



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

(परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का स्वायत्त निकाय, भारत सरकार)

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY

(An autonomous body under Department of Atomic Energy, Govt. of India)

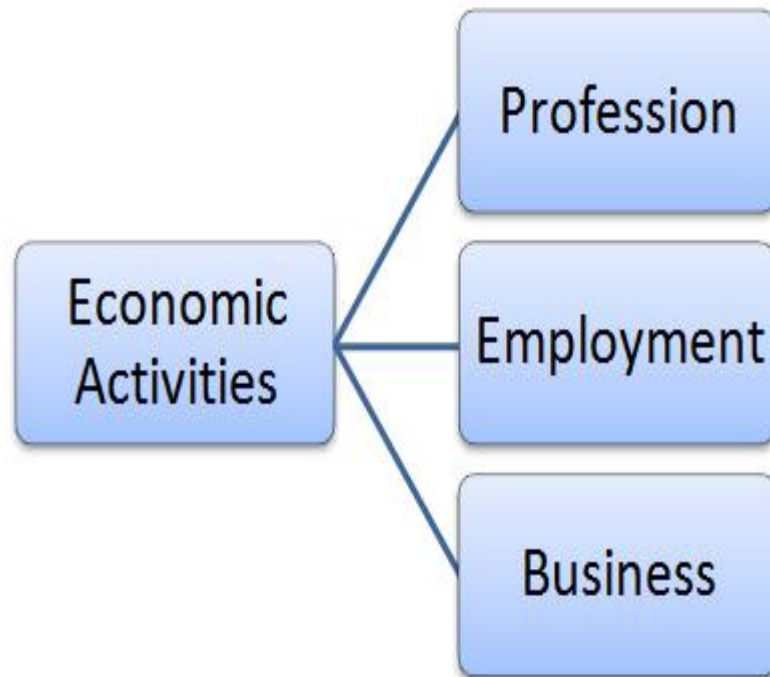
Ch -1 Business Trade & Commerce

(Module 2 of 3)

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Basis	Economic	Non-economic
Meaning	Those activities whose aim is to earn money.	Those activities whose aim is not to earn money, and to create wealth, but to satisfy social, psychological and emotional needs.
Example	A teacher teaching in a school. People working in factories.	A teacher teaches his/her son/daughter at home. A housewife cooks food for her family.

