

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL
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CLASS: VI

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

TOPIC:

ECONOMICS

CH-2

2025-26

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN OUR SURROUNDINGS

A. Tick() the correct option.

1. Which sector deals with extracting natural resources like minerals and farming? Primary Sector
2. The process of turning raw materials into products is part of which sector? Secondary Sector
3. Which of the following is an example of the tertiary sector? Education
4. The growth of which sector is closely related to the development of infrastructure like roads and transport? Tertiary Sector

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/words.

1. Primary Sector involves the direct use of natural resources to produce goods.
2. The secondary sector involves processing raw materials into goods and products.
3. Services like education, healthcare and transport come under the tertiary sector.
4. In the tertiary sector, people are involved in service related work, such as teaching, banking and entertainment.

C. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

1. The primary sector involves activities like mining, farming and fishing. True

2. The tertiary sector is involved in producing goods like food and clothes.

False

3. Manufacturing is part of the secondary sector. True

4. The primary sector is important for industries to get raw materials. True

D. Short answer questions.

1. Define the three sectors of the Indian economy.

The three sectors of the Indian economy are :

1. Primary Sector 2. Secondary Sector 3. Tertiary sector

2. Omitted

3. What are some examples of activities that belong to the tertiary sector?

Some examples of tertiary are teaching, banking, healthcare, transportation, retail and trade.

4. How does the primary sector support the secondary sector?

Primary occupations are essential because they provide raw materials for secondary sector to process into finished goods.

E. Long answer questions.

1. Why are dairy cooperatives the single largest contributor in the Indian economy?

Dairy cooperatives are the single largest contributor to the Indian economy because they connect rural milk producers with urban markets, ensuring fair prices and steady income for farmers. Through initiatives like the White Revolution led by Dr. Verghese Kurien, even small and marginal farmers benefited by selling milk and dairy products. Cooperatives like AMUL helped process and market these products, creating employment and boosting the economy. This interconnected system supports all three sectors – primary, secondary, and tertiary – making dairy a key economic driver.

2. How are the primary and tertiary sectors connected in India? Give an example.

The primary and tertiary sectors in India are closely connected through support and services. For example, in dairy cooperatives, farmers (primary

sector) produce milk, which is collected and distributed with the help of transport, storage, and marketing services provided by the tertiary sector. Banks offer financial support, while technology helps in quality testing and supply chain management. This interdependence ensures smooth operations, showing how the tertiary sector aids the primary sector in delivering products to consumers efficiently.

3. How does the secondary sector turn raw materials into finished products? Can you give an example?

The secondary sector adds value to raw materials and generates a wide range of products necessary for daily life. It also creates numerous job opportunities and promotes technological development. For example, a textile factory turning raw cotton into fabric or a steel plant processing iron ore into steel bars are examples of secondary occupations. This sector is crucial for economic growth and industrialisation.

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