

UNIT 4

Economic Activities



Unit Overview

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Primary activities
- 4.3 Secondary activities
- 4.4 Tertiary activities
- 4.5 Division of the world on the basis of Economic Activities



Learning Objectives

- Classify the economic activities.
- Understand the relationship between economic development and economic activities.
- Differentiate primary activities from secondary activities.
- Divide the world on the basis of economic activities.



4.1. Introduction

CASE STUDY

Have you heard about Waymo car? A car without brakes, accelerators or steering wheel – a driverless car is indeed a dream come true.

Google started testing self-driving technology with the Toyota Prius on freeways in California in 2009.



A new development was the unveiling of a new prototype vehicle in 2014, capable of being a fully self-driving car. These intelligent cars use sensors and software to detect objects like pedestrians, cyclists and can safely drive around them. According to Google, the car can process both map and sensor information to find out its exact location - precisely which street or lane it is driving in. The sensors are so powerful that it can detect all kinds of objects. What's more interesting, the software can predict what these objects around the car will do next and take action accordingly.



In an instance, where the traffic signal turned green and the car was about to move forward, the car sensed an ambulance coming from the right side and it stopped, making way for the ambulance. Google calls its cars, 'experienced drivers'. Each car's speed is capped safely at 25 mph (40 km/hr). The cars halt for 1.5 seconds after the signal turns green at a junction as many accidents happen during this time.

But the cars can travel as fast as 161 km/hr. To ensure safety, the front side has about 2 feet of foam and the windshield is made of plastic instead of glass. This is the amazing product of secondary industries which we learn about as part of economic activities in this lesson

Economic activity refers to the activity of making, providing, purchasing and selling goods or services. Economic activities exist at all levels within a society. Human beings are engaged in various kinds of economic activities. In general all the economic activities are broadly categorised into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities. The Tertiary activities are further sub divided into Quaternary and Quinary activities.

Let us first understand the meaning and concept of the different categories of economic activities.

Types of Economic system:

1. Subsistence economy: Goods and services which are created for the use of the producers and their kinship groups.
2. Commercial economy: Goods and services which are produced mainly for sale. Market competition is the primary force determining the production and distributions.
3. Planned economy: Goods and services created are controlled by government agencies. Supply and price are controlled by the state. It was practiced earlier by the Communist controlled societies.

4.2. Primary activities

Primary activities help man to fulfill his needs and desires, by using resources which are gifted to man by nature. These activities

are directly connected with nature. Hunting, Gathering, Pastoralism, Fishing, Forestry, Mining and Agriculture are the primary activities.

Hunting and Gathering

Until 12,000 years ago, all humans lived as hunters and gatherers. At present only 0.0001% human live as hunters and gatherers. Gathering and hunting are the oldest known economic activity in the world. It often involves primitive societies which collect both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing. These primitive activities are being carried out still in a very few parts of the world. Gathering is practiced in the areas of High altitude zones of Northern Canada, Northern Eurasia and Southern Chile and in the low altitude zones of the Amazon Basin, Tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia and interior parts of South East Asia. Present day gatherers and hunters are confined to a few pockets. Inuit in the Arctic region, Pygmies of Kalahari, Pintupi, Aborigines of Australians, and Paliyan of South India are the examples of foragers.

Pastoralism

Pastoralism is the process of grazing and rearing of different types of animals like cattle, sheep, goats, etc in an organised manner to get animals products. The animals rearing can be primitive which is carried on by nomads or highly scientific means on a commercial scale. So, animal grazing and rearing can be divided

into two broad categories as Nomadic Herding and Commercial Livestock Rearing.

Nomadic Herding (or) Pastoral Nomadism

It is a primitive subsistence activity in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. They move from place to place along with their livestock, depending on the availability of pastures and water. These people do not lead a settled life but keep on moving from place to place. Pastoral nomadism is commonly practiced in regions with little arable land, typically in the developing world. They are mostly found in central and western Asia, Northern and Western regions of Africa and some parts of southern Africa and Tundra regions.

Transhumance

Transhumance is the seasonal movement of people with their livestock between fixed summer and winter pastures. In mountain region it implies movement between higher altitude pastures during summer and valleys in winter.



Rearing of Animals

Gujiars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas in the Himalayan region migrate from plains to the mountain in summer and to the plains from the high altitude pastures in winter. In the tundra regions, herders move from south to north in summer and from north to south in winter. The number of pastoral nomads has been decreasing and the areas operated by them shrinks due to developments and spreading of other economic activities.

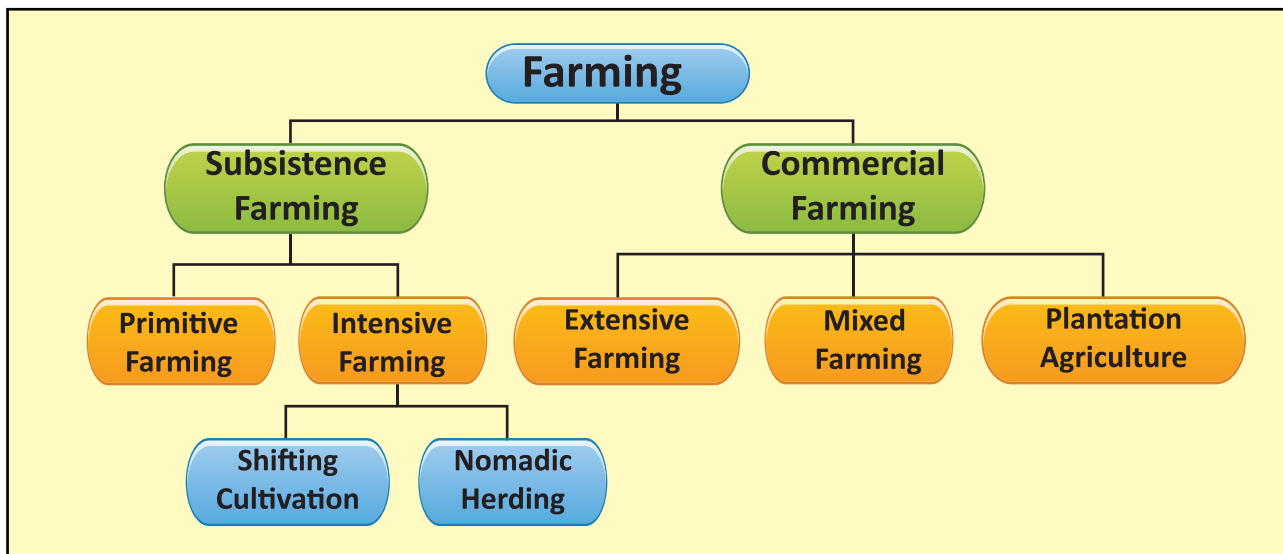


Agriculture

Agriculture is the most fundamental form of human activity and includes not only cultivation of crops but also the domestication of animals. The following are the major agricultural types and their characteristic features.



