

Sectors of the economy

Second half

EMS GRADE 9

PG. 95

Sectors of the economy

Primary sector

fishing, farming,
hunting, forestry,
mining.

Mostly unskilled
workers (in poor
countries)

Secondary sector

food and drink
factories, textile
factories, clothing
manufactures

semi skilled workers

Tertiary
sector

schools, law firms,
travel agencies,
Hospitals, banks

Skilled workers

- All the sectors are linked.
- Use resources sustainable to maintain economic growth.
- If one sector collapse there will be a negative effect on the other sectors.



It is the quantity of goods offered for sale at a given price at a particular period:

- A Demand
- B Price
- C Supply
- D Demand curve

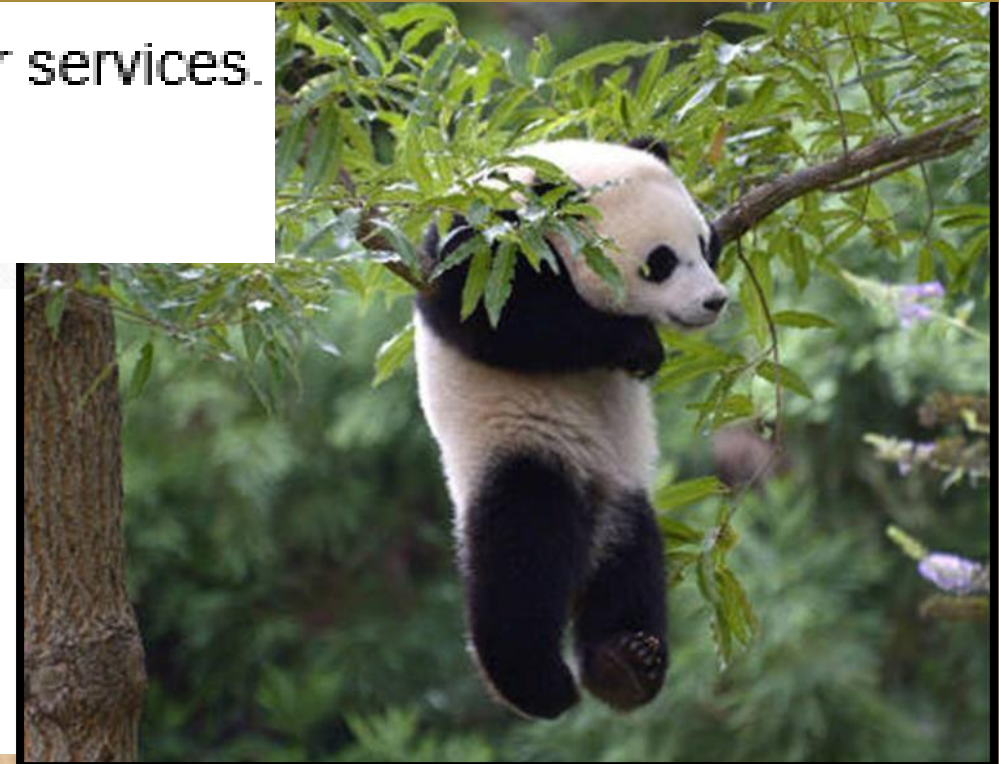
Demand can be defined as:

- a) The amount of goods/services available
- b) The quantity of people interested in the goods or services.
- c) The amount of stores offering the service
- d) Marketing of your products

Which of the following does not form part of the sectors of the economy?

- A Primary
- B Secondary
- C Informal
- D Tertiary

Activity 6: Question 1-5 (Please number I forgot the numbers)



The supply of your apples is low because they are out of season how will the price look?

- a) Low price
- b) High price
- c) Market related
- d) On sale

Which of the following does not belong to the tertiary sector?

