

CLASS: VI
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
CHAPTER: 14. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AROUND US
BOOK: EXPLORING SOCIETY: INDIA AND BEYOND



The Big Questions?

01

HOW ARE
ECONOMIC
ACTIVITIES
CLASSIFIED?

02

WHAT
DIFFERENTIATES
THESE ACTIVITIES
TO BE GROUPED
INTO SECTORS?

03

HOW ARE THE
THREE SECTORS
INTERCONNECTED?

Evolution of Economic Activities



Over time, the number of **economic activities** has significantly increased.



Earlier Activities: In the past, people were mainly involved in **agriculture**, **livestock rearing**, and **handicrafts** like pottery and weaving.



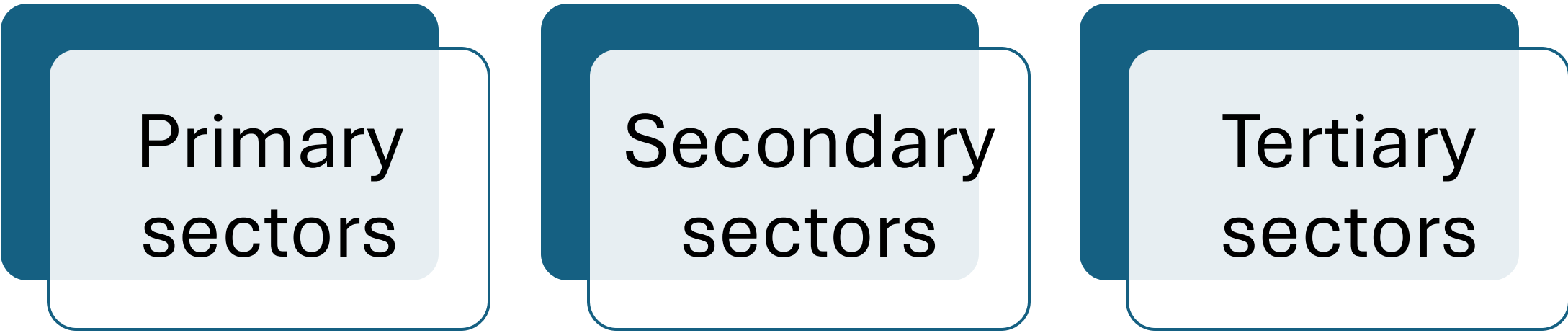
Modern Economic Activities: Today, economic activities have expanded to include industries like **manufacturing computers, mobile phones, and drones**, working in **banks, schools, and hotels**, **transportation, furniture making, tailoring, software development**, and **repairing household appliances**.



Classification: Classifying these activities helps us understand their **functions** and the **connections** between them.



The Classification of Economic Activities into Economic Sectors



Primary
sectors

Secondary
sectors

Tertiary
sectors

Primary activities



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



For example, work involving cultivation of grains and vegetables from agricultural farms, collecting wood from the forests, extracting coal from mines, fish from fisheries, eggs from poultry farms, etc., are all primary sector economic activities.



The most common primary activities are agriculture, mining, fishing, raising livestock, forestry, etc

Classification of economic activities into economic sectors

Primary sector



Agriculture



Mining

Secondary sector



Construction



Manufacturing

Tertiary sector



Healthcare



Trade and logistics

Secondary Activities

- These are economic activities where people depend on outputs from the **primary sector** (like raw materials) and transform them into finished goods.
- **Scope of Secondary Sector:** This sector includes:
 - **Construction** of buildings, roads, etc.
 - **Providing utilities** like water, electricity, and gas.
 - **Manufacturing** products in factories by processing raw materials from the primary sector.
- **Examples of Secondary Sector Activities:**
 - Processing **grains** into **flour**.
 - Extracting **oil** from **groundnuts**.
 - Processing **tea leaves** to make **tea**.



Automobile factory



Textile factory

Tertiary Activities



These are economic activities that **support** those in the **primary** and **secondary sectors**.



They are often services that are essential for the functioning of the economy.



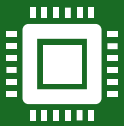
Examples of Tertiary Sector Activities:

- Transportation
 - Selling Goods
 - Professional Services
 - Repairs and Maintenance
 - Communication Services
 - This sector is also known as the service sector due to the wide range of services it provides, making life easier and supporting other economic activities.
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Interdependence Among Sectors



Primary, secondary, and tertiary—are interdependent and work together to convert natural raw materials into finished products for consumption.