Employees of the economic activity called as	
Economic Activity	Name
Primary	Red collar
Secondary	Blue collar
Tertiary	Pink collar
Quaternary	White collar
Quinary	Gold collar



Subsistence Agriculture is a type of farming in which output is consumed almost entirely by the farmers and their families leaving only a small

proportion for sale. Farmers follow traditional method of cultivation in this kind of farming.



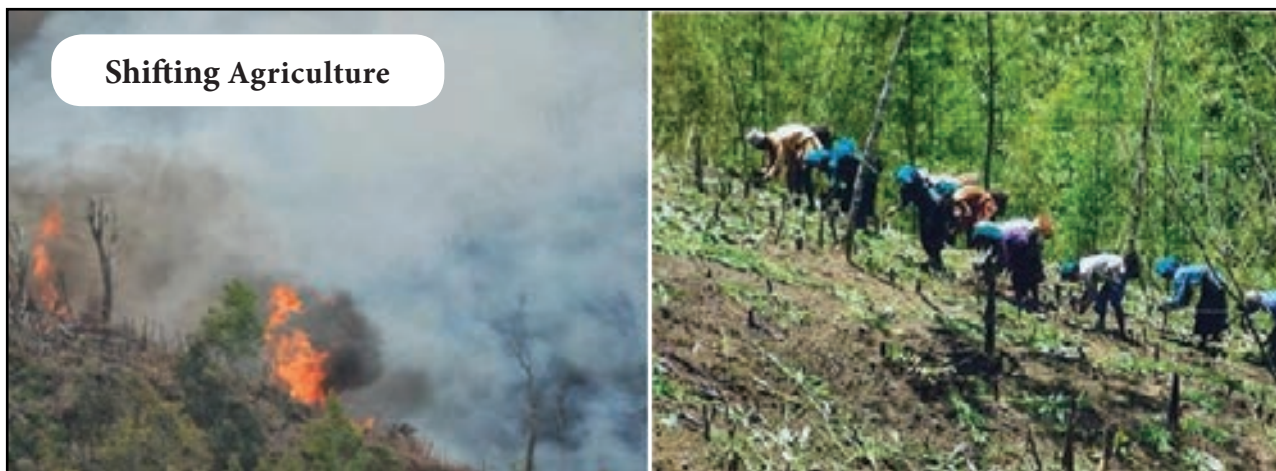
Shifting Cultivation

Shifting Cultivation is a kind of traditional farming practiced by tribes in the hilly and forest regions. It is practiced especially in tropical Africa. In this

farming an area of ground is cleared of vegetation and cultivated for a few years and then abandoned for a new area until its fertility has been naturally restored. They are called with different names in different regions.



Shifting Agriculture



S. No	Name	Region
1	Jhuming / Bewar	North eastern states of India
2	Ladang	Malaysia
3	Chengin / Kaingin	Philippines
4	Milpa	Central America and Mexico
5	Konuko	Venezuela
6	Roca	Brazil
7	Masole	Congo
8	Ray	Vietnam
9	Humah	Indonesia
10	Taungya	Myanmar
11	Chen	Sri Lanka

Intensive Agriculture is the one in which the agricultural land is utilised intensively. Farmers prefer the cultivation of short duration crops which enables the cultivation of two or

three crops in the same piece of land in a year. Generally it is practiced wherein the size of the agricultural land holding is small.

Intensive Agriculture



Extensive Farming

It is a kind of farming practiced in the regions where the size of the land holding is very large. It is practiced in the Interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes. Wheat is the major crop of this region and the farming is highly mechanized.



Extensive Farming

Mixed Farming

It is an agricultural system in which a farmer conducts different agricultural practice together, such as crops, fishing and livestock. The aim is to increase income through different sources and to complement land and labour demands across the year.



Pomology – The study of growing fruits.

Olericulture – science of vegetable growing.

Floriculture – refers to cultivation of flowers.

Sericulture – refers to Rearing of Silkworms

Viticulture – The study of grape cultivation`



Mixed farming



Dairy farm



Plantation Agriculture

Plantation agriculture is a form of commercial farming where crops are grown for profit. Large land areas are needed for this type of agriculture. Countries that have plantation Agriculture usually experience high annual temperatures and receive high annual rainfall. Plantation is mainly found in countries that have a tropical climate. The important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples.



Mediterranean Agriculture

Mediterranean agriculture is highly specialised commercial agriculture. It is practised in the countries on either side of the Mediterranean Sea, Europe and in North Africa from Tunisia to Atlantic coast, southern California, central Chile, south western parts of South Africa and south and south western parts of Australia. This region is an important supplier of citrus fruits. Viticulture or grape cultivation is a speciality of the Mediterranean region. Best quality wines in the world with distinctive flavours are produced from high quality grapes in various countries of this region. The inferior grapes are dried into raisins and currants. This region also produces olives and figs. The advantage of Mediterranean agriculture is that more valuable crops such as fruits and vegetables are grown in winters when there is great demand in European and North American markets.

Horticulture

Specialised cultivation of flowers, vegetables and fruits is called horticulture. It is also termed as “truck farming”. These crops are grown on small farms which are well connected to the markets by cheap and efficient means of transportation. It is labour and capital intensive crops. The main areas are northwest Europe, northern eastern USA and Mediterranean region.



Viticulture

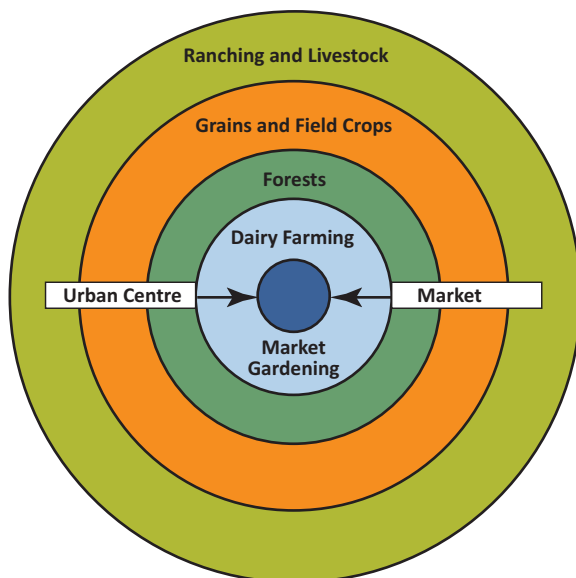
Von Thunen model of agriculture

The Von Thunen model of agricultural land use was created by the farmer, landowner, and economist Von Thunen in 1826 in a book called The Isolated State. Von Thunen model was created before industrialization and is based on the following limiting assumptions:



The city is located centrally within an "Isolated State" that is self-sufficient and has no external influences.

- The Isolated State is surrounded by an unoccupied wilderness.
- The land of the State is completely flat and has no rivers or mountains to interrupt the terrain.
- The soil quality and climate are consistent throughout the State.
- Farmers in the Isolated State transport their own goods to market via ox cart, across the land, directly to the central city. Therefore, there are no roads.
- Farmers act to maximise profits.