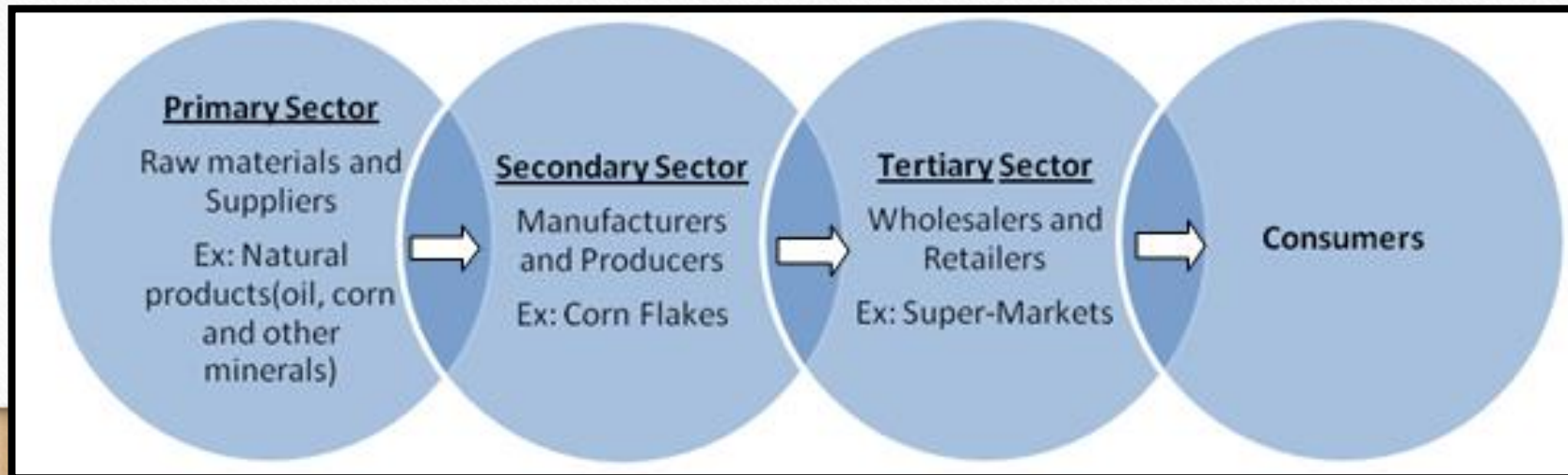
- A Pillay and Meyer Attorneys
- B Pick and Pay Wholesalers Ltd
- C Frystark Furniture Manufacturers
- D Drs Botha, Fourie and Gerber Dental Surgeons



Believe in Yourself. :)

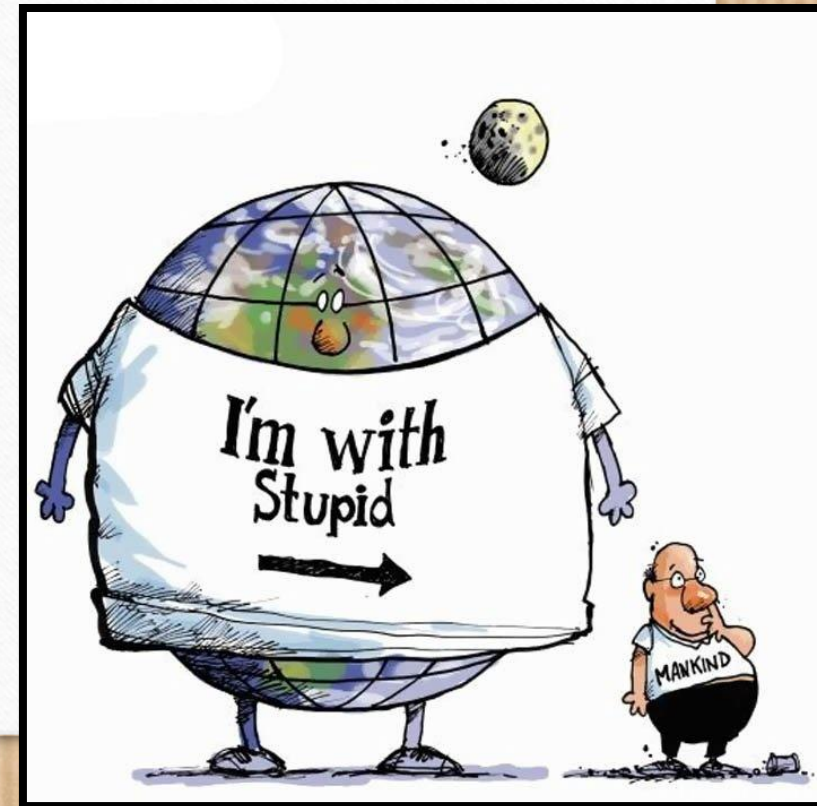
Remember

- No business can happen in any of the sectors if the primary sector does not supply food such as wheat, sugar cane and livestock.
- They use this to be processed into food products for workers in all the sectors to buy and eat.
- So if one sector breaks down, the other two sectors cannot work properly.



Sustainable use of resources in the three sectors

- You know that some resources that businesses use during production are non-renewable and that some resources that are renewable are scares.
- The earth has limited resources for businesses.
- Example non-renewable resources are water, coal and oil.
- Once we have used up all of these resources, we cannot produce more.
- Oil is used to make petrol and diesel, which is very important for industry and the economy.



