Wada Nirmiti Education Society's

GURUKUL GLOBAL SCHOOL

WORKSHEET

SUB: **LESSON:** **STD: VI**

NAME: _____ **ROLL No:** _____ **DATE:**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. According to Kautilya's Arthashāstra, what is considered to be the 'root of prosperity'?
   (a) Non-economic activity (b) Economic activity
   (c) Political power (d) Trade tariffs
2. Economic activities are broadly defined as human activities that create:
   (a) Social goodwill (b) Spiritual satisfaction
   (c) Monetary value (d) Environmental awareness
3. Which economic sector involves direct extraction and production of natural resources from nature?
   (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector
   (c) Tertiary sector (d) Quaternary sector
4. Cultivation of crops, fish farming (fishery), forestry, and coal mining are examples of which sector?
   (a) Secondary sector (b) Service sector
   (c) Primary sector (d) Industrial sector
5. Transforming raw cotton into cloth in a textile factory or making flour in a mill belongs to which sector?
   (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector
   (c) Tertiary sector (d) Public sector
6. The Tertiary Sector is also commonly referred to as the:
   (a) Agricultural sector (b) Manufacturing sector
   (c) Service sector (d) Natural sector
7. Which of the following activities is classified under the Tertiary Sector?
   (a) Mining iron ore (b) Driving a transport truck
   (c) Manufacturing automobiles (d) Wood logging
8. Under whose guidance and national leadership did farmers in Anand, Gujarat, come together to establish the dairy cooperative model?
   (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi
   (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
9. What is the key biological process used in dairy plants to preserve milk by heating it to kill harmful bacteria?
   (a) Fermentation (b) Evaporation
   (c) Pasteurisation (d) Condensation
10. According to textbook data, recycling one tonne of paper saves approximately how many trees?
    (a) 5 trees (b) 10 trees
    (c) 17 trees (d) 50 trees

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is the Primary sector? How is it different from the Secondary sector? Give two examples of each.
Answer:
• Primary Sector: Consists of economic activities in which people depend directly on nature to extract or produce goods (e.g., farming, fishing, mining, raising livestock, forestry).
• Difference from Secondary Sector: While the primary sector directly extracts natural raw materials from the environment, the secondary sector takes these natural outputs as inputs and processes or transforms them into manufactured finished products.
• Examples:

- Primary Sector: Wheat farming, Milk collection from cows.
- Secondary Sector: Flour milling, Manufacturing butter/cheese in a dairy factory.

2. How does the Secondary sector depend on the Tertiary sector? Illustrate with suitable examples.
Answer:
The secondary sector (manufacturing and construction) cannot function or deliver products to consumers without support services provided by the tertiary sector:
1. Transportation & Logistics: Factories require trucks, trains, and shipping (tertiary sector) to bring raw materials into production plants and transport finished goods to retail markets.
2. Banking & Finance: Manufacturing units rely on commercial banks (tertiary sector) for capital loans, machinery financing, and electronic payment processing.
3. Storage & Warehousing: Before selling, manufactured products must be safely stored in commercial warehouses (tertiary sector).
4. Communication & Marketing: Factories need mobile/internet services and retail sales networks (tertiary sector) to market and distribute their goods.

3. Define a 'Cooperative'. Explain the role played by middlemen before AMUL was set up and how the cooperative system helped the farmers.
Answer:
• Definition of Cooperative: A cooperative is a voluntary association of people who come together formally to meet their shared economic and social needs. It is owned democratically by its members, and decisions are taken collectively.
• Role of Middlemen: Before AMUL, small dairy farmers in Anand had to sell milk individually to middlemen at meagre, unfair prices because raw milk spoiled quickly in heat. Middlemen exploited and harassed farmers while making huge profits themselves.
• How the Cooperative Helped: Guided by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Tribhuvandas Patel, and Dr. Verghese Kurien, farmers formed a cooperative to handle milk collection, pasteurisation, processing, and distribution collectively. This eliminated middlemen, ensured fair prices based on milk quality, provided direct ownership to farmers (including women), and significantly boosted rural incomes.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Explain the concept of interdependence among the three economic sectors with a neat step-by-step flow analysis of textbook paper production or the dairy cooperative chain.
Answer:
Economic sectors do not operate in isolation; they are deeply interconnected. Every final consumer product relies on the seamless cooperation of all three sectors.

