Chapter 9 – Internal Trade

Meaning

- Internal Trade refers to buying and selling of goods and services within the boundaries of a country.
- Payments are made in the domestic currency.
- Includes both wholesale and retail trade.

Types of Internal Trade

1 Wholesale Trade

- Wholesalers buy in large quantities from producers and sell in smaller quantities to retailers.
- Functions of Wholesalers:
 - Buying goods in bulk
 - Warehousing
 - Providing credit to retailers
 - Bearing risk ⚠
 - Providing market information

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2 Retail Trade

- Retailers buy goods from wholesalers and sell to **final consumers**.
- Functions of Retailers:
 - Providing goods in small quantities
 - Offering customer service
 - Creating demand

Handle Types of Retailers

- Small-Scale Retailers
 - Itinerant Retailers:
 - Hawkers and Pedlars 1
 - Street Traders
 - Market Traders
 - Cheap Jacks (temporary shops)
 - Fixed Shop Retailers:
 - General Stores \(\frac{4}{3} \)

 - Departmental Stores
 - Chain Stores / Multiple Shops
 - Supermarkets

Large-Scale Retailers

- Departmental Stores Revise Smart. Quiz Free.
- Supermarkets
- Consumer Co-operatives
- Mail Order Houses
- Telemarketing
- E-commerce _

Services of Retailers to Wholesalers & Consumers

- Help in distribution of goods ##
- Promote manufacturer's products
- Provide market feedback
- Give credit facilities
- Offer after-sales services

Goods & Services Tax (GST) in Internal Trade

- **Definition**: Single indirect tax levied on supply of goods & services in India.
- Features:
 - One Nation, One Tax
 - Removes cascading effect of taxes \(\)
 - Tax credit available at every stage

Difference between Wholesale and Retail Trade

Basis	Wholesale	Retail	les
Quantity	Large quantities		
Buyers	Retailers	Final Smart. consumers	Quiz Free.
Capital	High investment	Low investment	
Risk	Higher	Lower	