



# Social Science

## Class 6

### Chapter 14: Economic Activities Around Us



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## Questions, Activities & Projects

**Q 1. What is the primary sector? How is it different from the secondary sector? Give two examples.**

**Ans:** The primary sector deals with economic activities that are based on the direct exploitation of natural resources. It includes industries that obtain raw materials from natural sources, such as agriculture, fishing, mining and forestry.

Difference from Tertiary Sector:-

1. The primary sector focuses on the exploitation of natural resources, while the tertiary sector is based on services and distribution.
2. The primary sector requires physical labour and natural resources, while skills and knowledge-based services are important in the tertiary sector.

Examples:

1. Primary sector: agriculture (wheat cultivation), mining (coal extraction)
2. Tertiary sector: banking services, transport (bus, railway)

**Q 2. How does the secondary sector depend on the tertiary sector? Illustrate with a few examples.**

**Ans:** The secondary sector comprises of industries that process raw materials obtained from the primary sector into useful products. It mainly deals with manufacturing and construction industries, such as factories, machine building, textile industries, etc.

However, the operation of the secondary sector depends on the tertiary sector as it requires various services, such as transportation, marketing, financial aid and communication.

Dependency of the secondary sector on the tertiary sector:-

1. Transportation and logistics: A car manufacturing company (secondary sector) needs transportation services (tertiary sector) to bring raw materials (steel, rubber) and to transport the finished cars to the market. Example: Tata Motors needs transport and shipping services to ship vehicles within the country and abroad.
2. Marketing and sales: Advertising, branding and sales services (tertiary sector) are needed to sell the goods produced in the secondary sector. Example: Companies like Pepsi and Coca-Cola take the help of marketing agencies to sell their products.
3. Banking and Finance: Companies have to take loans from banks and financial institutions (tertiary sector) for production and expansion. Example: A steel factory may have to take a loan from a bank to buy new machines.
4. IT and Communication Services: IT and telecom services (tertiary sector) are needed for production, management and customer service. Example: Companies use digital marketing and web services to sell products on online e-commerce platforms.

**Conclusion:** The secondary sector cannot function smoothly without the tertiary sector. It has to depend on the tertiary sector for the manufacture, distribution, marketing, financial support and communication of its products.

**Q 3. Give an example of interdependence between primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Show it using a flow diagram.**

**Ans:** Example of interdependence of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors: "Textile Industry"

1. Primary Sector: Raw material is produced, such as cotton cultivation.
2. Secondary Sector: Cotton is converted into cloth, i.e. clothes are made in the textile industry.
3. Tertiary Sector: Services like delivering finished clothes to the market, selling, advertising and transportation are needed.

**Detailed Flowchart:**

[Cotton Cultivation] → (Supply of Raw Material) → [Yarn and Cloth Manufacturing in Textile Mills]  
→ (Manufacturing and Processing) → [Wholesalers and Retailers] → (Marketing and Sales)  
→ [Reached the Consumer]

**Conclusion:**

1. If there is no primary sector (cotton cultivation), the textile industry will close down.
2. If there is no secondary sector (textile manufacturing), the raw material will become useless.
3. If there is no tertiary sector (transportation and sales), the finished clothes will not reach the consumers.

Thus, these three sectors are interdependent and together run the economy.

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