

BTEC First Diploma in Business Unit 1 Exploring Business Purposes

Introduction:

In this Assignment I will describe the primary, secondary and tertiary classifications of business activities using local and national examples and I will also explain areas of growth and decline in the primary, secondary and tertiary classifications of business activities.

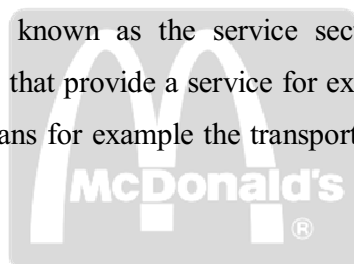
Task 1

The **primary sector**, involves changing natural resources into products. Most products from this sector are raw materials for other industries. Major businesses in this sector include agriculture, agribusiness, fishing, forestry and all mining and quarrying industries. A **local** example of such a business is the festive forestry because they are specialized in Christmas tree grows. A **National** example of such a business is the National salt distributors because they are producing salt.



The **secondary sector** generally takes the output of the primary sector and finished the raw goods so that the goods are suitable for use by other businesses, for export, or sale to other consumers. So the key issue for the secondary sector is that of ensuring they can turn raw material, into something that consumers will pay for. A **national** example of such a business is Dyson UK (Dyson US, Dyson Malaysia and Dyson Singapore) who manufacture vacuum cleaners and washing machines. A **local** example of such a business is the Daniel Prince jewelry who manufactures handmade luxury fine jewelry.

The **tertiary sector** (also known as the service sector or the service industry) comprise all the businesses that provide a service for example such as nurses, police, road sweepers etc. that means for example the transport from sale of goods from the