In an Isolated State with the foregoing statements being true, Von Thunen hypothesized that a pattern of rings around the city would develop based on land cost and transportation cost.

The Four Rings

Ring 1: Dairying and intensive farming occur in the ring closest to the city. Because vegetables, fruit, milk, and other dairy products must get to market quickly, they would be produced close to the city. The first ring of

land is also more expensive, so the agricultural products would have to be highly valuable ones and the rate of return is maximized.

Ring 2: Timber and firewood would be produced for fuel and building materials in the second zone. Before industrialization and coal power, wood was a very important fuel for heating and cooking. Wood is very heavy and difficult to transport, so it is located as close to the city as possible.

Ring 3: The third zone consists of extensive field crops such as grains for bread. As grains last longer than dairy products and they are much lighter than fuel, to reduce transport costs, they can be located farther from the city.

Ring 4: Ranching is located in the final ring surrounding the central city. Animals can be raised far from the city because they are self-transporting.

What the Model Tells Us?

Even though the Von Thunen model was created in a time before factories, highways, and even railroads, it is still an important model in geography. The Von Thunen model is an excellent illustration of the balance between land cost and transportation costs. When one gets closer to a city, the price of land increases. The farmers of the Isolated State balance the cost of transportation, land, and profit and produce the most cost-effective product for market. Of course, in the real world, things do not happen as they would in a model.

Mining

The process of extracting minerals from the earth crust is known as mining. The discovery of minerals in the history of human development is reflected in many stages in terms of copper, Bronze and Iron age. The use of minerals in ancient times was largely confined to making of tools, utensils and weapons. The actual development of mining began with the industrial revolution and its importance is continuously increasing.

Types of Mining

Open-pit or opencast mining

Open pit mining involves mining minerals ore that can be found near the surface layer of the site. Some quarries can be over 1000 meters deep. This form of mining doesn't require tunneling into the earth and is a simple method of mining that yields high production.

Surface Mining

Surface mining is the process of mining the ores found on the surface of the earth. In this process, any unwanted soil is stripped off from the land and the ore beneath is extracted. Surface mining often leaves behind large areas of infertile land and waste rock as 70% of the mined earth is waste materials.

Underground or sub surface mining/Shaft mining

Sub-surface mining involves the digging of a network of shafts and tunnels into the earth to reach and extract the deposit of mineral ore beneath the earth. In comparison to other methods, underground mines impacts are less on the environment and are more harmful to those working within them. In modern practice, underground mines are pre-assessed for oxygen toxicity levels and a system of ventilation machines and protocols are in place to ensure workplace safety.

In-Situ Mining

It is a rarely used method of mining material. It is also called as solution mining. It is the process of pumping a solution into the ore body, which dissolves the ore and is then extracted by a second pump. This method is used most in mining uranium deposits.



4.3 Secondary Activities

Secondary sector transforms the raw materials obtained from the primary sector into consumer goods. So it consists of manufacturing and industrial activities. Since it adds value for the raw materials, it is also called as value addition sector. Industries consume large quantities of energy and require factories and machinery to convert the raw materials into goods and products. The secondary sector supports both the primary and tertiary sectors.

Factors affecting location of Industries

- 1. Availability of raw-materials or nearness to raw-materials:** Availability of raw materials or nearness to raw materials is a primary factor which governs location of industries. An industry is located in a place where raw materials are available in abundance and at cheaper rates. It is more so for the weight loosing and bulky raw materials. For example, oil refinery factories are established at Visakhapatnam because oil is imported through Vizag port.
- 2. Availability of power:** Availability of power is another important factor of concentration or location of industries. In olden days steam was used for running industries. As



a result industry is established near the coal mines. But with the invention of electricity, today industries are located in any place where electricity is available. Industries like aluminum units are located near the hydroelectric projects.

3. Transport costs Transport costs also influence the location of industries. Industries incur transport costs for bringing raw-materials and for sending the finished goods into the markets. It is economical to start an industry near the area where transport costs are minimum and low. Raw-materials which are heavy and occupy large place, require huge cost for transporting them. So an industry must be located near the area where the transport costs are minimal.

4. Nearness to the market: This is a chief factor governing the location of an industry in modern period. Several advantages are secured when an industry is established near the market.

5. Availability of labour: Labour is required for organizing the productive affairs of an industry. The entrepreneurs like to start industries in those areas where labour is abundantly available. For example The growth of cotton textile industry near Bombay is due to the availability of cheap labour.

6. Government policy: The policy of government also influences the location of industries. The Government may establish an industry on political considerations by giving several incentives. It provides finance, land, water, and transport and communication facilities in backward regions with a view to developing them. It also provides tax concession, marketing consultancy, export and import facilities.

7. Availability of capital: Capital is the most essential factor for the establishment of an industry in a locality.

Weber's Theory of Location

Weber has developed an industrial location emphasising the least cost principle. This is based on assumptions relating to transport costs and other conditions. From his theory, industrial locations for three different situations are made clear.

Assumptions:

1. Some resources are available only in certain regions. Yet, resources such as water are ubiquitous (present everywhere).
2. Markets are found only in specific places.
3. Transport costs are determined based on the weight of the raw materials and distance of transfer.
4. There is competition in the markets for the commodities produced at the industry.
5. Humans use their discretion in their consumer behaviour in relation to the industrial commodities.

Based on these assumptions, together with the notion of high profits with least costs and imagination, Weber describes his theory of industrial location.

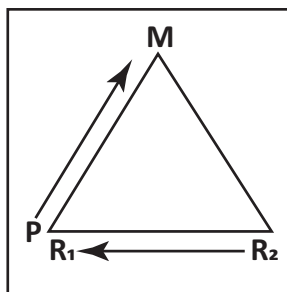
Weber uses a triangular structure to elaborate on his theory of industrial location using least transport cost principle. The two corners of the triangle defined by the base line represent the places where raw materials are found (R1 and R2). The market (M) is at the apex of the triangle. In the figure below, R1 and R2 are resource locations, consisting of two types of resources. M is the market and P is the industrial location.

As the logic behind Weber's location indicates, some industries produce finished products which lose weight (weight losing raw materials). In this case, the transport cost for raw materials transfer to the industrial location is higher than the transport cost of moving



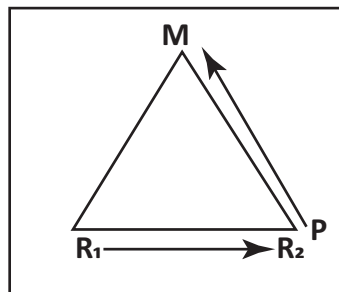
finished products from industrial location to market. It is because the waste from raw materials at the industrial site will be high. Hence, it is profitable to have industry at the raw materials' locations.

