

Economic activities, though, are **highly interdependent**. Let us look at some examples.

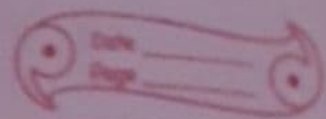
TABLE 2.1 EXAMPLES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

| EXAMPLE | WHAT DOES THIS SHOW? |
|--|--|
| Imagine what would happen if farmers refuse to sell sugarcane to a particular sugar mill. The mill will have to shut down. | This is an example of the secondary or industrial sector being dependent on the primary. |
| Imagine what would happen to cotton cultivation if companies decide not to buy from the Indian market and import all cotton they need from other countries. Indian cotton cultivation will become less profitable and the farmers may even go bankrupt, if they cannot quickly switch to other crops. Cotton prices will fall. | This is an example of primary sector which is dependent on secondary sector. |
| Farmers buy many goods such as tractors, pumps, electricity, pesticides and fertilisers. Imagine what would happen if the price of fertilisers or pumps go up. Cost of cultivation of the farmers will rise and their profits will be reduced. | This is an example of primary sector which is dependent on secondary sector. |
| People working in industrial and service sectors need food. Imagine what would happen if there is a strike by transporters and lorries refuse to take vegetables, milk, etc. from rural areas. Food will become scarce in urban areas whereas farmers will be unable to sell their products. | This is an example of primary sector which is dependent on secondary sector. |

LET'S WORK THESE OUT

Explain the difference between primary secondary and tertiary sector using example other than those mention in text

| Primary Section | Secondary Section | Tertiary Section |
|--|--|---|
| (i) The sector of economy in which goods are produced by exploiting natural resources | (ii) The sector of economy in which goods are produced by transforming one good into another through ways of manufacturing | The sector of economy which helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors |
| (ii) It is also known as agriculture and related sector | (i) It is also known as Industrial sector | (ii) It is also known as service sector |
| (iii) Activities related to agriculture, forestry, fishing, dairy, mining etc. come under this sector. It depends on nature. | It depends on primary sector which provides input to this sector | It depends on both the sectors |
| Activities related to agriculture, forestry, fishing, dairy, farming etc. | It includes manufacturing units that cover all small and large scale industries | Service related to transportation, sale banking, education, health |



Classify the following list of occupations under primary, secondary and tertiary sector.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Tailor | Workers in match factory |
| Basket weaver | Money lender |
| Flower cultivation | Cheerleader |
| Milk vendor | Potter |
| Fisherman | Bee-keeper |
| Priest | Astronaut |
| Counsellor | Call center employee |

| Primary Section | Secondary Section | Tertiary Section |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Basket weaver | Tailor | Milk vendor |
| Flower cultivator | Wanher in match factory | Police |
| Fisherman | | Courier |
| Landowner | | Postman |
| Potter | | Call centre employee |
| Bee-keeper | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Students in a school are often classified into primary and secondary or junior and senior. What is the criterion that is used? Do you think this is useful?

The criterion used in schools is

→ Students from grade 1 to 5 are placed into primary level and we often call them

→ Students from grade VI to X are placed on Secondary level and we call them senior students. The classification based on this criterion is very useful. We know that students belonging to primary level also need involvement in extra-curricular activities. The teacher is required for the primary students need a good amount of patience & skills etc. On the other hand we find secondary level students more mature who need special guidance from their teachers while studying in class.

Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain why.

Yes, classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are useful as it helps in estimating the relative importance in the growth in GDP of the economy. Classifying in such a way helps in calculating how much goods and services are produced and how many people work in each sector.

Make a long list of all kinds of work that you find adults around you doing for a living, in what way (or you classify them) explain your choice

Primary sector - A farmer working in fields, a dairy owner selling dairy products, and milk, a fisherman selling fish.

Secondary sector - An engineer working in a factory, a foreman working in a factory.

Tertiary sector - A chartered accountant, a transport, a banker, a teacher etc.