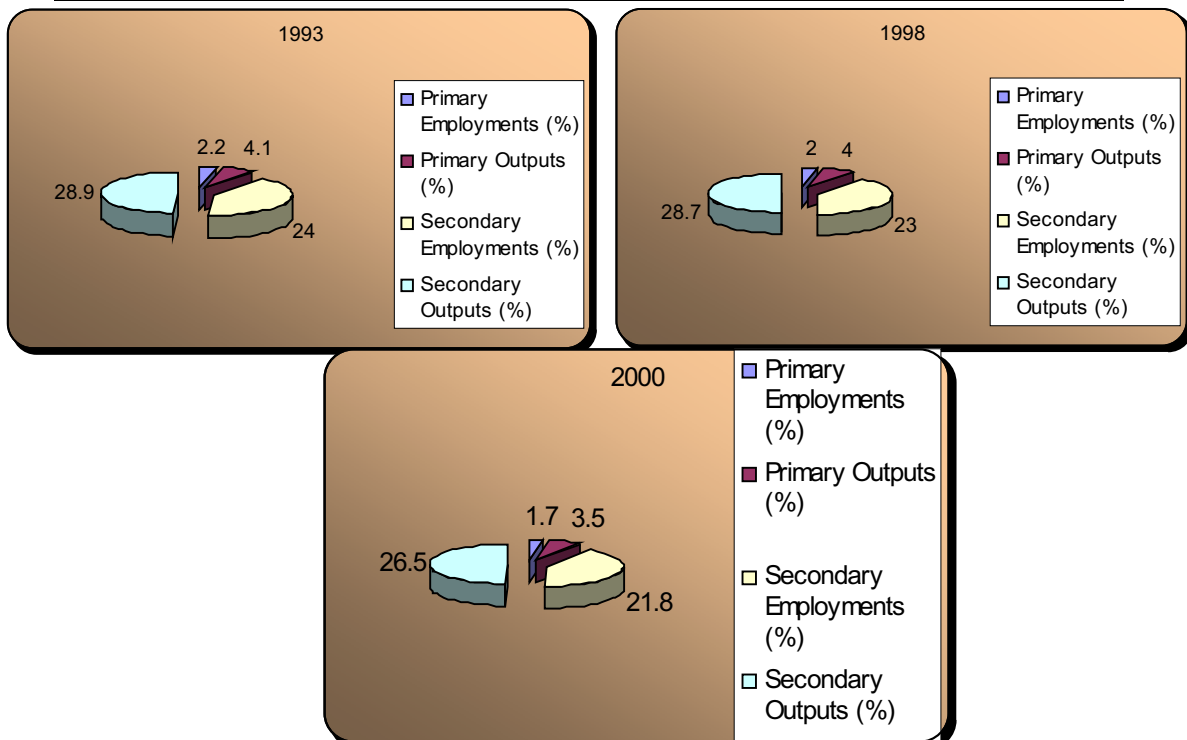


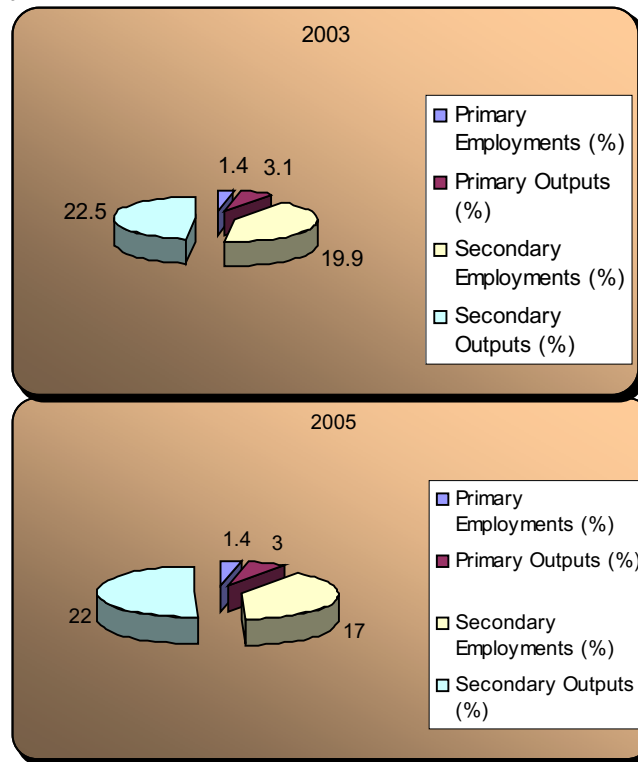
producer to consumer for example in wholesaling and retailing, or involves a service such as nurses sweepers or the police. A **national** example of such a business is McDonald's because they are providing services in selling food. A **local** example of such a business is the Metropolitan Police Station because they are also providing services in helping peoples.

Task 2

Over the years a lot of changes have taken place in this country. All businesses produce Outputs. A fisherman output is the number of fish caught, a manufacturer is the number of goods made and a retailer is the number sold, and so on. An increase in the number of jobs usually means that a sector is growing.

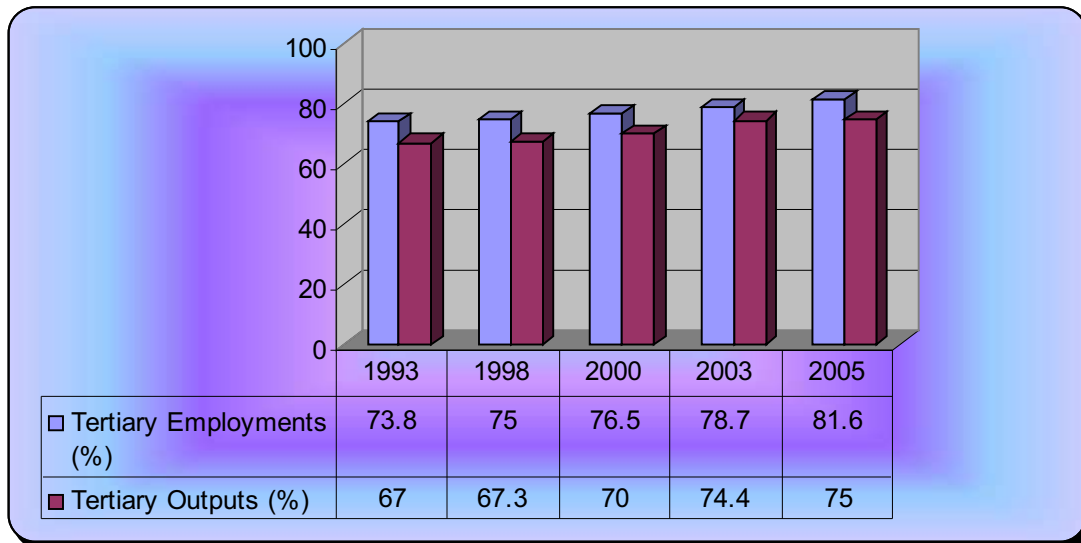
Year	Primary Employments (%)	Primary Outputs (%)	Secondary Employments (%)	Secondary Outputs (%)
1993	2.2	4.1	24.0	28.9
1998	2.0	4.0	23.0	28.7
2000	1.7	3.5	21.8	26.5
2003	1.4	3.1	19.9	22.5
2005	1.4	3.0	17.0	22.0





In the Primary and Secondary sector employments and outputs has generally gone down as you can see in the charts, because of the imports, for example, cheap foreign imports can force the closure of some British companies, such as a local business the festive forestry. And also because of the technology; technological developments change the demand for goods and services such as computer maintenance services and Internet service providers. But also within the Primary sector, there are some businesses which go against the trend, which means although they are decreasing some businesses, are increasing such as organic food producers, wind famers, fish farms, oil and natural gas extraction. The reason why organic food is increasing is because the British people want more natural made foods instead of with chemical mixed foods. Also in the secondary sector there are some businesses which go against the trend what means they are also increasing such as Food and drink because people always need food and drink to survive so that is the reason they are not decreasing, drugs and pharmaceuticals, weapons and ammunitions, paper and publishing energy (electricity, gas and water); energy is still increasing because in this time peoples always need energy..

Year	Tertiary Employments (%)	Tertiary Outputs (%)
1993	73.8	67.0
1998	75.0	67.3
2000	76.5	70.0
2003	78.7	74.4
2005	81.6	75.0



In the Tertiary sector employments and outputs has generally goes up, as you can see in the charts is because, for example, businesses are attracted towards profitable activities and away from unprofitable ones. This is why some farmers now run holiday homes. And fashion, trends and lifestyles affect the type of goods and services we want to buy and because we import most of our manufactured goods from abroad and more people are employed in the tertiary sector. Also within the Tertiary sector there are also some businesses which go against the trend, which means instead of them to increase they are decreasing such as public administration (e.g. the civil Service), defence, secretarial service; the reason why secretarial services are decreasing is because, businesses are using more technologies and computer services that means more and more peoples can word processing their computer so that means they don't need secretaries to type their letters or other things. Also shops who are selling for example CDs are decreasing because more people are downloading their music and films from the internet.