

7 CHAPTER _____ TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY ACTIVITIES

Tertiary activities:

Q.1 What are TERTIARY ACTIVITIES?

Ans. Commercial output and exchange of services are called tertiary activities. Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. All Services which require special skills of theoretical knowledge and practical training and are provided in exchange of payments is included in tertiary sector.

Q.2 Give differences between tertiary activities and secondary activities.

Ans. The main differences between them are:

- i. Services rely more heavily on specialised skills, experience and knowledge of the workers whereas secondary activities rely on the production techniques, machinery and factory processes.
- ii. Tertiary activities involve the commercial output of services whereas secondary activities involve the production of tangible goods.
- iii. Tertiary activities are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials.

Q.3 Name three types of activities included in service sector.

Ans. The 3 types of activities are:

- a) Tertiary activities. b) Quaternary activities. c) Quinary activities.

1. TERTIARY ACTIVITIES

Q.4 Name the four types of tertiary activities.

Ans. Tertiary activities are related to service sector. They are classified into four types:

iii.

Q.5 What are trading centres? Name two types of trading centres.

Ans. A place where trading of goods and services takes place is known as trading centre. It can be at local level or international level, urban or rural areas. Trading centres may be divided into rural and urban marketing centres.

Rural and Urban marketing centres

Q.6 Distinguish between rural marketing centres and urban marketing centres.

Ans. Both of the marketing centres differ from each other:

- i. Rural marketing centres provide facility to nearby settlements whereas urban marketing centres provide facility to wide services to large areas.
- ii. Rural centres are mostly rudimentary type whereas urban centres offer specialised services.
- iii. Personal and professional services are undeveloped in rural centres whereas they are highly developed in urban centres.
- iv. Rural marketing centres acts as a local collecting and distributing centres whereas urban marketing centres provide services beyond cities at national or international levels.

- c. Raw material is obtained from locally.
 - d. The industries are larger in size than the cottage industries.
 - e. Products are sold beyond local markets.
 - f. They provide employments to large number of people.
 - g. E.g. toys, furniture, edible oil, and leather goods.
- iii. **Large scale industries:**
- a. These are heavy and capital-intensive industries.
 - b. They use automatic machines and large number of people to produce goods.
 - c. The products are sold in national or international markets.
 - d. Emphasis is given on quality control and production specialization.
 - e. Raw material is obtained from large areas.
 - f. Production is on large scale.

Based on Output

Q.6 Explain two groups of industries classified on the basis of their product.

Ans. On the basis of output/product, industries are classified as:

- i. **Basic industries:** Industries whose products are used to produce other goods by using them as raw materials are called basic industries. For example, iron and steel industry produce steel which is used by other industries as a raw material to produce machines.
- ii. **Consumer goods industries:** Industries which produce goods for direct consumption such as tea, bread, soap and television are known as consumer goods industries.

Based on Inputs/Raw Material

Q.7 Explain the groups of industries classified on the basis of their inputs.

Ans. On the basis of inputs/raw material, industries are classified as:

- i. **Agro-based industries:**
 - a. Industries which utilize agriculture products as raw materials and produce goods such as cotton textile, tea, sugar and vegetable oil are called agro based industries.
 - b. Major agro-processing industries are food processing, sugar, pickles, fruits juices, beverages (tea, coffee and cocoa), spices and oils fats and textiles (cotton, jute, silk), rubber, etc.
- ii. **Forest based industries:**
 - a. These industries utilize Forest products as raw material.
 - b. For example paper, furniture industry, lac industries.
- iii. **Mineral based industries:**
 - a. These industries use minerals as raw materials.
 - b. There are different mineral based industries, for example ferrous (Iron) industries which uses metals which have iron content such as iron and steel industry, nonferrous industries which uses metals which do not have iron content such as aluminium industry, Non-metallic industries which uses non-metals such as cement industries.

Q.7 Distinguish between wholesale and retail trading services.

Ans. **Retail trading services:**

- i. This is the business activity concerned with the sale of goods directly to the consumers.
- ii. Retail trading is done through fixed **Stores**- large shops.
- iii. It is also done through **Non-stores**- Street peddling, door-to-door, mail-order, telephone, automatic vending machines and internet.

Wholesale trading services:

- i. This is the business activity concerned with the bulk selling of goods through merchants and supply-houses.
- ii. Wholesalers acts as intermediaries between retail stores and manufacturers.
- iii. Wholesalers also give credit to retail stores.

TRANSPORT SERVICES

Q.8 Explain the significance of transport and communication services.

Ans. A Transport and communication service has helped in the development of modern economies.

- i. Transport service is used to physically carry persons, manufactured goods, and property from one location to another.
- ii. It is an organised industry which satisfies man's basic need of mobility.
- iii. Speedy and efficient transport systems assist in the production, distribution and consumption of goods.
- iv. At every stage, the value of the material is significantly enhanced by transportation.

