

**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, 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.

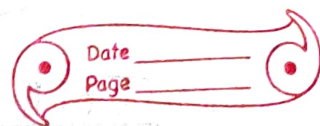
This is an example of the primary sector i.e. agriculture being dependent on the secondary sector i.e. industry.

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 being dependent on the tertiary sector.

HW  
12/5/21

## Assignments



2. Let's work these out.

Q2) Explain the difference between primary secondary and tertiary sectors using examples other than those mentioned in the text.

Ans →

Primary Sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
(i) This sector is concerned with the extraction and production of various types of natural resources	(i) This sector consists of the materials which are already being extracted at the primary stage and get processed.	(i) This sector deals with the various support services which are concerned to primary and secondary sector.
(ii) For example Mining, poultry, agriculture.	(ii) For example Making Jewellery from gold.	(ii) For example insurance.

Q3) Classify the following list of occupations under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors:-

- Ans → (i) Primary sector: Basket weavers, Flower cultivators, Milk vendors, Fishermen, Money lender, Gardeners, Potter, Bee-keeper.
- (ii) Secondary sector: Workers in match factory.
- (iii) Tertiary sector: Tailor, Priest, Cowries, Money lender, Astronaut, call centre employee.

Q4) Students in a school are often classified in 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 classified into primary and secondary or junior and senior. This is the criteria which are used to easily identify the standard of a student or to know his nature and behaviour towards other students. Yes, in my opinion this is useful.

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

Ans → Yes, classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary sector is useful as there are varieties of economic activities performed by the humans. In order to understand the nature of these activities and the role performed by the people in fulfilling these activities we need to classify into three sectors. This type of classification helps in comparing the level of growth in different 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? Explain your choice.

Ans = 1. Primary sector - A farmer is

working in his field (agriculture) and sells dairy products (dairy), the fisherman selling fish (fishing) and forestry.

2. Secondary Sector - Using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth; using sugarcane as a raw material, to make sugar or gur.

3. Tertiary Sector - Teacher, doctors, washermen, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, bankers, a chartered accountant etc.