

## Chapter-7 Tertiary and Quaternary Activities

### General features

1. Large number work in tertiary sector and medium number work in secondary sector
2. They include both production and exchange
3. Production includes provision of service
4. Output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries
5. Exchange involves trade transport and communication
6. Provide commercial output service
7. Specialized skills are involved

Types of tertiary activities service sector

### Service Sector

#### 1. Tertiary

##### A. Trade & Commerce

##### I. Whole Sale

- a. Urban Supply House
- b. Rural Mandis

##### II. Retail

##### a. Urban

- i. Chain Stores
- ii. Mail Order[Mail Order has further in 2 types: -Telephone and internet]
- iii. Convenient Shopping
- iv. PDS

##### b. Rural

- i. Periodic Markets

##### B. Transport

##### I. Road

##### II. Rail

##### III. Water

- a. Inland
- b. Oceanic
  - i. Passenger
  - ii. Cargo

##### IV. Air

##### C. Communication

##### I. Means of Transport

##### II. Telecommunication

- a. Telephone
  - i. Landline
  - ii. Mobile

##### III. Audiovisual

- a. Films
- b. Radio



- c. TV
- d. Print
  - i. News
  - ii. Magazine
- D. Services
  - I. Banking
  - II. Insurance
  - III. Real Estate
  - IV. Personal
    - a. Private
    - b. Govt.
    - c. NGO
- 2. Quaternary
  - A. Information based
  - B. R & D Based
- 3. Quinary
  - A. Specialist
  - B. Decision makers
  - C. Consultant
  - D. Policy Formulators

## Some selected examples:

**Tourism:** tourist regions, factors affecting tourism: demand, transport

**Tourist attractions:** climate, landscape history and art, culture and economy Empowered workers,

## Quaternary activities

1. Collection production and dissemination of information
2. Production of information,
3. Research and development,
4. Specialized knowledge,
5. Technical skills,
6. Administrative competence.

**Quinary activities:** The highest level of decision makers, policy makers,

**Outsourcing:** Large no. of call centers in India and China opened

## Advantages:

- Cheap,
- availability of skilled persons,
- English language communication skills,
- Out migrating countries.

It includes:

1. Knowledge processing outsourcing
2. Home shoring
3. Business process outsourcing



# Key Notes

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4. Availability of high skilled workers ex. E-learning, business research intellectual property legal profession and banking sector

## **Medical services for overseas patients India**

1. India is leading country in medical tourism
2. World class hospitals are located in India
3. Abundant benefits for the developing countries
4. It is cheap for developed countries
5. Advantages for patients
6. Developed transport in India

## **Digital divide**

1. Availability of information and communication technology
2. It is uneven in the world
3. It depends on the government policy
4. Developed countries provide but developing countries still to provide the ICT to their people