Factors affecting the transport services

Q.9 State three ways of measuring transport distance.

Ans. Transport distance is measured by:

- i. **Km distance:** it is the actual distance of route length.
- ii. **Time distance:** it is the time taken to travel on a particular route.
- iii. **Cost distance:** it is the expense of travelling on a route.

Q.10 Explain the factors which affect the transport services.

Ans. Transport services depend on

- i. In selecting the **mode of transport**, time and cost distance, is the determining factor.
- ii. **Demand** for transport is influenced by the size of population. The larger the population size, the greater is the demand for transport.
- iii. **Routes** depend on:
 - a. Location of cities, towns, villages, industrial centres and raw materials,
 - b. Pattern of trade between them,
 - c. Nature of the landscape between them,
 - d. Type of climate,
 - e. Funds available for overcoming obstacles along the length of the route.

Q.11 Why the means of transport are also referred to as lines of communication.

Ans. Means of transport helps in the transmission of words and messages, ideas and facts. The written messages are carried out by roads, rail, and air therefore all forms of transport are referred as lines of communication.

- ii. **Access to Raw Material:**
 - a. Industries are located where the raw material is cheap and easy to transport.
 - For example -**
 - i. Steel, sugar, and cement Industries are based on cheap, bulky and weight-losing material (ores) therefore they are located close to the sources of raw material.
 - ii. Agro-processing and dairy Industries are located close to farms or dairy because the raw material is perishable.
- iii. **Access to Labour Supply:**
 - a. Some industries require skilled labour therefore they are located near urban-educational centres where skilled labour is easily available.
- iv. **Access to Sources of Energy:**
 - a. Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the energy supply such as the aluminium industry.
- v. **Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities:**
 - a. Speedy and efficient transport and communication facilities reduce the cost of transport and management. Therefore industries are attracted in regions having good transport and communication facilities.
 - For example -**
 - i. Western Europe and eastern North America have a high numbers of industries.
- vi. **Government Policy:**
 - a. Some times industries are located under Government policy of 'regional balance' & economic development.
- vii. **Access to Agglomeration Economies/Links between Industries:**
 - a. Many industries benefit from nearness to a leader-industry and other industries. These benefits are termed as agglomeration economies. Savings are derived from the linkages which exist between different industries. These factors operate together to determine industrial location.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

Based on Size

Q.5 Explain three groups of industries classified on the basis of their size.

Ans. On the basis of capital investment, number of workers and volume of production industries are classified as:

- i. Cottage or household industries:
 - a. It is the smallest manufacturing unit.
 - b. The craftsmen with the help of their family members produce everyday goods within their homes.
 - c. They use locally available raw-material and sell their products in the local markets.
 - d. They use simple tools devised by them to produce goods.
 - e. An e.g. foodstuff, fabrics, shoes, pottery, furniture, mats, etc.
- ii. Small scale industries:
 - a. The place of manufacturing is outside the home/cottage.
 - b. This type of manufacturing use simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour to produce goods.

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

Q.10 What are communication services? Explain the factors on which communication services depends.

Ans. Activities related to transmission of words and messages, ideas and facts are termed as communication services. It depends on:

- i. Communication services depend on transport network. Where the transport network is efficient, communications are easily spread.
- ii. Certain developments, such as mobile telephony and satellites, have made communications independent of transport.
- iii. Due to the cheapness of the transport systems very large volumes of mail continue to be handled by post offices all over the world.

Q.11 Name different types of communication services.

Ans. Communication services are:

- i. Means of transportation: include road, rail and air services.
- ii. Telecommunication: include telephone and mobile
- iii. Audio visual: include mass media such as films, radio, T.V., Newspaper and Magazines.

SERVICES

Q.12 Describe different types of services.

Ans. Services occur at many different levels.

- i. Some are provided to industry, some to people; and some to both industry and people, e.g. the transport systems.
- ii. Low-order services, such as grocery shops and laundries, are more common and widespread than high-order services or more specialised ones like those of accountants, consultants and physicians.
- iii. Services provided to individual consumers. For example the gardener, the launderers and the barber do primarily physical labour. Teacher, lawyers, physicians, musicians and others perform mental labour.
- iv. Regulated or formal services such as Making and maintaining highways and bridges, maintaining fire fighting departments and supplying education and customer-care, transport, telecommunication, energy and water supply.
- v. Professional services are primarily health care, engineering, law and management.
- vi. Recreational and entertainment services.

Q.13 What are informal or non-formal services?

Ans. Some personal services, made available to the people to facilitate their work in daily life, are unorganized or unregulated such as domestic services of housekeepers, cooks, and gardeners. The workers employed in these services are migrants from rural areas and are unskilled. One such example in India is Mumbai's *dabbawala* (Tiffin) service provided to about 1, 75, 000 customers all over the city.