

* Select and write one most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the questions [21]

1. Activities that create monetary value are called

- (A) Agriculture related activities
- (B) Industrial sector activities
- (C) Economic activities
- (D) Non-economic activities

Ans. : (C) Economic activities

2. What is the other name of primary sector?

- (A) Tertiary sector
- (B) Service sector
- (C) Agriculture-related sector
- (D) None of these

Ans. : C

3. What is the other name of tertiary sector?

- (A) Industrial sector
- (B) Service sector
- (C) Activity sector
- (D) Economy sector

Ans. : (B) Service sector

4. Logging is a part of

- (A) forestry
- (B) farming
- (C) mining
- (D) raising livestock

Ans. : A

5. Where are most of the people employed?

- (A) In primary sector
- (B) In secondary sector
- (C) In tertiary sector
- (D) In industrial sector

Ans. : A

6. Which of the following is NOT a secondary economic activity?

- (A) Assembling electronics
- (B) Building houses
- (C) Harvesting crops
- (D) Processing sugarcane into sugar

Ans. : C

Explanation: Harvesting crops is a primary economic activity as it involves direct interaction with natural resources.

7. What is an example of a primary economic activity?

- (A) Designing software

- (B) Operating a retail store
- (C) Growing vegetables
- (D) Providing financial advice

Ans. : C

Explanation: .Growing vegetables is a primary economic activity as it involves working directly with natural resources.

8. Which of the following is a characteristic of tertiary economic activities?

- (A) Production of raw materials
- (B) Construction of buildings
- (C) Providing services to consumers
- (D) Mining for minerals

Ans. : C

Explanation: Providing services to consumers is a characteristic of tertiary economic activities.

9. What does the term economic sector refer to?

- (A) A specific type of financial investment
- (B) A category of economic activities with similar characteristics
- (C) An area of government regulation
- (D) A type of market research

Ans. : B

Explanation: An economic sector refers to a category of economic activities with similar characteristics.

10. Which sector involves transforming raw materials into finished goods?

- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) Quaternary

Ans. : B

Explanation: The secondary sector involves transforming raw materials into finished goods.

11. Which of these is a tertiary activity?

- (A) Manufacturing of computers
- (B) Fisherman catching fish
- (C) Construction of a house
- (D) Repairing of computers

Ans. : (D) Repairing of computers

12. What is the full form of AMUL?

- (A) Anand Milk Union Limited
- (B) Amar Milk Union Limited
- (C) Amul Milkcake Union Limited
- (D) Amar Mangoes Union Limited

Ans.: (A) Anand Milk Union Limited



13. Goods and services that are produced in one country and sold to buyers in another country are called:

- (A) Imports
- (B) Non-economic goods
- (C) Exports
- (D) Non-economic services

Ans. : (C) Exports

14. Hotel, restaurants, schools, hospitals, banks, airports, shops are a part of:

- (A) primary sector
- (B) secondary sector
- (C) tertiary sector
- (D) both primary and secondary sector

Ans. : (C) tertiary sector

15. Extracting pulp from the trees is a:

- (A) primary sector
- (B) secondary sector
- (C) tertiary sector
- (D) both primary and secondary sector

Ans.: (A) primary sector

16. Primary activities are directly dependent on nature to produce goods. Which of the following can be included as primary activity?

- (A) Agriculture
- (B) Software development
- (C) Banking
- (D) Automobile manufacturing

Ans.: (A) Agriculture

17. Which sector involves transforming raw materials into finished products?

- (A) Primary sector
- (B) Secondary sector
- (C) Tertiary sector
- (D) Service sector

Ans. : (B) Secondary sector

18. What type of economic activities does the tertiary sector include?

- (A) Agriculture and mining
- (B) Manufacturing and construction
- (C) Healthcare and banking
- (D) Fishing and forestry

Ans. : (C) Healthcare and banking

19. What economic activity is associated with the service sector?

- (A) Mining
- (B) Agriculture
- (C) Transportation
- (D) Construction

Ans. : (C) Transportation

20. A milk cooperative in Anand district in 1946 was set up to increase the income of farmers. This cooperative was set up under the leadership of Tribhuvandas Patel and Dr. Varghese Kurien. Which of the following cooperative is it?

