. Riding high on export led manufacturing, East Asian Economies have attained the better economic status in respect of GDP per capita. It will be the service sector, which has a potential to transform India in respect of per capita income. The nature of growth of service sector in India resembles with a group of middle-income countries, where as India remained a low-income country in per capita income. Policy makers must make sure for continuous reforms in the service-led growth to see the wider impact on other sectors. These sectors in return provide sizeable employment and value addition to see the vibrant effect on the society.

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