

# Difference Between Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

The primary, secondary and tertiary sectors represent various business types and the goods they procure and sell in an economic setup. Each sector is interdependent on the other so that the economy as a whole functions properly and efficiently.

The primary sector is where the materials for the secondary sector are gathered. In the secondary sector, the product is then made into consumable item(s) which is then distributed by the tertiary sector.

Economists such as AGB Fisher and Colin Clark were the supporters of these models in the early 20th century

BYJU'S The Learning App		
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND TERTIARY SECTORS		
PRIMARY SECTOR	SECONDARY SECTOR	TERTIARY SECTOR
Allied Services Sector	Manufacturing Sector	Service Sector
Raw Materials	Processing of Materials	Distribution
Unorganized	Organized	Organized
Agriculture	Manufacturing	Banking, Insurance

As this article will highlight the key differences between the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, candidates writing the IAS Exam this year will find it useful.

The differences between the three sectors are given in the table below:

<b>Differences between Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector</b>		
<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>
It is known as the agricultural and allied sector services	It is known as the manufacturing sector	It is known as the service sector
This sector provides raw materials for goods and services	This sector transforms one good into another by creating more utility from it	The tertiary sector provides useful services for the primary and secondary sectors
The primary sector is unorganized and uses traditional techniques	The secondary sector is organized and uses better methods of production	This sector is well organized and uses modern-day logistics techniques to perform its functions
Activities in this sector consist of agriculture, forestry and mining	It includes manufacturing units, small scale units, large firms and multinational corporations	Banking, insurance trade nad communications come under this sector
In most developing nations such as India, this sector is where a large section of the workforce is employed, in comparison to developed nations	The employment rate is in equilibrium as a specialized set of skills is required to find employment in this sector	This sector's employment share has increased in the ensuing years