- (A) Mother Dairy (B) AMUL (C) Vijaya (D) Sudha

Ans. : (B) AMUL

21. Consider the following statements.

I. The group of activities that involves the provision of services which complement both primary and secondary sectors are tertiary activities.

II. The group of activities that involve processing of raw materials derived from the primary sector into products for sale or consumption are secondary activities.

III. The group of activities that involve extraction of raw materials indirectly from nature are primary activities.

Which of the statements given above are true?

- (A) I and II (B) I and III (C) II and III (D) All of these

Ans.: (A) I and II

* **Assertion - Reasoning based questions.**

[9]

22. Assertion (A): The fruit or vegetable vendors sell the farm produce to household consumers.

Reason (R): Their services make our lives easier.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Ans.: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

23. Assertion (A): Over the decades" the number of economic activities has increased tremendously.

Reason (R): Those economic activities in which people are directly dependent on nature to produce goods are known as primary activities or primary sector economic activities.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Ans. : (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

24. Assertion (A): The primary sector involves activities that directly use natural resources.

Reason (R): The secondary sector involves transforming raw materials into finished products.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : B

Explanation: The primary sector is about using natural resources directly, while the secondary sector transforms these resources. However, there is no direct relation between the two.

25. Assertion (A): Tertiary activities are those that involve producing goods.

Reason (R): Tertiary activities support both primary and secondary activities through services.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : D

Explanation: Tertiary activities provide services rather than goods. The reason correctly describes the supportive role of tertiary activities in relation to primary and secondary sectors.

26. Assertion (A): Economic activities are categorised into primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.

Reason (R): Primary activities include services such as healthcare and education.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : C

Explanation: Economic activities are indeed categorised into primary, secondary, and

tertiary sectors, but primary activities are about resource extraction, not services like healthcare and education.

27. Assertion (A): The secondary sector includes activities such as manufacturing and construction

Reason (R): The tertiary sector involves providing services like retail and transportation.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : B

Explanation: The secondary sector does include manufacturing and construction, and the tertiary sector involves services, but the reason provided does not explain the assertion directly.

28. Assertion (A): Interdependence among economic sectors is essential for a functioning economy.

Reason (R): In Gujarat, milk processing and retail are examples of how sectors work together.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : A

Explanation: Economic sectors need to work together, and the example of milk processing and retail in Gujarat illustrates this interdependence in practice.

29. Assertion (A) The primary sector is crucial for economic activities.

Reason (R) It involves the extraction of raw materials directly from nature.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

(C) A is true, but the R is false

(D) A is false, but the R is true

Ans.: (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

30. Assertion (A) Tertiary sector activities are not important for the economy.

Reason (R) They provide support to primary and secondary sector.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

(C) A is true, but the R is false

(D) A is false, but the R is true

Ans. : (D) A is false, but the R is true

*** Fill in the blank with correct answer.[1 Mark each]**

[15]

31. The process of turning raw materials into products is part of the _____ sector.

Ans. : Secondary

32. Providing professional services like teaching and healthcare falls under the _____ sector.

Ans. : Tertiary

33. Extracting natural resources such as coal and oil is an example of _____ activities.

Ans. : Primary

34. Activities that do not involve earning money, like volunteering, are classified as _____ activities.

Ans. : Non-economic

35. An activity involving the construction of machinery and buildings is classified under the _____ sector.

Ans. : Secondary

36. Construction of a hospital will belong to _____ sector.

Ans. : secondary

37. Economic activities in which people are dependent on outputs of the _____ sector and transform them to produce goods are known as _____ activities.

Ans. : primary, secondary

38. Large buildings used for storing products before they are sold, used or rented out to shops are called _____.

Ans. : warehouses

39. _____ is a group of people who voluntarily come together to meet their economic and social needs formally.