If industry is located at the raw material source R₁, then raw material R₂ must be



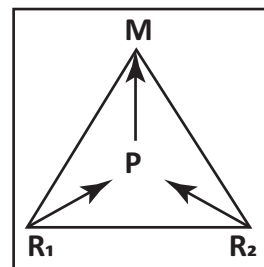
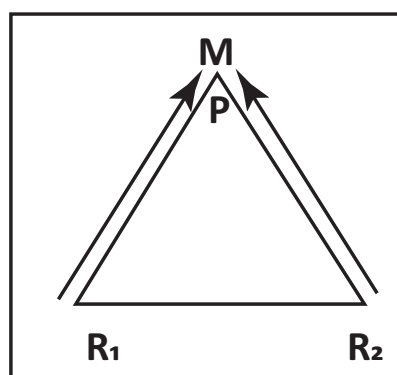
transported to industrial location R₁ and the finished products must be transported to the market M. This results in transport costs.

Likewise the industry could be located at R₂, too. But if it is located at M, R₁ and R₂ resources must be transported to market M. This would also involve transport



costs. If on the other hand, the industry is located half way between R₁ and R₂, and then the transport cost to bring the raw materials from

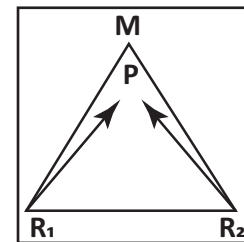
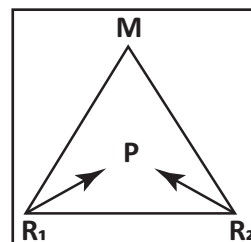
R₁ and R₂ is equal. Transport cost involved in transporting the finished products to the Market decreases because of small distance to market M (if transport cost is assumed to increase with distance).



In the final analysis, the transport cost for raw materials to the industrial location P and the finished products to market M from P together is the least when industry is located at P.

There is thus a chance for increased profit for the industry.

The triangle at top left represents a location where distance to be covered by transport is at minimum, the triangle at the top right illustrates the location of a 'weight - losing industry' and the triangle at the bottom left represents the location of a '**weight - gaining industry**'. Hence, the location of industry at P is an 'optimal industrial location'.



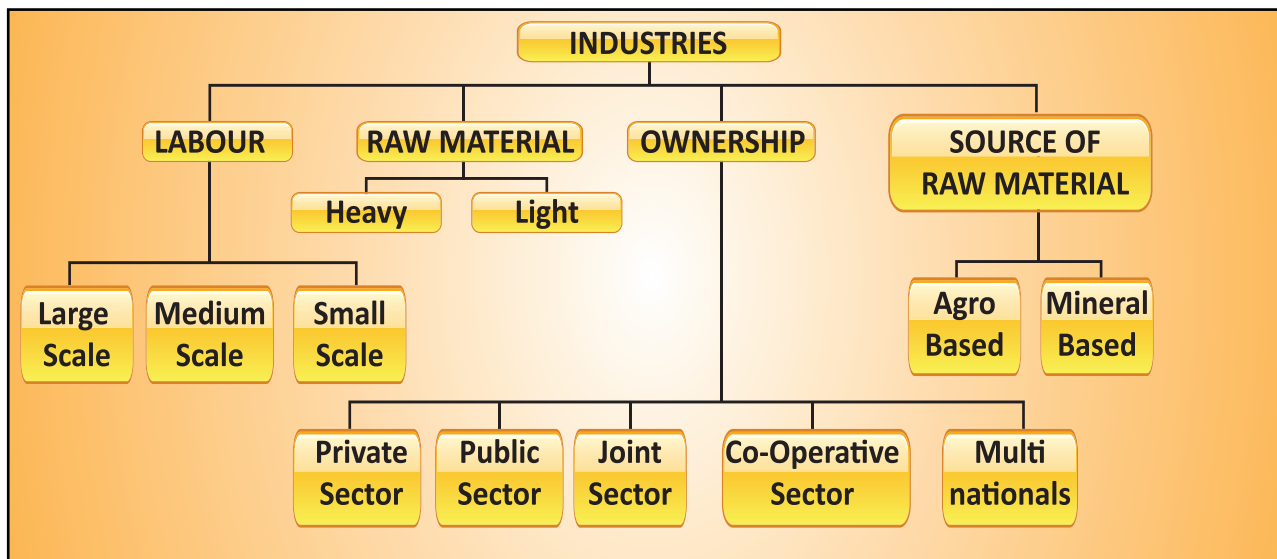
As the industry is located at a point between the raw materials locations, transport cost to transfer bulky raw materials is reduced considerably. The transport cost for transferring the finished products from the industry to the market is also small. In such a context, Weber believes that it is profitable to set up the industry at a location in between the industry.

There are some industries which manufacture finished products gaining weight in the process. The transport cost between raw materials location and industry is lower than the transport cost of finished products from industrial location to the market. It is logical therefore to locate the industry at the market. According to Weber, this location is more

profitable to the industry than any other. The Weber's location theory is that it is based on the transport cost. Nevertheless, this theory

of industrial location is considered superior to other industrial location theories for its logical conclusion.

Classification of Industries



On the Basis of Labour

Large Scale Industries

Industries which employ a large number of labourers with huge capital are called large-scale industries. Cotton and jute textile industries are large scale industries.

Small Scale Industries

Industries which employ a small number of labourers with small investments are called small scale industries. They include nut & bolt making, coir making, plastic bags industries, dying industry, match box making, weaving industry are some examples for small scale industries

Cottage Industries

Those industries whose labour force consists of family units or individuals working at home with their own equipments are called cottage industries. It is a small and often informally organized industry. The industries like weaving and pottery are the examples this category. On the Basis of size of raw-Material and Finished Goods

Heavy Industries

Industries which use heavy and bulky raw-materials and produce products of the same category are called heavy industries. Iron and steel industry presents a good example of heavy industries.

Light Industries

The light industries use light raw-materials and produce light finished products. Electric fans, sewing machines are light industries.

On the basis of Ownership

Private Sector Industries

Industries owned by individuals or firms such as Bajaj Auto or TISCO situated at Jamshedpur are called private sector industries.

Public Sector Industries

Industries owned by the state and its agencies like Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., or Bhilai Steel Plant or Durgapur Steel Plant are public sector industries.



Joint Sector Industries

Industries owned jointly by the private firms and the state or its agencies such as Gujarat Alkalies Ltd., or Oil India Ltd. fall in the group of joint sector industries.

Co-operative Sector Industries

Industries owned and run co-operatively by a group of people who are generally producers of raw materials of the given industry such as a sugar mill owned and run by farmers are called co-operative sector industries.

On the Basis of Source of Raw Materials

Agro Based Industries

Agro based industries are those industries which obtain raw-material from agriculture. Cotton textile, jute textile, sugar and vegetable oil are representative industries of agro-based group of industries.

Mineral Based Industries

The industries that receive raw materials primarily from minerals such as iron and steel, aluminium and cement industries fall in this category.

Pastoral-Based Industries

These industries depend upon animals for their raw material. Hides, skins, bones, horns, shoes, dairy, etc. are some of the pastoral-based industries.

Forest Based Industries

Paper card-board, lac, rayon, resin, tanning of leather, leave- utensils, basket industries are included in this type of industries.

