

Interdependence in Economic Activities

Chapter 14: Economic Activities Around Us · Topic 2

Key Concept

Farmers (primary sector) grow cotton, which factories (secondary sector) turn into cloth, which is then sold and transported by shops and logistics services (tertiary sector).

Without primary activities providing raw materials, secondary activities couldn't manufacture products, and without tertiary services like transport and banking, goods couldn't reach consumers efficiently.

This interdependence means a problem in one sector, like a poor harvest affecting farmers, can impact factories and businesses that depend on those raw materials.

Understanding economic interdependence helps us see how connected our economy is, and why supporting all sectors is important for overall economic health.

Quick Revision Notes

- Interdependence means sectors rely on each other.
- Farmers grow cotton for factories to make cloth.
- Shops and logistics help sell and transport goods.
- Primary sector provides materials for secondary sector.
- Tertiary sector helps goods reach consumers.
- A problem in one sector can impact others.
- A poor harvest can affect factories relying on crops.
- Understanding interdependence shows how connected the economy is.

Practice Questions

- 1 Trace how cotton becomes clothing, through different sectors.
- 2 Discuss what might happen if farmers had a poor harvest.
- 3 Give an example of tertiary sector support for another sector.
- 4 Explain interdependence using a product you use daily.
- 5 Discuss why all sectors need support for a healthy economy.
- 6 Draw a diagram showing the connection between the three sectors.