

(A community initiative of Harchan Foundation Trust)

CHAPTER -14

RETAIL TRADE



This project is aimed at supporting children with different needs. Information provided is adapted to the best of knowledge by the volunteers. For complete information please refer to the NIOS resources in https://www.nios.ac.in/online-course-material/secondary-courses.aspx.

KWL Chart

What does the child know (before lesson)	What does the child want to know	What has the child learnt (after lesson)
	Small and large scale retailing	
	Types of small-scale retailing	
	Types of large-scale retailing	
	Non-store retailing	



Keywords

Retailer : Small and big shopkeepers in a city

Shop : Fixed place from where retailers sell goods and services

Consumer : People who buy and use items

Bargaining : Try to change the value of a product through discussions

Commercial areas : Market or office places

Discount : Reduced price offered for an object by the shopkeeper

Credit : An option provided to the consumer to pay at a later date after purchase or using credit card

Brand : A symbol or logo used to identify a company and its products

: Buildings with many shops, selling different products to the consumers



Malls



Features

Limited Variety of goods

Small-Scale

- Limited quantity of goods
- Limited capital investment
- Limited number of customers are served

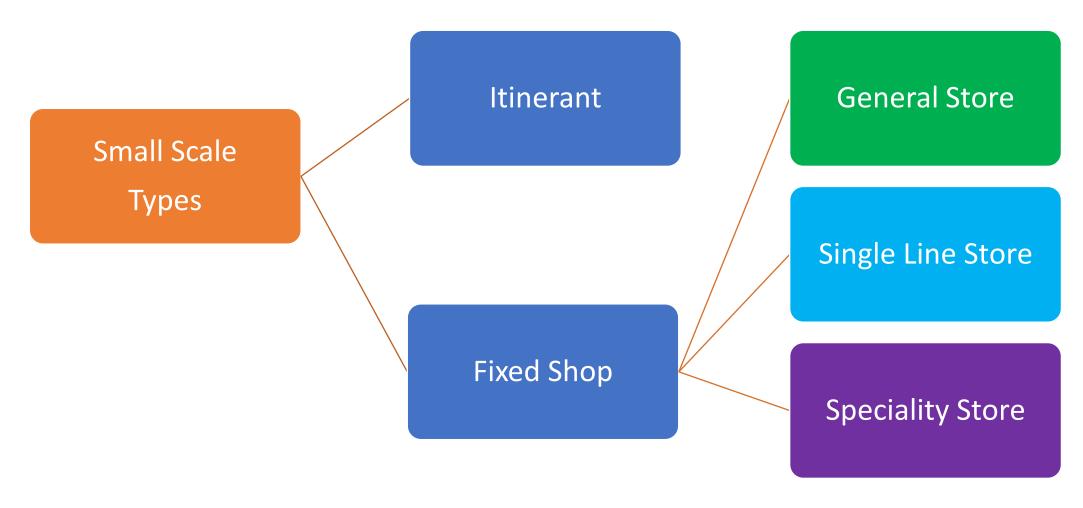
Features

- Large Variety of goods
- Large quantity of goods
- Large capital investment
- Large number of customers are served

Large-Scale



Small Scale Retail Trade





ITINERANT RETAILING

Features

Retailers move around.

Weekly markets in towns and cities and door to door selling.

- No fixed price, so bargaining is done too
- Mostly, items sold are not branded products











FIXED SHOP RETAILING

Features

- Retailers have a fixed shop, located in markets/commercial places/near residential localities.
- Price is fixed, so there is no bargaining. Discounts may be given to regular customers in some shops.
- Branded products sold in some types of shops. Limited variety of goods are sold. They are stored and displayed in the shops.