Classification based on Nature of products

Based on the nature of products it is classified into basic industries and consumer

goods. Basic industries are manufacturing goods by using them as raw materials are basic industries. For example Iron and steel machines for textile industry. Consumer industries are producing goods for consumers. For example, Television, soap, biscuits, etc

4.4 Tertiary activities

The tertiary industry provides services to its consumers. It is also known as service industry/sector.

All types of services and special skills provided in exchange of payments are called tertiary activities. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc; require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled workers and professionally trained experts and consultants.

Tertiary activities involve commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods. Expertise provided by service relies more heavily on special skills, experience and knowledge of the workers rather than on the production techniques, machinery and factory processes. Trade and commerce, transport, communication and services are the categories of tertiary sector. Tertiary sector is further divided into quaternary and quinary sector.

Quaternary Activities

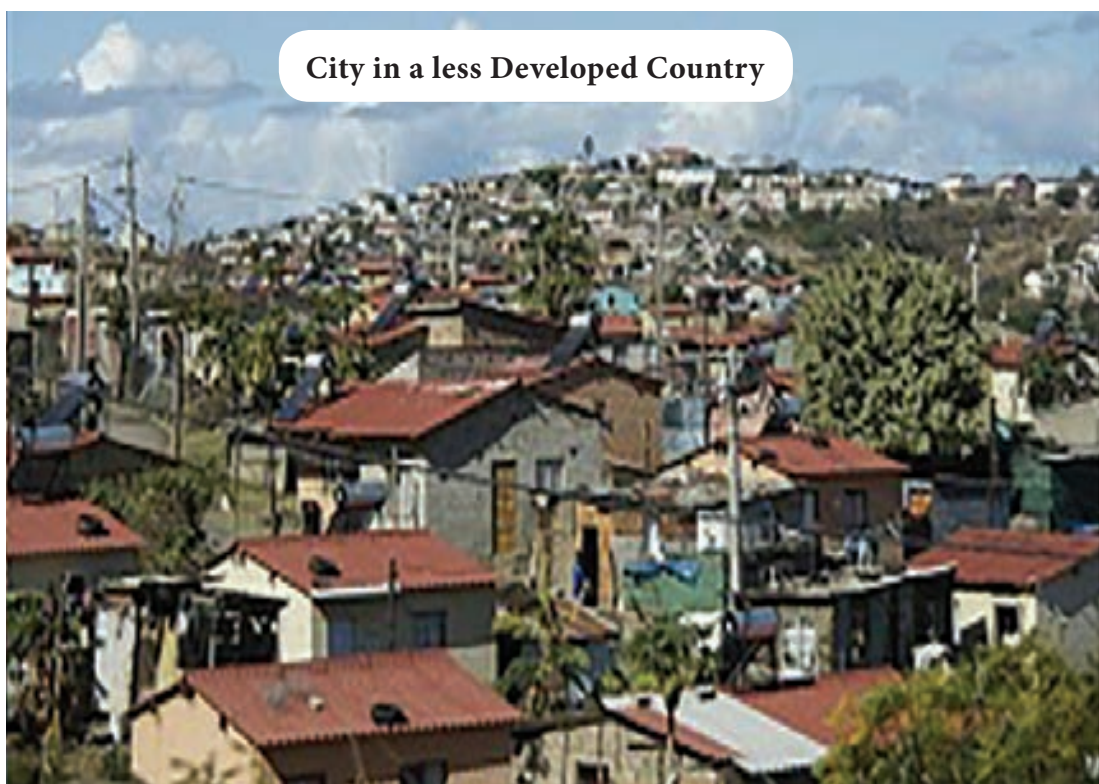
The quaternary sector of the economy consists of intellectual activities, example, libraries, scientific research, education, and information technology. The workforce who is readily involved in this sector is typically well-educated, and people are often seen earning well through their participation in this industry.

Quinary Activities

The professions of the people working in this industry are generally referred to as "gold

collar" professions since the services included in the sector focus on interpretation of existing or the new ideas, evaluation of new technologies, and the creation of services. It involves highly paid professionals, research scientists, and

government officials. The people are designated with high positions and powers, and those who make important decisions that are especially far-reaching in the world around them often belong to this category.



City in a less Developed Country

HOTS

Why most of the developed countries are located in the northern hemisphere?

4.5 Division of the world on the basis of Economic Activies

For analytical purposes, World Economic Situation and Prospects classifies (WESP) all countries of the world into one of three broad categories: **developed countries**, **countries in transition** (South-Eastern Europe Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia) **less developed countries**.

The classification of countries is based on the economic status such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Product (GNP), per capita income, industrialization, the standard of living,

etc. Developed Countries refer to the sovereign state, whose economy has highly progressed and possess great technological infrastructure, as compared to other nations.

Developed countries

A developed country, industrialized country, more developed country, or more economically developed country (MEDC), is a country that has a developed economy and advanced technological infrastructure relative to other less industrialized nations. Most commonly, the criteria for evaluating the degree of economic development are gross domestic product (GDP), gross national product (GNP), the per capita income, level of industrialization, amount of widespread infrastructure and general standard of living.





City in a Developed Country



Countries in transition

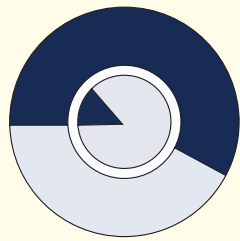
Developed countries have generally post-industrial economies, meaning the service sector provides more wealth than the industrial sector. As of 2015, advanced economies comprise 60.8% of global GDP based on nominal values and 42.9% of global GDP based on purchasing-power parity (PPP) according to the International Monetary Fund. In 2017, the ten largest advanced economies by GDP in both nominal and PPP terms were Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

A country in transition economy or transitional economy is an economy which is changing from a centrally planned economy to a market economy. Transition economies undergo a set of structural transformations intended to develop market-based institutions. These include economic liberalization, where prices are set by market forces rather than by a central planning organization. The process has been applied in the former Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries of Europe and some Third world countries, and detailed work has been undertaken on its economic and social effects.