Businesses in the tree economic sectors are linked

- If one sector collapse there will be a negative effect on the other sectors.
- Primary sector use many resources, so it needs to be extremely careful to use resources sustainably.
- If resources like, forests, water coal, oil and fish are used up the sector will no longer be able to provide raw materials for secondary sector to use to produce goods.



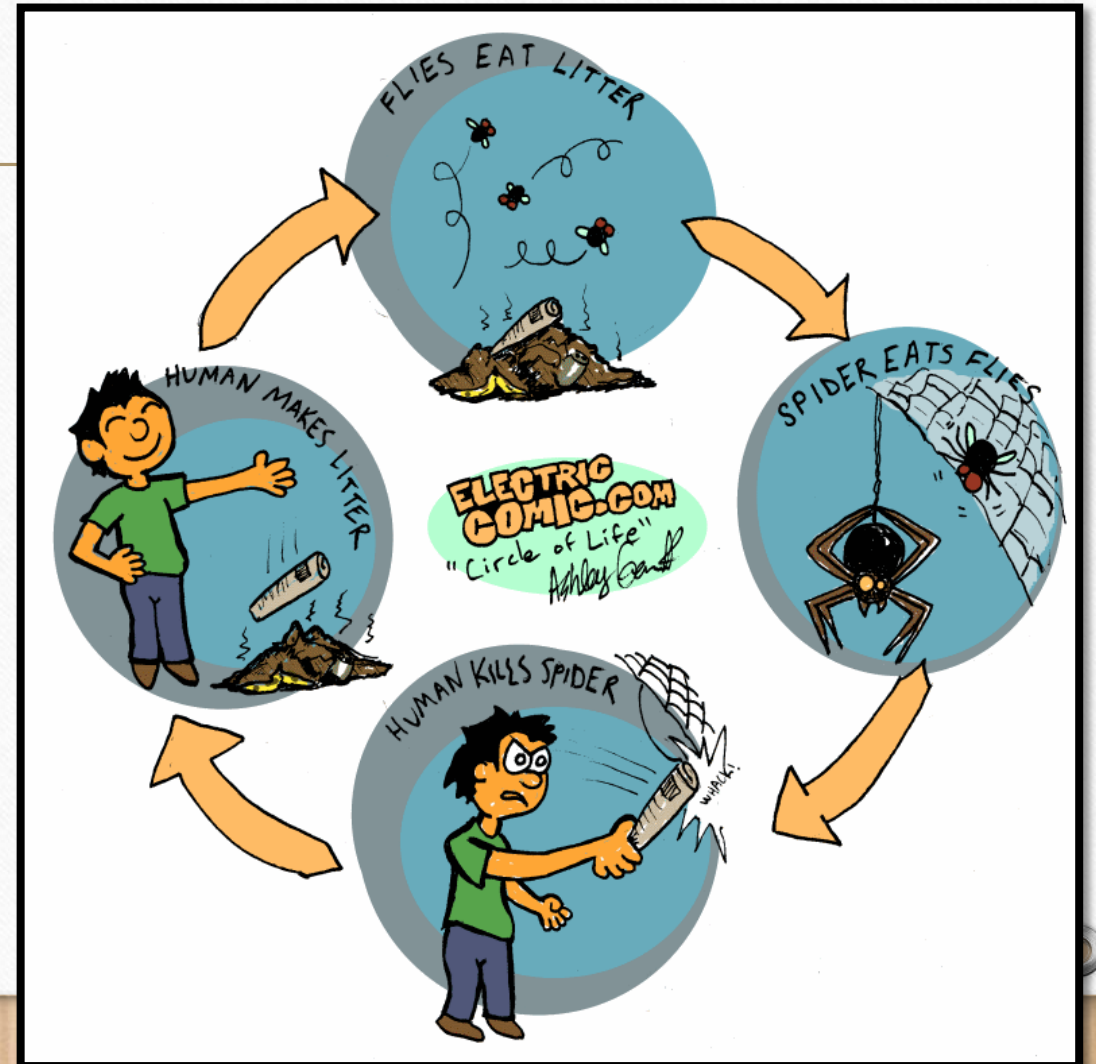
Secondary sector and resource use.

- Secondary-sector businesses use resources such as energy, water and raw materials to produce goods.
- If they do not use resources from primary sector sustainably, there will be a shortage.
- If goods are not available for tertiary sector to deliver service, the tertiary sector will not be able to function.
- It is essential for healthcare and education.
- Primary and secondary sector should use resources sustainably.