Ans. : cooperative

40. The sale of goods in small quantities for use by the end consumer rather than for

resale is called _____.

Ans. : retail

41. Economic activities that create _____ value are called economic activities.

Ans. : monetary

42. Activities in which people are directly dependent on _____ to produce goods are known as primary activities.

Ans. : nature

43. The secondary sector includes the construction of buildings and _____.

Ans. : roads

44. The tertiary sector involves the provision of _____ that complements both primary and secondary sectors.

Ans. : services

45. The cooperative AMUL was set up in 1946 under the leadership of _____ and _____.

Ans. : Tribhuvandas Patel, Dr. Varghese Kurien

*** State if the following are true or false.[1 Mark each]**

[15]

46. Building a bridge is an example of a primary economic activity.

Ans. : False

47. Repairing household appliances falls under tertiary economic activities.

Ans. : True

48. Teaching students is considered a secondary economic activity.

Ans. : Self

49. Mining gold is a primary economic activity.

Ans. : True

50. Volunteering at a community center is a form of economic activity.

Ans. : False

51. All primary activities depend on natural resources.

Ans. : true

52. Secondary sector is , the only sector that depends on tertiary sector.

Ans. : false

53. With the formation of Cooperatives Amul farmers could not make their own decisions on all matters relating to production and sale.

Ans. : false

54. All three sectors are interdependent on each other.

Ans. : true

55. AMUL products are not sold in other countries as it is a cooperative.

Ans. : false

56. Economic activities are classified into three main sectors: primary, secondary and tertiary.

Ans. : true

57. The secondary sector involves the direct extraction of raw materials from nature.

Ans. : false

58. The tertiary sector includes manufacturing goods from raw materials.

Ans. : false

59. AMUL was initially set up to eliminate the role of middlemen in the milk trade.

Ans. : true

60. The primary sector includes activities like agriculture, mining and fishing.

Ans. : true

*** Answer the questions.[1 Mark each]**

[43]

61. Give examples of diverse economic activities. How does their classification help us?

Ans. : Today, there are diverse economic activities such as manufacturing computers, mobile phones and drones; working in banks, schools and hotels; driving various types of vehicles for transportation; making furniture; tailoring clothes using machines; creating software; repairing refrigerators and washing machines; etc. Classifying all these activities helps, /is to understand how they function and the links they have with each other.

62. Give some different examples of secondary activities.

Ans. : Some examples of secondary sector activities include the processing of grains obtained from agricultural fields to make flour in mills, extraction of oil from groundnut and processing of tea leaves to derive tea. Similarly, wood from the forest is converted into furniture and paper, cotton is used to make clothes, and steel from iron ore is used to make automobiles like cars, trucks, etc.

63. How does cows help farmers?

Ans. : Cows have a special place in the lives of the farmers and their families. The farmers milk the cows and sell their milk to the dairy nearby. At the end of the month, they get paid for the milk based on its quantity and quality.

64. Why did Sardar Patel advise farmers?



Ans. : Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel advised them to form a cooperative to become independent and stop relying on the middlemen. As a cooperative, the farmers would be able to buy and sell milk as a group, taking care of the entire operation of milk collection, processing and distribution themselves. The farmers took Sardar Patel's advice.

65. What does AMUL do with the milk products it makes?

Ans. : AMUL sells them in various places. It uses lorries and trucks, as well as railway, air and shipping services, to transport its products. AMUL has set up retail stores and supplies milk and milk products to other shops in towns, cities and villages all over Gujarat, as well as in different states across India.

66. What are the three main economic sectors and what activities do they involve?

Ans. : The three main economic sectors are :

Primary : Involves extracting and harvesting natural resources (e.g., Farming, mining).

Secondary : Involves transforming raw materials into finished products (e.g., Manufacturing, construction).

Tertiary : Involves providing services rather than goods (e.g., Education, healthcare, retail).