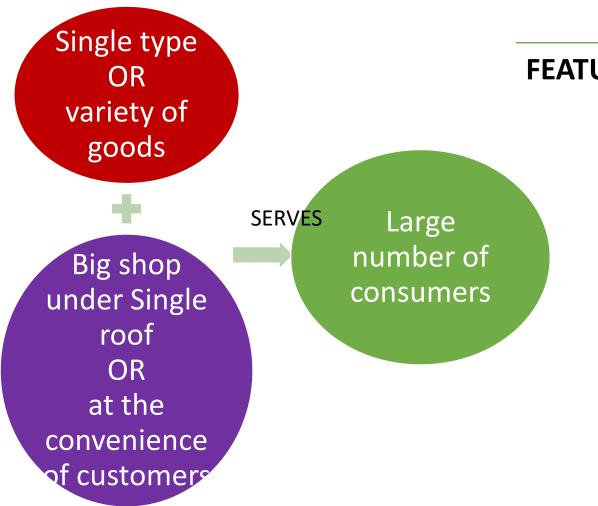


Fixed Shop Retailing

General Store	Single Line Store	Speciality Store
 Sell <u>variety of items</u> of general use or daily use. Direct sale is done by cash. Discounts and delivery given to regular customers 	Sell specific line of goods of different size, brands, designs, style and quality	Sell products of specific brand or company
Eg of items sold: Toiletry, Hosiery, Biscuits, Snacks items	Eg: Medicine shops, Book shops, Toy shops, Ladies garments Shops	Eg: Woodland shoe shops Sells shoes to apparels Produced by Woodland Company



LARGE-SCALE RETAIL TRADE



FEATURES

Variety of daily needs goods are sold at customer's convenience

Goods purchased directly from manufacturers

Service provided to large number of customers

Bigger shops compared to local retail stores

Huge capital investment needed

Goods sold on cash basis



LARGE-SCALE RETAIL TRADE Departmental **Stores Super Bazaar Multiple Shops** Large Malls Scale **Mail Order Service** Outlets **Tele Shopping Automatic Vending Machine** Non Store Internet **Shopping**



DEPARTMENTAL STORE

FEATURES

- 1. Located at main commercial centre in cities
- 2. Large size stores and many departments
- 3. Different type of goods sold In different departments
- 4. Centralized management and control of all departments
- 5. ATM, restaurant, restroom etc are the facilities made available
- 6. Goods sold against credit card
- 7. Free home delivery facility provided
- 8. All goods sold under one roof. Customers enjoy shopping



DEPARTMENTAL STORE

ADVANTAGES	LIMITATIONS
Shopping convenience: variety of goods sold under one roof ATM, restaurant facilities saves time and effort	Heavy investment: Large space needed for storing variety of goods
Wide choice of products: from different manufacturers	<u>Distance from residential areas:</u> Built in city centres. For small purchase people go to small shops
Economies of large-scale purchase and sale: Goods bought directly from manufacturers Low cost of operations	High cost business operations: location, decoration, huge staff employment, facilities provision for customers increase the operations' cost
Mutual advertisement: Customers attracted by goods displayed in other departments causing them to buy more	High Price: Better quality goods + high operational cost leads to high price for customers
Efficient management: Efficient and competent staff	Lack of personal attention: Employees interact with customers and not the owner



SUPER BAZAR

FEATURES

1. Located centrally, with branches near residential areas. Some have mobile vans

- 2. Stores set up in the form of co-operative societies
- 3. Standard quality of goods
- 4. Run on self-service basis. Some stores have salesmen
- 5. Managed by elected members of the co-operative society
- 6. Goods sold only on cash basis
- 7. Goods purchased from manufacturers or government agencies and sold at a reasonable margin or profit
- 8. Capital for the bazar provided by the members of the co-operative society



SUPER BAZAR

ADVANTAGES

Variety of	Quality
goods:	<u>of</u>
Wide	goods:
range of	Standa
goods for	d
daily	quality
needs	

Low price:
No middlemen,
economies
of largescale
purchase

Low operating costs:
No salesmen or shop assistants

Member
benefits:
Goods at
discount price.
Dividend
according to
share holding if
profit made

Freedom of selection:
Different brands of goods at one place, customers can take their time to select

State control:
Most of them
controlled by
state and
central govt.
Price ensured,
food shortage
possibility
avoided

LIMITATIONS

Heavy investment:

Large capital needed to start and run

Efficient management lacking:

Professional management not available due to insufficient funds

No credit facility:

Goods sold only on cash basis



MULTIPLE SHOPS

FEATURES

- 1. Operated near customer places, under same management and ownership
- 2. All shops decorated in same manner for customers to recognise easily
- 3. Deal in similar type of goods mostly of daily use
- 4. Uniform price across all shops, decided by head-office. So, no bargaining or cheating
- 5. All shops managed and controlled by head-office
- 6. Goods sold generally on cash basis
- 7. Goods purchased or produced at a central place, supplied by head-office to all branches





MULTIPLE SHOPS

ADVANTAGES

Easy identification:

Similar shopfront, display and decoration and often built alike No middlemen:

Owned by big manufacturers

Economies of large-scale:
Large scale

goods purchase or

production. Common

advertising

Low price:

Low operating cost and elimination

of

middlemen

No bad debts:

All sales on cash basis, so no loss due to bad debts

Public confidence:

Standard quality and uniform price of goods

Convenient location:

Mostly located in main markets and shopping centres

LIMITATIONS

Limited choice:

Customers choice restricted to the brand of goods available

No credit facility:

Sales made only on cash basis

No bargaining:

Price fixed by head office

Lack of initiative:

Branch managers follow instructions from head office. So, no interest in satisfying customers.