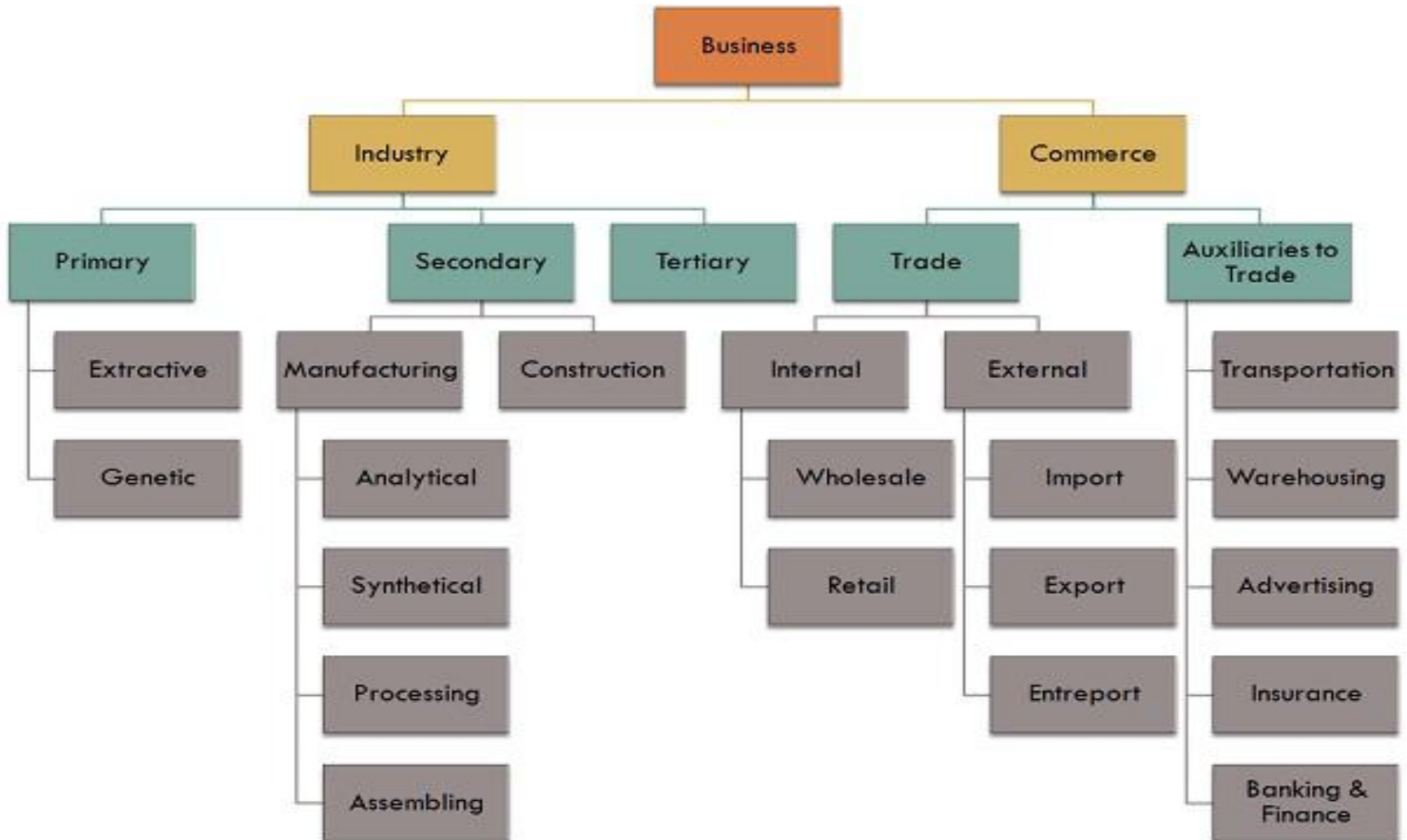


Economic Activities

Business	Profession	Employment
<p>It Refers to those economic activities which are connected with purchase, production and/or sale of goods & services with the objective of earning profit.</p> <p>Examples:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing - Manufacturing Goods - Mining - Producing or selling of electronic goods - Banking 	<p>It includes those activities which require special knowledge & skills in the occupation.</p> <p>Examples :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical (Doctor) - Legal (Lawyer) - Accountancy (CA) 	<p>It refers to the occupation in which people work for others and get remuneration in return .</p> <p>Examples :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Worker - Employee - Salesman

S.N. Basis of Destruction	Business	Profession	Employment
1. Mode of Establishment	Starts after completing some legal formalities it needed.	Membership of a professional body and certificate of practical required.	Start after getting appointment letter.
2. Nature of Work	Provision of goods and services to the public.	Personalized services of expert nature.	Work allotted by the employer according to the contract.
3. Qualification	No minimum Qualification is necessary.	Professional Qualification and training required.	Qualification and training as prescribed by the employer.
4. Capital Investment	Capital needed according to its nature & size	Limited capital for established	No capital required.
5. Reward/Return	Profits	Professional Fee	Salary or wage
6. Risk	It involves high risk	The degree of risk is low	No risk in it
7. Code of conduct	No code of conduct	Professional code of conduct is to be followed.	The terms and conditions of services contract are to be followed.
8. Transfer of interest	Transfer possible with some formalities	Not Possible	Not Possible

Classification of Business



PRIMARY INDUSTRIES





1. EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY

- Extraction of natural resources or extraction from nature.
- Eg. Mining , Fishing, oil exploration

2. GENETIC INDUSTRY

- Multiplication and reproduction of plants and animals.
- Reproduction for better species.
- Development of high yielding varieties.

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

-  **Analytical industry** - this industry analyse and separates different element from the same minerals eg.. oil refinery
-  **Synthetical industry** - this kind of industry combines various ingredients into new product eg...cement industry
-  **Processing industry** - here involves successive stages of manufacturing process to get finished goods eg.. sugar or paper industry.
-  **Assembling industry** - assembles different components into a new product.eg.. computer or television industry etc...



Tertiary Sector

(aka "the Service Sector")

The Tertiary Sector is that part of the economy where businesses produce **services**.



Services are non-physical products that cannot be touched or stored like a haircut or a train journey

EXAMPLES: Transport, advertising, retail, teaching, Healthcare, hotels etc.

Different Types of Trade

1. **Internal or Home or Domestic trade.**

- ❖ It is conducted within the political and geographical boundaries of a country.
- ❖ It can be at local level, regional level or national level.

2. **External trade**

- ❖ It refers to buying and selling between two or more countries. For instance.
- ❖ If Mr.Ali who is a trader from GilGit, sells his goods to Mr.Ahmad another trader from New York then this is an example of foreign trade

Entrepot Trade

For example - if an Indian company imports rubber from Thailand and export it to Japan then it is called entrepot trade.