Important

- Just like the economic sectors are linked, all people plants and animals on earth are linked.
- All of us, in all of the economic sectors, must use resources sustainably to maintain production and economic growth.



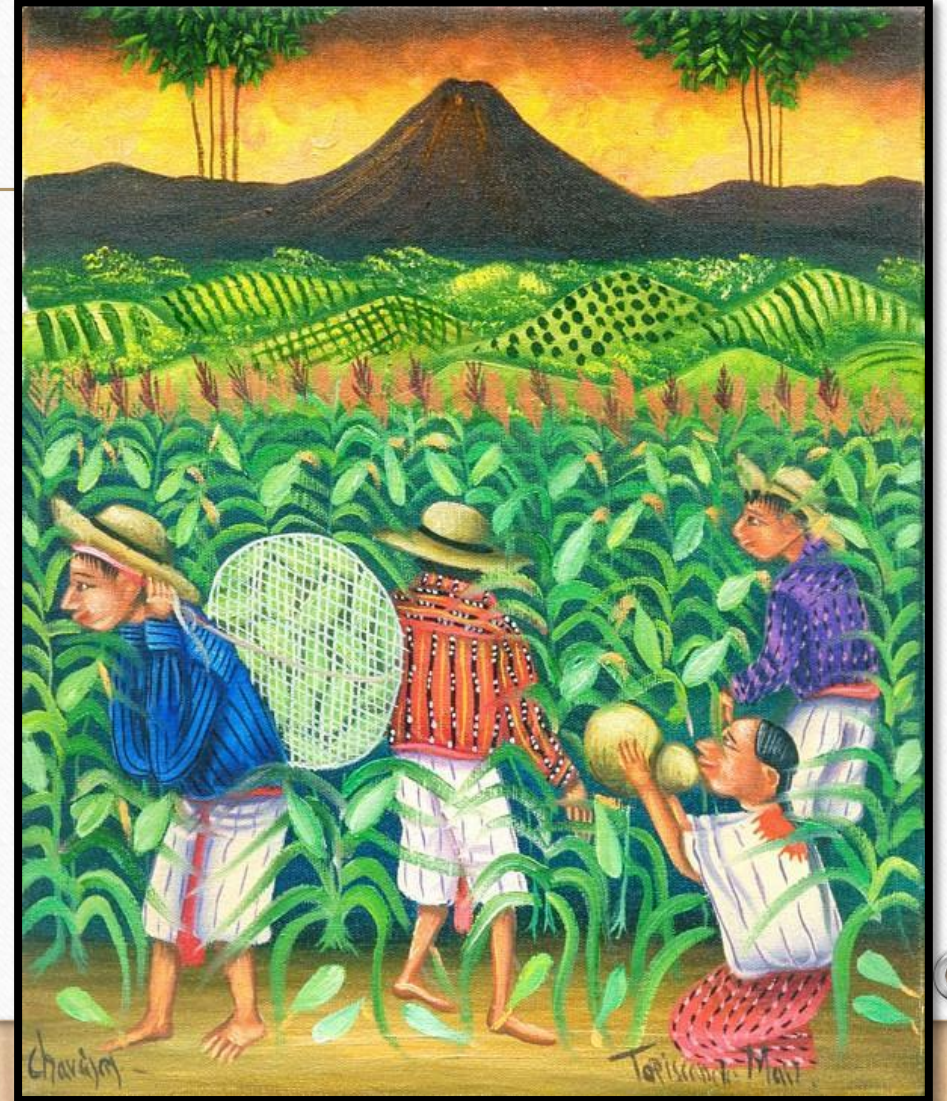
The role of the tree sectors in the economy

- In poor countries most of the money comes from the primary sector.
- Because most people work close to the land.
- Rich countries most of the money comes from tertiary sector.
- This is because most people deliver a service to others.