67. Explain how secondary economic activities add value to raw materials with an example.

Ans. : Secondary economic activities add value by processing raw materials into finished products. For example, turning raw cotton into fabric in a textile factory transforms the basic material into a usable product, thereby adding economic value.

68. Describe the role of primary activities in the economic system.

Ans. : Primary activities are crucial as they involve the direct extraction and use of natural resources, providing the raw materials needed for secondary activities. For example, farming provides crops that are later processed into food products.

69. How do tertiary economic activities support primary and secondary sectors?

Ans. : Tertiary economic activities support the primary and secondary sectors by offering services like transportation, retail, and professional advice, which facilitate the distribution and consumption of goods produced by the primary and secondary sectors.

70. Discuss how understanding the classification of economic activities can benefit our understanding of the economy.

Ans. : Understanding the classification of economic activities helps us see how different sectors interact and contribute to the economy. It provides insights into the roles and relationships among various types work, helping us understand how resources are utilised, products are made, and services are delivered.

71. What is an example of how economic sectors depend on each other in a typical supply chain?

Ans. : An example is the supply chain of a car. The Primary sector provides raw materials like metals and rubber. The secondary sector uses these materials to manufacture car parts and assemble the vehicle. The tertiary sector then handles the sale and servicing of the car, illustrating how each sector relies on the others.

72. How has the evolution of economic activities affected modern economics?

Ans. : The evolution of economic activities has expanded the range of industries and services, leading to increased specialisation and complexity in modern economies. It has introduced advanced manufacturing techniques and a diverse array of services, contributing to economic growth and improved living standards.

73. What does the example of butter and cheese production in Gujarat demonstrate about sector interdependence?

Ans. : The example demonstrates sector interdependence by showing how raw milk (primary sector) is processed into dairy products (secondary sector) and then sold through retail (tertiary sector), highlighting the interconnectedness of economic activities.

74. Why is it important to classify economic activities into sectors?

Ans. : Classifying economic activities into sectors is important for understanding their roles, interactions, and contributions to the economy. It helps in analysing how different types of work contribute to economic growth, resource utilisation, and overall societal development.

75. In what ways do modern economic activities differ from traditional ones?

Ans. : Modern economic activities often involve advanced technology and a greater focus on services compared to traditional activities, which were more centered around manual labour and direct production. Modern activities include high-tech manufacturing, digital services, and global trade.

76. What are called sectors?

Ans. : Sectors are groups of various economic activities that produced goods and services.

77. What kind of a company is AMUL?

Ans. : A Cooperative society.

78. Who discussed the farmers for their problems?

Ans. : Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

79. What is the full form of AMUL?

Ans. : Anand Milk Union Limited.

80. In which year was AMUL set up?

Ans. : 1946

81. Who was the founder of the National Dairy Development Board?

Ans. : Dr. Varghese Kurien

82. Name the three sectors of economic activities.

Ans. : Primary, secondary and tertiary.

83. Which sector produces goods by utilizing natural resources?

Ans. : Primary sector.

84. Name two occupations which belong to the primary sector.

Ans. : Agriculture, forestry.

85. Why is primary sector also called agriculture and related sector?

Ans. : Since most of the natural products we get from agriculture, dairy, forestry, fishing, primary sector is also called agriculture and related sector.

86. Which type of activity comes under the primary sector?

Ans. : When we produce product by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector.

87. What is secondary sector?

Ans. : Transformation of one goods into another comes under the category of secondary sector. For example, transformation of wood into paper.

88. Why is tertiary sector also called the service sector?

Ans. : Since the activities that fall under the tertiary sector generate services rather than goods, this sector is also called the service sector.

89. What is the main difference between economic and non-economic activities?

Ans. : Economic activities generate money economic activities do not direct generate money.

90. What type of economic activity involves crops and collecting wood?

Ans. : These are primary economic activities involve direct use of natural resources.

91. Give an example of a secondary economic activity.

Ans. : Turning wheat into flour is an example secondary economic activity.

92. Which economic sector is responsible for providing services like medical care and education?

Ans. : The tertiary sector is responsible for providing services such as medical care and education.