MALLS and OUTLETS

MALLS:

- Latest mode of retail trade
- Shopping, entertainment and events are done here
- Gives an exquisite shopping experience





OUTLETS (FACTORY OUTLETS):

- Manufacturers sell products directly to customers
- Assured quality and low price are some of the benefits
- Traditionally, they were attached to the factory or warehouse



NON-STORE RETAILING

- ☐ Need not go to shop for shopping
- No fixed business hours
- ☐ Goods available for purchase throughout the day
- Goods delivered to home

Tele-shopping

Mail Order Business

Automatic Vending Machine **Internet Shopping**



FEATURES

- 1. Entire process carried through postal system
- 2. Buying and selling happens without any face-to-face interaction
- 3. Seller advertises products in newspaper, magazines etc
- 4. Order received by post
- 5. Seller sends properly packed goods to buyer through post
- 6. Seller receives payment through post office
- 7. No middlemen involved



Seller advertises products generally in newspaper

Interested customer takes the coupon in the advertisement, fills it send sends to seller

Seller packs the goods properly based on the order and sends to buyer by post

Buyer pays the postman once he receives the goods

Seller collects the money from post office



ADVANTAGES	LIMITATIONS
Goods easily purchased at home. Saves time and effort	Not suitable for illiterates
Small capital is enough since seller need not stock goods	Requires wide spread advertising
Confidence created in customers since they can return goods if quality is not satisfactory	Buyers cannot check goods before making payment
Risk of bad debts avoided since transactions only on cash basis	Credit facility unavailable to customers
Serves wide market with large number of customers	Buyer's place should be connected through postal services



Goods usually sold in this system:

- Easy to handle
- Low delivery charge
- High market demand
- Durable and non-perishable
- ☐ Light weight and occupying less space



TELE-SHOPPING

Prospective buyers are contacted on phone



Details of product are shared



Customer places order through phone



Goods
delivered
once
payment is
received

Example: Asian Sky Shop Tele-brands



Tele-Shopping

ADVANTAGES	LIMITATIONS
Saves time and effort in placing orders	Seller could provide misleading information about products
Convenient shopping mode for busy people	Cannot inspect goods offered for sale. High chance of dishonesty and fraud.
Middlemen not needed in this system	Credit facility is not available
Buyers can enquire all details like terms and conditions of sale, mode of payment, packaging etc on the phone itself	No record of dealings since orders received on phone. Hard to resolve disputes over terms and conditions of sale



Automatic Vending Machine

- ☐ Machines placed at convenient locations like railway stations, bus stands
- Inserting a coin or token gives you the required item
- Popular in foreign countries



Automatic Vending Machine

ADVANTAGES							
Simple operation, even for illiterates	Specified quality, uniform weight, fixed price		No risk of fraud or manipulation by buyer	Saves time and effort of seller	No advertisement needed		Sales done in cash only. So, no risk of payment default
LIMITATIONS							
		requires naintenance loading is need in since machine holds limited stock		eded e	ded the machine should be		



Internet Shopping

- System of retailing goods through internet
- Details of products available in the sellers' websites. Customer can compare different products in internet.
- Buyer places orders through internet. Payment is done through credit card
- ☐ Goods delivered home through courier or postal services
- ☐ Buyer can purchase goods from world wide market
- ☐ Example Amazon, Flipkart



Internet Shopping

ADVANTAGES	LIMITATIONS
Goods easily purchased from international market at home	Not suitable for customers who do not understand computers
Saves time and effort of customers	Credit card may not be available with all buyers
Quickest mode of retailing	Buyers cannot physically check goods
Seller need not keep large stock of goods in their stores	Pleasure of personal shopping is absent
Very useful in foreign trade	



RECAP

1



2



3



4



MATCH THE PICTURES WITH THE NON-RETAIL SHOPPING SYSTEM

A. MAIL ORDER BUSINESS

B. TELE-SHOPPING

C. AUTOMATIC VENDING MACHINE

D. INTERNET SHOPPING



List of Volunteers **Embrace-NIOS lesson adaptation project**

(A community initiative of Harchan Foundation Trust)

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