

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Date _____
Page _____

TOPIC - The Sectors of Indian Economy.

1. TABLE :- 2.1 (Eg of Economic Act)

Example -

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

This shows

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

(b) Imagine what would happen to cotton cultivation if companies decide not to buy from the Indian market and import all cotton to other countries. Cotton cultivation will become less profitable and prices will fall.

This shows

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

(c) Farmers buy many goods such as tractors, ~~iron~~ pumpsets, electricity. If price of fertilisers & pumpsets go up, then cost of cultivation of farmers will rise & profits will be reduced.

This shows

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

(d) People working in industrial & service sectors need food. If there is a strike by transporters & 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 shows

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

2. LET'S WORK THESE OUT

Q) Explain the difference between primary, secondary & tertiary sector with eg. other than those mentioned

in the text.

Ans. Eg: ① : ★ Primary sector helps in extraction of natural resources by mining → of Gold, Silver etc.

Secondary sector is concerned with the processing of materials to form profitable good like :- making jewellery from gold, silver.

Tertiary sector helps in providing support services to primary & secondary sector. eg: insurance policies on gold & silver ornaments.

② Growing cotton ^{plants} is a work of primary industries. This cotton is used to weave yarn and make clothes in Industries ^(textile) → work of secondary industry. The tertiary industries help in transporting the prepared clothes at a large scale.

★ This eg: show the difference between primary, secondary & tertiary industries.

Q) Classify the following list of occupations into primary, secondary & tertiary sectors:-

- Tailor, Basket weaver, Flower cultivator, Milk vendor, Fishermen, Priest, Courier, workers in Match Factory, Moneylender, Gardener, Potter, Bee-keeper, Astronaut, Call centre Employee.

Ans: ★ Primary sector :- Flower cultivator, Fisherman, 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's the criterion used? Do you think this is a 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 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 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 phased manner, schools are classified into diff levels.

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

Ans \star Yes, classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary sector is ~~a~~ useful as it helps in estimating the relative importance in the growth in GDP of the economy.

\star Classifying in such a way helps in calculating how much goods & services are produced and how many people work in each sector. In India, tertiary is growing at a very fast speed which implies that the country is moving towards developed country. This type of classification helps in comparing the level of growth in diff countries.

4) 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?

Ans ★ The list of all kinds of work done around by adults for a living :-

- Teacher, doctor, engineer, electrician, shopkeeper, cattle rearer, washerman, milk vendor, farmer, insurance manager, govt. employees, sweeper, domestic worker, factory owner, workers at a construction site.

① Primary Sector: Farmer, vegetable grower, fruit & flower grower, cattle rearers.

② Secondary Sector: Worker at a construction site, factory owner.

③ Tertiary Sector :- Engineer, doctor, insurance manager, govt employees etc.