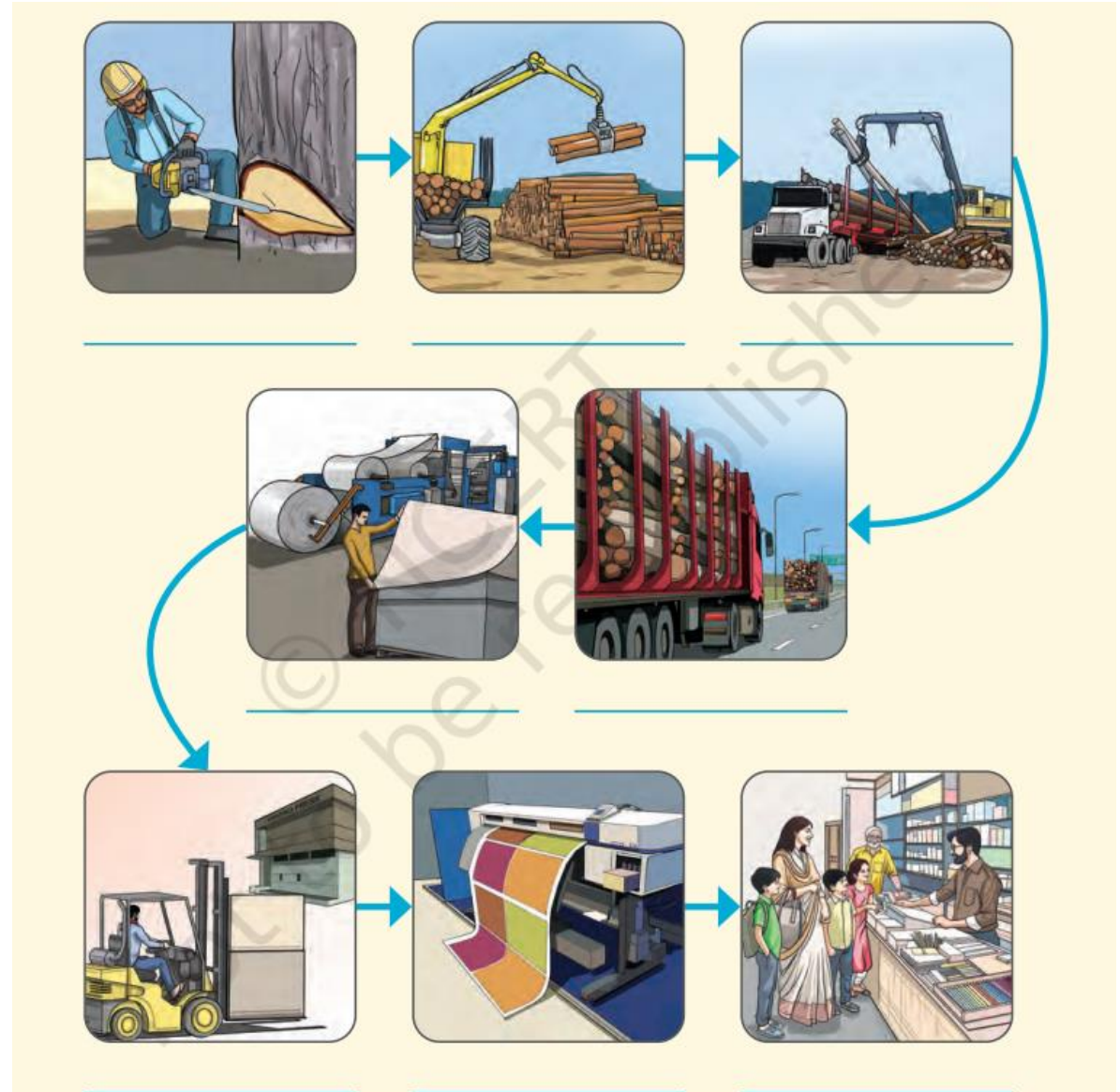


Example from Anand District: To understand this interdependence, we will look at an example from a **village in Anand district, Gujarat**, where the three sectors are connected and support each other.



The example will illustrate how the **primary sector** (agriculture or raw material extraction), the **secondary sector** (processing and manufacturing), and the **tertiary sector** (services) rely on one another to complete a production cycle and provide goods for consumption.

The images show the transformation of pulp (wooden fibre of a tree) into paper and, after printing, into textbooks.



THANK YOU