

Case study based questions
10th Social Studies

Sectors of the Indian Economy

Passage - 1

4 Marks

After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. We also may need to talk to others over telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

Q1. (3) Primary sector

Q2. (2) Transport, storage, communication, banking. trade are some examples of tertiary activities.

Q3. (1) Tertiary sector

Q4. (4) Produce a good, aid

Passage - 2

4 Marks

Source A : Sectors of Economic Activities (Primary Sector)

There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. Take, for example, the cultivation of cotton. It takes place within a crop

season. For the growth of the cotton plant, we depend mainly, but not entirely, on natural factors like rainfall, sunshine and climate. The product of this activity, cotton, is a natural product. Similarly, in the case of an activity like dairy, we are dependent on the biological process of the animals and availability of fodder etc. The product here, milk, also is a natural product. Similarly, minerals and ores are also natural products. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. Why primary? This is because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector.

Q1. (2) When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the Primary Sector. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry etc. So this sector is also called agriculture and related sector.

Q2. (3) Minerals and ores, and milk, etc.

Q3. (4) During the crop season

Q4. (1) For the growth of the cotton plant, we depend mainly, but not entirely, on natural factors like rainfall, sunshine and climate.

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SOURCE B: (Secondary Sector)

The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. It is the next step after primary. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential. This could be in a factory, a workshop or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. Using sugarcane as a raw material, we make sugar or gur. We convert earth into bricks and use bricks to make houses and buildings. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector.

Q1. (3) The Secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. This could be in a factory, workshop or it could be made at home.

Q2. (1) Using sugarcane as a raw material, we make sugar or gur.

Q3. (2) We convert earth into bricks.

Q4. (4) We use them to build houses and buildings.

Passage - 2

4 Marks

Source C: Tertiary Sector

After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. We also may need to talk to others over telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

Q1. (1) Tertiary activities by themselves, do not produce a good but they are a support for the production process eg. communication. These activities generate services rather than goods, so the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

Q2. (2) Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade

Q3. (3) Primary sector

Q4. (1) Tertiary sector
