# Chapter 14: Economic Activities Around Us

## Questions — Questions, Activities and Projects

**Q1** What is the primary sector? How is it different from the secondary sector? Give two examples.

SOLUTION

The primary sector includes economic activities in which people are directly dependent on nature to produce goods — that is, they extract raw materials from nature.
Examples: agriculture (growing crops), mining (extracting coal or iron ore), fishing, forestry, and raising livestock.

The secondary sector is different: it takes the raw materials produced by the primary sector and transforms or processes them into new goods.
Examples: processing wheat from farms into flour in mills (raw material = grain from primary sector), and converting iron ore into steel to manufacture cars in a factory.

Key difference: Primary sector = extraction from nature; Secondary sector = processing/manufacturing using those extracted materials.

Answer: Primary sector: directly extracts from nature (e.g., farming, mining). Secondary sector: processes those raw materials into goods (e.g., flour mills, automobile factories). Primary provides the input; secondary transforms it.

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**Q2** How does the secondary sector depend on the tertiary sector? Illustrate with a few examples.

SOLUTION

The secondary sector depends on the tertiary sector for the services it needs to function. Without tertiary services, secondary sector businesses cannot operate, move their products, or sell them.

Transportation: Factories (secondary sector) rely on truck drivers, railways, and shipping services (tertiary sector) to bring in raw materials and deliver finished goods to markets.

Banking: Manufacturers need banks (tertiary sector) to get loans for buying machinery, paying wages, and expanding factories.

Retail and trade: Secondary sector products reach consumers through shops, warehouses, and retail stores (tertiary sector).

Example from the chapter: AMUL's factories (secondary sector) depend on lorries, trucks, and retail stores (tertiary sector) to transport and sell milk powder, butter, and other products across India.

Answer: Secondary sector factories depend on tertiary services — transport to move goods, banks for finance, and shops to sell products. For example, AMUL's factories use trucks and retail stores (tertiary) to distribute their products.

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Q3 Give an example of interdependence between primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Show it using a flow diagram.

SOLUTION

Example: AMUL milk cooperative (from the chapter).

Primary sector: Farmers in Anand, Gujarat milk their cows and sell the milk to the dairy. Milk is a product derived directly from a natural source (livestock).

Secondary sector: The milk is collected and processed in AMUL's factories — converted from liquid milk into butter, milk powder, ghee, cheese, and other products.

Tertiary sector: The finished products are transported by lorries and trucks, and sold through retail stores and shops all over India, and exported to other countries.

Flow diagram (text form):
Farmers milk cows [Primary] → Milk collected and processed in factories [Secondary] → Products transported and sold in retail shops [Tertiary] → Consumers

Each sector depends on the others: without farmers (primary), there is no milk to process; without factories (secondary), there are no products to sell; without transport and shops (tertiary), the products cannot reach consumers.

Answer: AMUL: Farmers milk cows (Primary) → milk processed into butter/powder in factories (Secondary) → products transported and sold in shops (Tertiary). Each stage depends on the others.