Case Study: The Journey of a Textbook (From Tree to Student):
1. Primary Sector (Extraction):
- Workers fell timber trees in forests or harvest bamboo/wood fibre directly from nature.
- This raw wood pulp forms the basic natural input.

2. Secondary Sector (Processing & Manufacturing):
- Logged wood is transported to paper mills where it is chemically processed into paper rolls.
- Printing factories convert blank paper into printed textbook pages, binding them into complete books.

3. Tertiary Sector (Services & Logistics):
- Transport: Trucks and lorries haul logs from forests to paper mills, and finished books from printing presses to warehouses.
- Trade & Retail: Bookstores and school stationery suppliers sell textbooks directly to students.
- Support Services: Banking, software design, and electricity grids facilitate factory production and bookstore transactions.

Conclusion: If any single sector ceases to function, the entire production chain breaks down, proving that all three sectors are mutually dependent.

2. Detailed Comparative Analysis: Differentiate between Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Sectors based on Meaning/Definition, Nature of Activity, Use of Raw Materials, Key Examples, and Alternate Names.

Answer:
A detailed comparative evaluation of the three economic sectors is outlined below:

1. Primary Sector:
- Definition: Economic activities directly dependent on natural resources to produce goods.
- Nature of Activity: Extraction and harvesting of biological or natural products directly from Earth.
- Raw Material Usage: Generates basic raw materials used by other sectors.
- Key Examples: Agriculture, livestock rearing, fishing, forestry, and mining.
- Alternate Name: Agricultural and Allied Sector.

2. Secondary Sector:
- Definition: Economic activities that transform primary raw materials into finished manufactured goods.
- Nature of Activity: Processing, manufacturing, construction, and utility provisioning.
- Raw Material Usage: Consumes primary sector outputs to add value and create new goods.
- Key Examples: Textile mills, automobile plants, flour milling, furniture making, and building roads.
- Alternate Name: Industrial / Manufacturing Sector.

3. Tertiary Sector:
- Definition: Economic activities that provide operational support, logistics, and professional services to people and businesses.
- Nature of Activity: Service provisioning rather than physical tangible goods production.
- Raw Material Usage: Does not process physical raw materials directly; aids the transport, sale, and management of goods.
- Key Examples: Banking, transportation, retail trading, healthcare, teaching, software development, and hotel services.
- Alternate Name: Service Sector.

3. Elaborate on the case study of 'AMUL: From Farm to Plate'. Discuss how it brought social and economic transformation in rural India and demonstrate how all three sectors are involved in its operations.
Answer:
The story of Anand Milk Union Limited (AMUL) in Gujarat is a landmark example of rural transformation and sector integration in India.

A. Social and Economic Transformation:
1. Elimination of Middlemen: Farmers established direct collective control over milk collection, processing, and sales, ending exploitation by private traders.
2. Women Empowerment & Inclusivity: Women gained financial independence and active decision-making roles within village cooperative societies.
3. Income Growth & Prosperity: Fair pricing based on fat content and monthly dividend sharing dramatically elevated living standards across rural Gujarat.
4. Replication across India: Inspired similar successful milk cooperatives nationwide (e.g., Nandini in Karnataka, Verka in Punjab, Mother Dairy in Delhi-NCR).

B. Integration of the Three Sectors in AMUL:
- Primary Sector: Rural farmers rear cows/buffaloes and collect fresh raw milk directly from livestock.
- Secondary Sector: Dairy processing plants use pasteurisation and modern machinery to convert liquid milk into butter, cheese, ghee, ice cream, and milk powder.
- Tertiary Sector: Replicated cold-chain refrigerated trucks, marketing networks, retail booths, bank credit facilities, and global export channels distribute AMUL products worldwide.