

Now the assignment will describe the cycle of growth or decline in each sector and explain the reasons behind it.

The Primary Sector:

The primary sector of industry as a whole is declining. Although there are areas in which profit can be made including extraction of minerals (sand, gravel) and organic food production, there are no longer many advantages to start a new business in the sector where the output is falling down. The trend for farms like Seldom Seen Farm which produce fruits and vegetables or red meat (beef, pork, lamb) has gone down and has been replaced by fish farms and food organics farms which are much more payable. One of possible reasons of this situation are constant changes in the environment because it is difficult to predict how much will be produced at the end of the season or much more healthier style of our life. Another good example are 'non-renewable' products such as coal. There are left not many companies like UK Coal (the biggest Britain's producer) which at the moment is making a loss in profits (has closed several deep mines, including Harworth Colliery, in an effort to cut costs). This is because these kind of minerals are limited in supply and eventually will be completely used up. Finding new sources become very difficult and much more expensive and this is why the United Kingdom imports a considerable amount of its non-renewable resources from different countries. Other reasons of declining in the primary sector are prices which are not stable and frequently change and small proportion of income which is spent on primary sector products, which make difficult to increase prices. The UK has a low proportion of people working in the primary industry. Only 2% of English workers are employed in this sector.

The Secondary Sector:

In the United Kingdom the secondary industry as a whole has been on decline for the last 25 years. Many manufacturing companies have relocated to the other parts of the world where the costs of manufacturing are less, so they can continue to make profits. Other examples of how they can increase their profits are: making different types of products and selling them by lower prices, employ less workers and reduce waste through using better machines. A good example of such business is RPC Containers. Although RPC has its own branches in Great Britain, this company transferred many factories to the other countries like Germany or France where the costs are lower. The secondary sector is facing with cheaper imports from developing economies and this is the reason why there are left not many businesses such as Kenhall Footwear Ltd. The UK has a low proportion of people working in the secondary industry.

Only 22% of employees work in this sector and this happened because the output has gone down and fewer people are needed to work in factories as machines and robots have taken over their jobs.

The Tertiary Sector:

There is a growth in the tertiary sector in Great Britain. This sector of industry is by far the biggest proportion of economy in Europe. The UK's proportion of employees working in the tertiary sector is 76% and according to the government statistics, 25 years ago one in ten people worked in this industry; now this is one in five. Companies such as Boots which sells products and provide certain services have a net profit in millions of pounds. This happened because the output is going up and in these days is greater demand for services like healthcare, education or tourism. A good deal of the service sector requires 'face to face' contact with customers and this is why employees can not be replaced by machines or robots and it is a little harder for overseas competition to take customers away. On the other hand, small businesses such as Alex's Barber Shop are 'exceptions'. Customers prefer shops to which they can go whenever they would like to and because bigger competitors are usually open seven days per week including Sundays, it increases their profits what makes that after a while they are taking over them.



