

1. Table in Pg - 21

Example

What does this show?

i) Imagine what would happen to cotton cultivation if companies decided 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 can't quickly switch to other crops. Cotton prices will fall.

If such a circumstances will be faced by the farmers then they will eventually go bankrupt. This will also decrease our GDP as the cotton will be imported and price of cotton will fall. This is an example of dependence of primary sector on secondary sector.

ii) Farmers buy many goods such as tractors, pumps, electricity, pesticides and fertilizers. Imagine what would happen if the price of fertilizers or pumps go up. Cost of cultivation of the farmers will rise

In such circumstances occurs then the profit of farmers will reduce and they might even go bankrupt. Due to low profit the production will decrease and we have to import crops. This will decrease our GDP. This

and their profits will be reduced.

is also an example of dependence of primary sector over secondary.

iii 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 showing dependence of primary and secondary over tertiary. This might cause lower production of goods and crops. As a result the country's GDP will go down.

2. Explain the difference between primary, secondary and tertiary sectors using example other than those mentioned in the text.

### Primary Sector

This sector is concerned with the extraction and production of various natural resources.

It is also called agricultural sector.

Ex -

Mining  
Poultry  
Agriculture etc.

### Secondary Sector

This sector consists of the materials which are already being extracted at the primary stage and gets processed.

It is also called industrial sector.

Ex -

Making of ~~iron~~ jewellery from gold etc.

### Tertiary Sector

This sector deals with the various support services which are concerned to primary and secondary sector.

It is also called service sector.

Ex -

Insurance

3. Classify the following list of occupation under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors:

Ans- Primary Sector - Flower cultivator, Fisherman, Bee-keeper, gardener.

Secondary Sector - Basket weaver, workers in match factory, potter.

Tertiary Sector - Tailor, milk vendor, priest, courier, money-lender, ~~gardener~~, astronaut, call centre employee.

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

Ans- Students in schools are classified into primary and secondary or junior and senior on the basis of standard or class they are studying in.

Yes, this classification is necessary to teach the students at an adequate level. And we can't

get such classification on basis of age.

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

Ans- Yes classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful because it shows relative contribution of each sector in GDP.

4. Primary - Farmer, miner, ~~animal~~ poultry, gardener, oil extraction, forestry etc.

Secondary - Manufacture of automobiles, tools, farming utilities, construction, electricity supplier etc.

Tertiary - call centre employee, doctor, engineer, insurance, bank employee, shop-keeper, taxi and cab drivers etc.