

Sectors of industry information cards

PRIMARY

This involves acquiring raw materials

This is sometimes known as extractive production

India has the second largest of this output in the world (China has the most)

Examples include metals and coal, which have to be mined, oil drilled from the ground, rubber tapped from trees, foodstuffs farmed and fish trawled

This sector is usually most important in less developed countries, and typically less important in industrial countries.

SECONDARY

This is the manufacturing and assembly process

It involves converting raw materials into components, for example, making plastics from oil or making aluminum from bauxite

This sector is an important source for engineering job opportunities

It involves assembling the product, e.g. building houses, bridges and roads or the manufacturing of cars

This sector involves important activities that promote economic growth and development

Examples include insurance, transport, advertising, warehousing and other services such as health care

TERTIARY

This refers to the commercial services that support the production and distribution process

This sector has grown considerably in Odisha, claiming 56% of total contribution to the state's GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) overtaking both of the other sectors in the year 2010

This sector is usually most important in more developed countries, and typically less important in less developed countries

In the United States, more than 80% of the labour force is in this sector of industry