

HW
12/05/21

ch: 2

ASSIGNMENTS

The Sectors of Indian Economy

Q1. complete the table given in page No.-21

Ans- Table 2.1 Examples of Economic Activities.

Example	What does this show?
1. Imagine what would happen if farmers refuse to sell sugarcane to a particular sugar mill. The mill we have to shut down.	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 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.

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.

This is an example of interdependence of both the primary sector i.e.

agriculture being dependent on the products of secondary sector i.e. industry and secondary sector is dependent on primary

to sell their products

4. People working in industrial and service sector 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 interdependence of all the three sectors.

Farmers will be unable to sell their farm products.

Industrial and service sector will face food scarcity.

Q2. Let's work these out on page No.-21

2. Explain the differences between primary, secondary and Tertiary sectors using examples other than those mentioned in the text.

Ans- Primary sector - This sector of the economy involves conversion of natural resources into primary products. Thus, this sector is directly associated with nature.

Secondary Sector - It include those activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing.

Tertiary sector - The activities that help in the development of primary and secondary sectors are covered in tertiary sector.

3. classify the following list of occupations under primary, secondary & Tertiary Sectors.

- Tailor
- Basket weaver
- Flower cultivator
- Milk Vendor
- Fisherman
- Priest
- courier
- worker in match factory
- Moneylender
- Gardener
- Potter
- Bee-keeper
- Astronaut
- call centre employee

Ans - Primary sector - Flower cultivator, Fisherman, Gardener, Potter.

Secondary sector - Basket weaver, worker in match factory, Bee-keeper.

Tertiary sector - Tailor, Milk vendor, Priest, courier, Moneylender, Astronaut, Call centre employee.

4. 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 classification? Discuss.

Ans- The criteria that is used in a school to classify the students into primary, secondary or junior, senior is based on the level of their education. Yes, this is a useful classification.

This is because junior and senior students not only differ in age but their learning capacity is also different.

In primary classes, attention is paid towards developing learning skills and base knowledge of the students. Once the base is strong at the primary level, in the secondary level the difficulty level of the subject increases and students are introduced to new subjects.

When they come to the senior level, along with the subjects, skill development is also focused upon.

Thus to develop the child in a phased manner, schools are classified into different levels.

Q3. 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 on account of the information it provides on how and where the people of a country are employed.

* Also this helps in understanding as to which sector of economic activity contributes how much to country's GDP and per capita income.

* It tells the economic planners as to which sector requires development and how much. From the analysis, new ways of development could be devised. Like, if the tertiary sector is developing much faster than the primary sector, it implies that more measures should be taken to increase productivity in agriculture.

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 - Some samples of work people do and their classification are given below:

Nature of work	Nature of Activity	Sector
1. Bank clerk	Tertiary	Organised
2. Freelance cartoonist	Tertiary	unorganised
3. Construction worker	secondary	unorganised
4. Doctor of AIIMS	Tertiary	Organised
5. DTC bus driver	Tertiary	Organised
6. Farmer	Primary	unorganised
7. Guest house receptionist	Tertiary Tertiary	unorganised
8. mine worker	Primary	organised
9. own tailoring shop	Tertiary	unorganised
10. Public sector factor supervisor	secondary	Organised

we classify them according to the nature of activity and whether they are working in organised or unorganised sector. This is useful on account of the information, it provides on how and where the people are employed.

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