93. What role do tertiary activities play in relation to primary and secondary activities?

Ans. : Tertiary activities support both primary and secondary activities by providing services such as transportation and retail.

94. How has the range of economic activities changed over time?

Ans. : The range of economic activities has expanded from traditional practices like farming to include modern activities such as manufacturing technology and providing various services.

95. What sector includes activities such as building construction and manufacturing goods.

Ans. : These activities are part of the secondary sector.

96. What does interdependence among the economic sectors mean?

Ans. : Interdependence among sectors means that primary, secondary, and tertiary activities rely on each other to complete the economic process from raw material extraction to finished product distribution.

97. How does the example of milk processing in Gujarat illustrate economic sector interdependence?

Ans. : The example shows interdependence as farmers (primary sector) provide milk, which is then processed into products by factories (secondary sector) and finally sold in stores (tertiary sector).

98. What are tertiary economic activities also known as?

Ans. : Tertiary economic activities are also known as the service sector.

99. Just like AMUL, there are many other milk cooperatives under brands such as Nandini from Karnataka, Mother Dairy from Delhi-NCR, Aavin from Tamil Nadu, Vijaya from Andhra Pradesh, Kevi from Nagaland, Sudha from Bihar, Verka from Punjab, etc. Can you name one cooperative around you that has helped groups like farmers, persons with disabilities, and women, to come together and has brought prosperity to their lives?

Ans. : Self-employed Women's Association (SEWA), is a trade union based in Gujarat, India

100. Now that we have seen some examples of secondary sector activities, can you name two more economic activities in the secondary sector?

Ans. : Two examples of secondary sector activities are

- Making jam from fruit pulp.
- Making paper from wood.

101. How are economic activities classified?

Ans. : Some economic activities share similar characteristics and based on this, they can be grouped together or classified into broader groups called economic sectors. The three main types of economic sectors are primary, secondary and tertiary economic sectors.



102. Can you think of any primary activities that you may have seen in the past? What are the natural resources used in these activities? Name two of them and discuss your experiences with your classmates.

Ans. : Farming is an example of a primary activity which I have seen in the past. Soil and seeds are two natural resources used in farming. (Students can discuss their own experiences).

103. Observe the different stages of the process shown in the figure given below and discuss them with your fellow classmates.



Ans. : The image shows different stages of manufacturing a book. This image represents how all three sectors of the economy are dependent on each other.

* very short answer questions. [2 Mark each]

[14]

104. What do you know about service sector? Explain with examples.

Ans. : The fruit or vegetable vendors sell the farm produce to household consumers. Similarly, doctors, nurses, teachers, lawyers and pilots provide their services to those who need them. There are technicians who repair and service electronic items including mobile phones and televisions, mechanics who repair vehicles like cars and tractors, and electricians who ensure regular supply of electricity.

Their services make our lives easier. Similarly, communication services through mobile and internet, software development, and services at hotels, restaurants, banks, schools, hospitals, airports, shops, warehouses, etc. are all examples of tertiary sector economic activities. This sector is also called the service sector.

105. Label the picture in the illustration shown below as Primary sector, Secondary sector or Tertiary sector.

Ans. : self

106. List the economic activities in your neighbourhood and label them appropriately as primary, secondary or tertiary. Draw arrows to show how they are connected to each other. In what ways are they dependent on each other? What would happen if one of the activities ceased to exist?

Ans. : Some economic activities in our neighbourhood that we often see are

- Vegetable vendors • Milk vendors
- Transport services • Farming
- Teaching • Medical services
- Bakery

These activities are interdependent on each other. A farmer requires transport services to take his produce to mandis. Then bakery buys flour or grains to make cookies. Again bakery will require transport services to sell their product to market. If any one of these activities ceases to exist then the working of two other activities will also be disturbed.

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

Ans. : The secondary sector depends on the tertiary sector in the following ways

- When the goods are produced they are transported to the market, in which tertiary sector services are required to load and transport goods.
- In a factory, some technicians provide services to repair the machines.