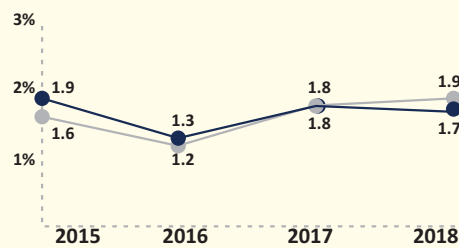


Developed Economies

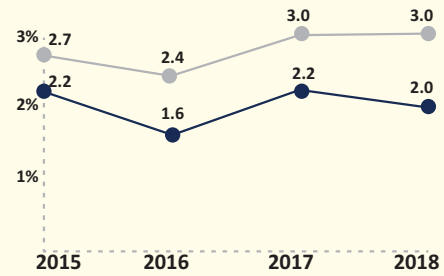


Share of the world

GDP per capita growth



GDP growth



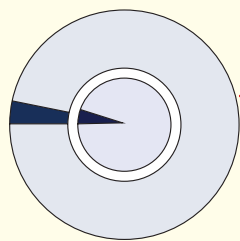
GDP per capita

\$10,600

\$43,700

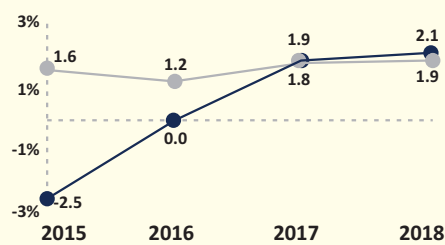
■ Developed Economies
■ World

Economies in transition

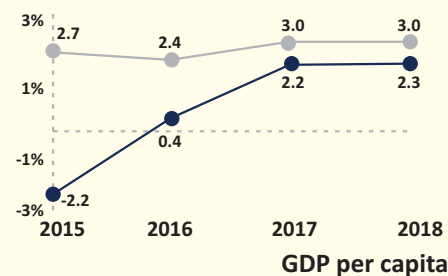


Share of the world

GDP per capita growth



GDP growth



GDP per capita

2017

\$10,600

\$7,100

■ Economies in Transition
■ World



The Least Developed Countries

The **Least Developed Countries** is a list of countries that, according to the United Nations, exhibit the lowest indicators of socioeconomic development, with the lowest Human Development Index ratings of all countries in the world. A country is classified among the Least Developed Countries if it meets three criteria.

- Poverty – adjustable criterion based on GNI per capita averaged over three years. As of 2018 a country must have GNI per capita less than US\$1,025 to be included on the list, and over \$1,230 to graduate from it.
- Human resource weakness (based on indicators of nutrition, health, education and adult literacy).
- Economic vulnerability (based on instability of agricultural production, instability of exports of goods and services, economic importance of non-traditional activities, merchandise export concentration, handicap of economic smallness, and the

percentage of population displaced by natural disasters).

The world's 10 biggest economies in 2015

The economy of the **United States** is the largest in the world. At **\$18** trillion, it represents a quarter share of the global economy (24.3%), according to the latest World Bank figures.

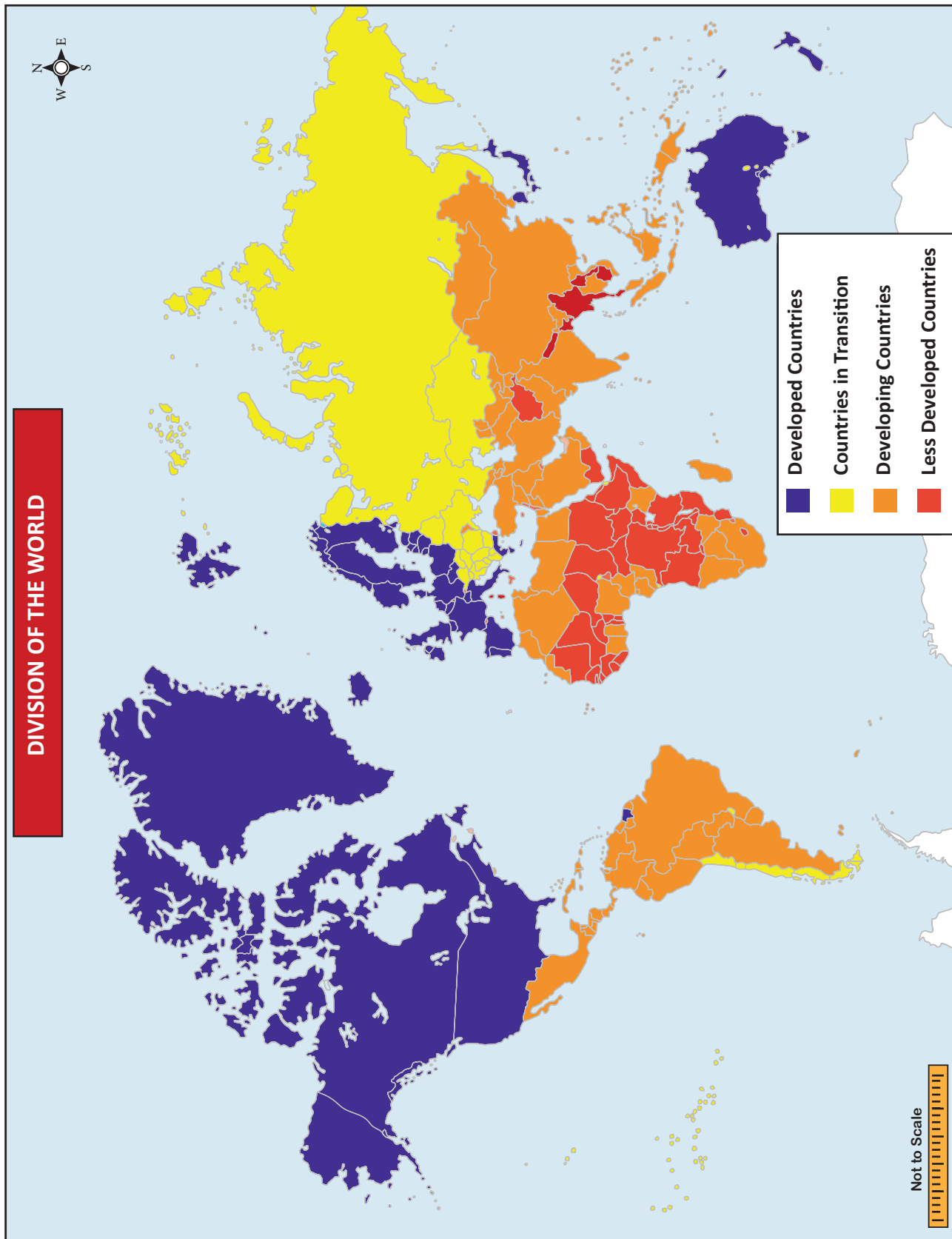
China follows, with **\$11** trillion, or 14.8% of the world economy. Japan is in third place with an economy of **\$4.4** trillion, which represents almost 6% of the world economy. European countries take the next three places on the list: **Germany** in fourth position, with a **\$3.3** trillion economy; the **United Kingdom** in fifth with **\$2.9** trillion; and **France** in sixth with **\$2.4** trillion. **India** is in seventh place with **\$2.1** trillion, and **Italy** in eighth with an economy of over **\$1.8** trillion. Ninth place goes to **Brazil**, with an almost **\$1.8** trillion economy. And in 10th is **Canada**, with an economy of over **\$1.6** trillion. The economy of the United States is larger than the combined economies of numbers three to 10 on the list.

