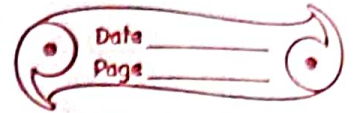


HW
21/05/21



Economics

Q. 1. Table 2.1

① Imagine what would happen if farmers refuse to sell sugarcane to a particular sugar mill. The mill will have to shut down.

Ans This is an example of the secondary or industrial sector being dependent on the primary.

② Imagine what would happen to cotton cultivation if companies decide not to buy from the Indian market and import all cotton they need ~~to~~ 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.

Ans This is an example of primary sector which is dependent on secondary sector.

(3) Farmers buy many goods such as tractors, pumpsets, electricity, pesticides and fertilisers. Imagine what would happen if the price of fertilisers or pumpsets go up. Cost of cultivation of the farmers will rise and their profits will be reduced.

Ans. This is an example of the primary sector i.e. agriculture being dependent on the secondary sector i.e. industry.

(4) 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.

Ans. This is an example of the primary sector being dependent on the tertiary sector.

Q2. Let's Work These Out

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

Ans a) Primary sector is ^{concerned} ~~connected~~ with extraction and production of natural resources, ex:- mining.

b) Secondary sector is concerned with the processing of materials which have already been extracted at the primary stage, ex:- making jewellery from gold.

c) Tertiary sector is concerned with providing support services to primary and secondary sector, ex:- insurance.

Q. Classify the following list of occupations under primary, secondary & tertiary.

Ans. Primary sector :-

- Flower cultivator
- Fishermen
- Gardener
- Potter

Secondary sector :-

- Basket weaver
- Workers in match factory
- Bee-keeper

Tertiary sector :-

- Tailor
- Milk vendor
- Priest
- Courier
- Money lender
- Astronaut
- Call centre employee

Q. 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 a useful classification? Discuss.

Ans. Students in a school are often classified into primary and secondary or junior and senior. They are classified on the basis of the class in which they study. Yes, I think this is a useful classification because we cannot classify all of them on the basis of age.

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

Ans. The classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful as it helps to classify the different occupations that are taken up by the people in the country and how much each sector contributes to the growth.

of the country. It is also important because it helps in ascertaining that which sector contributes the most in the GDP and which sector has the scope to employ more people and increase the National Income.

Q4. Make a long list of all kinds of work that you find adults around you doing for a living. In what way can you classify them? Explain your choice.

Ans. Teacher, Doctor, Engineer, Electrician, Cattle Rearer, Shopkeeper, Washerman, Milk Vendor, Farmer, Insurance manager, Government employees, Sweeper, Domestic worker, Factory owner, Vegetable grower, Work at a construction site.

i) Primary sector :- Farmer, Vegetable grower, Cattle Rearers.

ii) Secondary sector :- Work at a construction site, Factory owner.

iii) Tertiary sector :- Engineer, Doctor, Electrician,
Teacher, Shopkeeper, Washerman, Milk
Vendor, Insurance manager, Government
employees, Sweeper, Domestic worker.