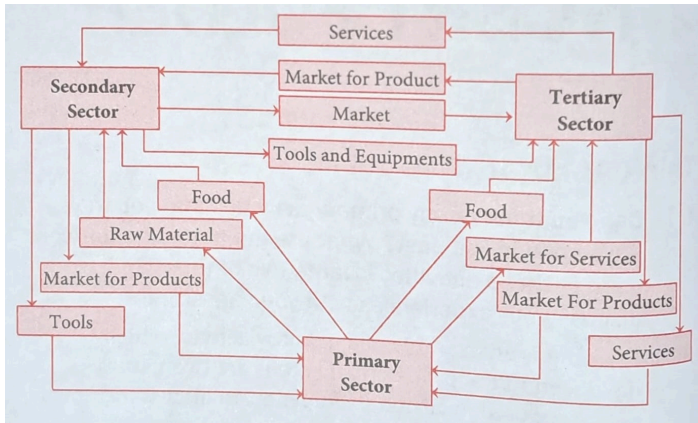
108. Give an example of interdependence between primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Show it using a flow diagram.

Ans. : Primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are interdependent in the following ways

- **Primary Sector** The process of cultivation, requires tractors, seeds, fertilisers etc. that are produced by the secondary sector activities.
- **Secondary Sector** Secondary sector activities are dependent on primary activities for raw materials and tertiary sector for marketing, research, finances and transportation.
- **Tertiary Sector** The tertiary sector does not produce any goods. It complements the



other two sectors, hence dependent on them.



109. What differentiates these activities to be grouped into sectors?

Ans. : When economic activities are grouped into sectors, they have three main types-Primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary sector covers activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources.

Secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activities. Tertiary sector does not produce goods. This sector covers activities that support to people involved in primary and secondary sectors.

110. How are the three sectors interconnected?

Ans. : There are many activities that are undertaken directly by using natural resources to produce goods, is an activity of the primary sector. The secondary sector depends on the primary sector for its raw materials, and the tertiary sector by transport sells finished products.

Hence, the tertiary sector supports for the production process. This sector relies on the primary sector and secondary sector for products to sell and for income from business. These three sectors depend on each other as they are interconnected.

* Answer short answer questions. [3 Mark each]

[12]

111.



.....
Ans. : self

112.



.....

Ans. : self

113.



.....

Ans. : self

114. What are the different ways through which we can judiciously use paper in the classrooms and offices of your school?

Ans. :

In Classroom	In Office
Circulating old and used books again among the other readers	Use of paper in classroom judiciously
Using both sides of the paper	Preview documents before printing
Making paper art with used paper	Print on both side of the paper
Handling reading materials carefully to extend their life span	Taking notes digitally
Encouraging the use of paperless practices	Sending e-mails and text updates

* Long answer questions [4 Mark each]

[12]



115. Discuss the three main economic sectors and their roles in the economy. Provide examples of activities within each sector and explain how they contribute to the overall economic system.

Ans. : The economy is divided into three main sectors: primary, secondary, and tertiary, each playing a distinct role in economic development.

Primary Sector : This sector involves activities that directly use natural resources to produce goods. Examples include farming, mining, and fishing. For instance, farming involves growing crops and raising animals, which provides raw materials for other sectors. Mining extracts minerals, which are crucial for manufacturing. These activities are foundational as they supply the essential raw materials needed for further production and processing.

Secondary Sector : This sector focuses on transforming raw materials from the primary sector into finished products. Examples include manufacturing, construction, and processing industries. For example, a factory that turns timber into furniture or a plant that refines crude oil into gasoline are part of the secondary sector. This sector adds value to raw materials by creating products that are ready for consumption or further use, driving industrial growth and contributing significantly to GDP.

Tertiary Sector : The tertiary sector provides services rather than goods. Examples include education, healthcare, retail, and transportation. For example, teachers provide education services, while healthcare professionals offer medical care. Retail stores sell products produced by the secondary sector. This sector supports and enhances the other sectors by facilitating the distribution of goods, offering essential services, and improving the quality of life.