The world's biggest economies

GDP in current USD and share of global total, latest World Bank Data:2015

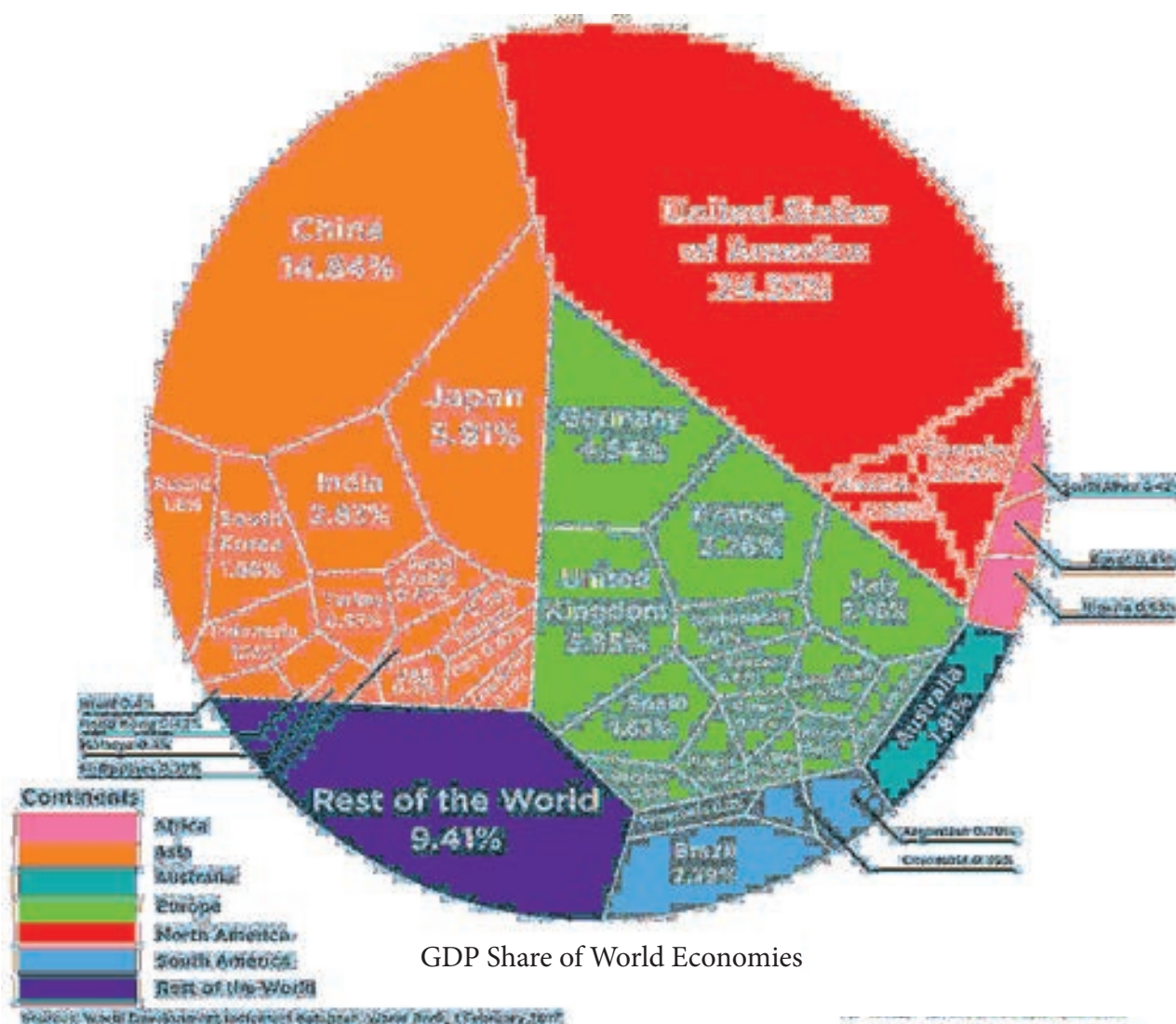
United States	US\$18 trillion	24.30%
China	11	14.80%
Japan	4.4	5.90%
Germany	3.4	4.50%
United Kingdom	2.9	3.90%
France	2.4	3.30%
India	2.1	2.80%
Italy	1.8	2.50%
Brazil	1.8	2.40%
Canada	1.6	2.10%

Source: World Bank and Visual Capitalist



Fastest-growing economy

Although China trails the US by \$7 trillion, it's catching up. China's economy grew by 6.7% in 2016, compared with America's 1.6%, according to the IMF. It has also overtaken India as the fastest-growing large economy. The IMF's World Economic Outlook estimated China's economy grew at 6.7% in 2016, compared with India's 6.6%. The chart above shows the world's 40 biggest economies individually, but grouped by colour into continents. The Asian bloc clearly has a larger share than anywhere else, representing just over a third (33.84%) of global GDP. That's compared to North America, which represents just over a quarter, at 27.95%. Europe comes third with just over one-fifth of global GDP (21.37%). Together, these three blocs generate more than four-fifths (83.16%) of the world's total output.





1. **Quarries** – Large deep pit stone and other materials are extracted from.
2. **Sovereign state** - state with borders where people live, and where a government makes laws and talks to other sovereign states.
3. **Shellac** - resin secreted by the female lac bug, on trees in the forests
4. **Debt** - a sum of money that is owed or due.
5. **Protocol** - a set of rules that governs the communications between computers on a network.
6. **Malnutrition** - Lack of sufficient nutrients in the body.
7. **Poverty** - the state of being extremely poor.
8. **Gross domestic Product** - the final value of the goods and services produced within the geographic boundaries of a country during a specified period of time
9. **Standard of living** - the degree of wealth and material comfort available to a person or community.
10. **Gross National Product (GNP)** - the value of all finished goods and services produced in a country in one year by its nationals.

Exercise

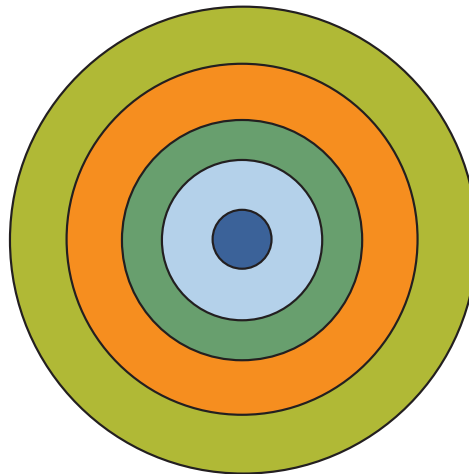
I. Choose the correct answer

1. **Viticulture or grape cultivation is a speciality of**
a) The Pampas region b) The savannah region
c) The Sahara region d) The Mediterranean region
2. **Which of the following consists of only the developed countries?**
a) Australia, Kenya, Pakistan, Germany and Italy
b) Australia, Canada, France, Germany and Italy
c) Australia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Germany and Italy
d) Pakistan, Sri Lanka, France, Germany and Italy
3. **Identify the one which is incorrectly matched.**
a) Foragers — Region
b) Inuit — Arctic region
c) Pygmies — Kalahari
d) Aborigines — South America
e) Paliyan — South India