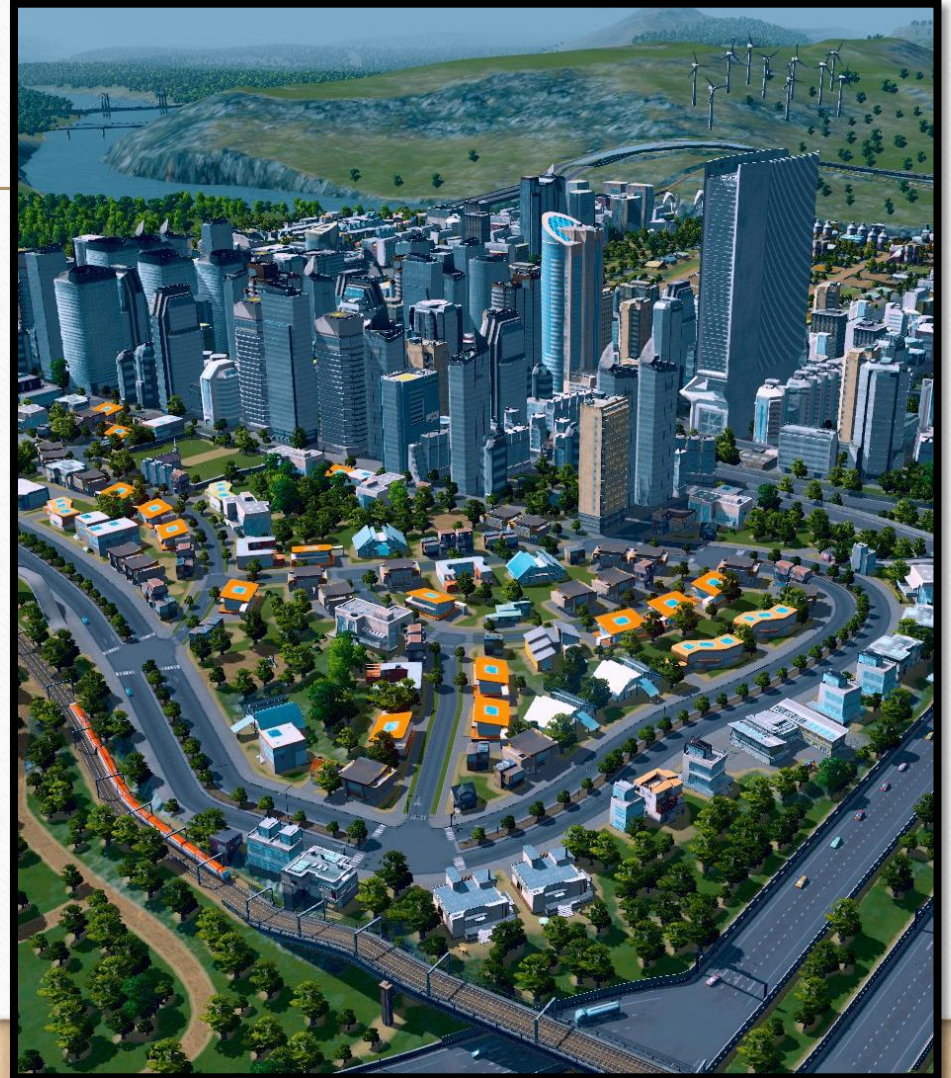
Primary sectors role

- Bigger role in the economies of developing countries.
- Low living cost less luxury.



Secondary sectors role

- Big role in developed countries, where there is capital available to industrialise and support manufacturing businesses.
- Exporting manufactured goods plays a large role in developed countries.



Tertiary sector role

- Large role in the economies of developed countries.
- Because of higher living standards.
- People can afford service such as entertainment, tourism and media.



Types of skills required in each sector

- Skills determine what type of work they do.
- Labour can be skilled, unskilled and semi-skilled.



Unskilled labour	Work that does not require a high level of skills or independent judgement and that often involves physical labour
Skilled labour	Work that requires a high level of skill, thorough training and independent judgement.
Semi-skilled labour	Work that requires some skill, training and independent judgement.

Type of work/skills in primary sector

- Workers in primary sector work in mines, farms, fishing.
- The work they do are physical work, low skill levels.
- Need lower level skills like unskilled workers.
- Also high level skills to manage a farm, fishery or plantation.
- Many jobs in this sector require low level skills, we cannot say that all primary-sector jobs are for unskilled workers.



Types of work/skills in secondary sector

- Workers do things like operating factory machinery, production lines in manufacturing businesses.
- The work they do often requires a fair level of skill.
- Generalised say they need semi-skilled workers.



Types of work/skills in tertiary sector

- Give medical treatment, or financial services.
- They studied at university.
- Require high skill level.



Activity 7:

Question 1-4

Name TWO examples of businesses found in sector (a). (2x2)

Briefly discuss the interrelationship of the three sectors in the production of bread. (3x2)

List THREE ways in which businesses can promote the sustainable use of resources. (3x1)

Name the THREE types of labour that are found in the three sectors that form part of the economic sectors.