Understanding these sectors and their roles helps in comprehending how resources are utilised, how products are created and delivered, and how services support various economic activities, contributing to a well-functioning and interconnected economy.

116. Analyse the interdependence among the primary, secondary, and tertiary economic sectors. Illustrate your answer with an example to show how these sectors work together in a typical supply chain.

Ans. : The primary, secondary, and tertiary economic sectors are interdependent meaning each sector relies on the others to complete the economic process. This interdependence ensures a smooth flow of resources and services through the economy.

Primary Sector : The primary sector involves extracting and harvesting natural

resources. Activities in this sector, such as farming, mining, and forestry, provide the raw materials needed for the next stages of production. For example, a farmer growing wheat supplies the raw material for the next sector.

Secondary Sector : The secondary sector takes raw materials from the primary sector and processes them into finished goods. For example, a milling company receives wheat from farmers and turns it into flour. This transformation is crucial as it adds value to the raw materials and produces items that can be used or consumed.

Tertiary Sector : The tertiary sector supports the distribution and consumption of goods produced by the primary and secondary sectors. For example, a bakery that uses flour to make bread is part of the tertiary sector. It not only provides the final product but also offers additional services such as customer service and retailing.

Example : Consider the production and sale of a smartphone. The primary sector supplies raw materials like metals and minerals. The secondary sector manufactures the smartphone by assembling these materials into a finished product. The tertiary sector then involves selling the smartphone through retail stores and providing customer service. Each sector plays a critical role in the supply chain demonstrating their interdependence ensures the availability and distribution of products consumers.

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

Ans. : The economic activities in which people directly extract raw materials from nature are the primary sector of the economy.

The secondary activities deal with the manufacturing of goods from the outputs of primary activities, while in primary activities produce is extracted from nature. Examples of primary sector activities are as follows

- Cultivation of grains is an example of a primary activity while making flour at a mill is a secondary activity.
- Extracting iron from mine is a primary activity while using iron in automobiles is an example of secondary activity.

* Match the following.

[15]

118.

Types of Automobiles	No. of units (produced in India in 2022)
1. Passenger vehicles like cars	(a) 10.3 lakhs
2. Commercial vehicles like trucks	(b) 45 lakhs

3. Three wheelers	(c) 2 crores
4. Two wheelers	(d) 8.6 lakhs

Ans. :

Types of Automobiles	No. of units (produced in India in 2022)
1. Passenger vehicles like cars	(b) 45 lakhs
2. Commercial vehicles like trucks	(a) 10.3 lakhs
3. Three wheelers	(d) 8.6 lakhs
4. Two wheelers	(c) 2 crores

119.

Column A	Column B
(1) Primary activity	(i) Manufacturing cars
(2) Secondary activity	(ii) Offering legal advice
(3) Tertiary activity	(iii) Gathering fruits
(4) Economic sector	(iv) Activities not aimed at earning money
(5) Non-economic activity	(v) Classification of similar economic activities

Ans. :

Column A	Column B
(1) Primary activity	(iii) Gathering fruits
(2) Secondary activity	(i) Manufacturing cars
(3) Tertiary activity	(ii) Offering legal advice
(4) Economic sector	(v) Classification of similar economic activities
(5) Non-economic activity	(iv) Activities not aimed at earning money

120.

Column A	Column B
1. Primary activity	(a) Mobile manufacturing
2. Secondary activity	(b) Milk, curd, icecream
3. Tertiary activity	(c) Nature dependent activities
4. AMUL products	(d) Preservation through heating
5. Pasteurisation	(e) Mobile repairing

Ans. :

Column A	Column B
1. Primary activity	(c) Nature dependent activities
2. Secondary activity	(a) Mobile manufacturing
3. Tertiary activity	(e) Mobile repairing

4. AMUL products	(b) Milk, curd, icecream
5. Pasteurisation	(d) Preservation through heating