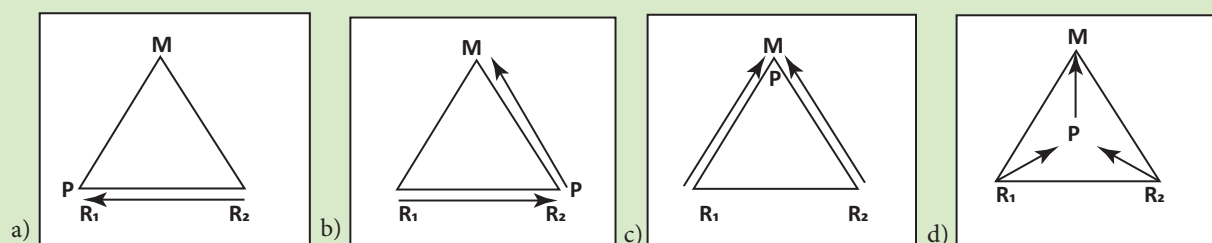
4. As per the Vonthunen's agriculture model, the order of the rings from the urban centre is



- a) Grains and Field crops, Market, forests, dairy farming and ranching.
 - b) Forests Market, Grains and Field crops dairy farming and ranching.
 - c) Market, dairy farming, forests, Grains and Field crops and ranching.
 - d) Ranching, Market, forests, Grains and Field crops and dairy farming.
5. Which of the following is not the characteristic of the Least Developed countries?
- a) low Gross Domestic Product
 - b) high literacy rate
 - c) unequal distribution of income
 - d) high level of unemployment
6. Which of the following is not the assumptions of Vonthunen's model of agriculture?
- a) The Isolated State is surrounded by an unoccupied wilderness.
 - b) The land of the State is completely flat and has no rivers or mountains to interrupt the terrain.
 - c) The soil quality and climate are not consistent throughout the State.
 - d) Farmers act to maximize profits.
7. Identify the one which is incorrectly matched?
- a) Heavy industry - Iron and steel industry
 - b) Light industry - Sewing machines industry
 - c) Private industry - Bhilai steel plant
 - d) Public sector industry - Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd
8. Which of the following is not the characteristics of the Developed countries?
- a) lower per capita income
 - b) better housing and living conditions
 - c) high GDP
 - d) infrastructural and technological advancement



9. Which of the following diagrams indicates profitable industrial location?



10. Which one of the following is not a plantation crop?

- a) tea b) coffee
- c) corn d) cocoa

II Very short answers

11. How do you differentiate plantation agriculture from extensive farming?
12. Define transhumance.
13. What is intensive agriculture?
14. Differentiate Quaternary and Quinary sector.
15. Write a short note on cottage industries.

III Short answers

16. Differentiate subsistence agriculture from commercial agriculture.
17. List out the factors which affects the location of industries.
18. Why are secondary industries more important than primary industries?
19. Define shifting cultivation. Name the regions where this type of farming is practiced.
20. Write any three assumptions of Vonthunen's agriculture model.

IV Detailed Answers

21. On the basis of labour, source of raw materials, and ownership classify the industries and explain any two types of industries.
22. Elucidate Weber's Industrial location theory with suitable diagrams.
23. Explain any three characteristics of the developed and the least developed countries.
24. On the outline map of the world mark the developed and underdeveloped countries and write a short note of it

V Practice

25. Read carefully and answer the following.

Where and what are the developing countries?

The map of the world given below shows the division between the rich developed countries of the north and the poor developing countries of the south.

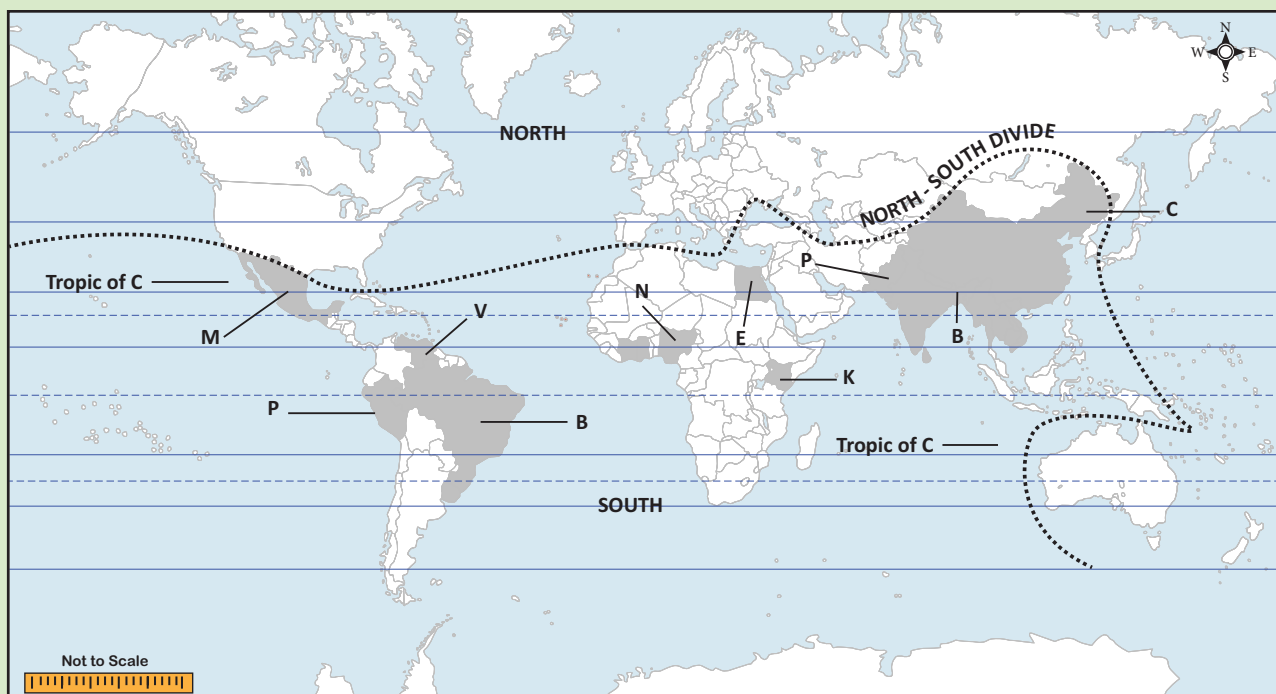
- a) Lightly shade the rich countries in Red and the poor countries in Green.

b) Name the equator and the two tropics.

c) 12 of the world's developing countries are written in box below. Each is located on the map by its first letter.

Bangladesh, Nigeria, Kenya, Egypt, Pakistan, Brazil, China, Venezuela, India, Mexico, Peru, Ghana.

Write each name in full on the map.



d) Which four of the statements are correct about the developing countries?

1. All of them lie south of North-South divide.
2. The all lie south of the Equator.
3. Most of them lie within the tropics.
4. They all lie in South America, Asia and Australia.
5. None are found in Europe and North America.
6. They all lie in South America, Asia and Africa.



Reference

1. Economic and commercial geography, K.K. Khanna and Dr. V.K Gupta
2. Human and economic Geography, Goh Cheng Leong and Gillian C. Morgan



Web reference

1. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/>
2. www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/03/worlds-biggest-economies-in-2017/