

## Chapter 6 Secondary Activities

What is secondary activity ?

Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products, processing and construction ( infrastructure ) industries.

### Manufacturing

The literally meaning of manufacturing is to make by hand, but in the present context, the manufacturing

### Manufacturing Industries

These are geographically located manufacturing units that transform raw materials into finished goods and services.

The term industry is comprehensive and can also be used in many secondary activities which are not connected with manufacturing.

## CH-6 SECONDARY ACTIVITIES Page 1

### Characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing/ Industries

**Specialisation of Skills** In industries, one task is done repeatedly that gives specialisation of doing that task.

This involves high cost of manufacturing. On the other hand, mass production involves production of large quantities.

**Mechanisation** The industries use automated processes or machines which do the major production.

**Technological Innovation** Latest technology is used and constant innovation is done to eliminate waste.

**Organisational Structure and Stratification** Modern manufacturing is characterised by complex machine

**Uneven Geographic Distribution** The industries are concentrated in regions that are rich in mineral and

### Location of industry

The location of industry at a particular place is governed by a large number of geographical and non•ge

Thus, industries should be located at points where the production costs are minimum.

Following factors influence the location of industry at particular places:

### Access to Market

Areas that provide large markets for finished industrial goods like developed areas of Europe, America,

### Access to Sources of Energy

Coal, petroleum and hydroelectricity are main sources of energy. Industries using more power are located

### Access to Raw Material

Industries based on cheap, bulky and weight-losing materials (ores) like steel, sugar are based close to

### Access to Labour Supply

Industries are located where there is availability of skilled labour. Some types of manufacturing still require

### Access to Source of Energy

Industries which use more power are located nearer to the source of energy supply such as iron and steel

Energy is most essential to run machines in industries. The main power resources are coal, petroleum, natural gas, wind, solar, etc.

### Access to Transportation and Communication

Facilities Industries are located in places that have efficient transportation facilities and communication services.

### Access to Agglomeration Economies

Agglomeration economies refer to the benefits derived from the linkages that exist between different industries in a particular area.

## Government Policy

For the balanced economic development, governments promote various regions by setting up industries

## Classification of Manufacturing Industries

Industries are classified on the basis of their size, inputs/ raw materials, output/ products and ownership





## Industries Based on Size

Based on amount of capital invested, a number of workers employed and volume of production, industries are classified into three categories.

### Household Industries or Cottage Manufacturing

It is the smallest manufacturing unit. Artisans use local raw materials, simple tools and production is done at home.

There is not much capital needed, e.g. mats, baskets, pottery, jewellery, artefacts and crafts.

### Small Scale Manufacturing



These type of industries employ semi-skilled labour, operate by power driven machines, use local raw materials.

India, China, Indonesia and Brazil have developed labour intensive small scale manufacturing units.

## Large Scale Manufacturing

Here mass production takes place, involves large market, many raw materials, huge energy requirements.

Large scale manufacturing industries are divided into two parts i.e. Traditional large scale industrial regions and Modern large scale industrial regions.

## Industries Based on Inputs/Raw Materials

On the basis of raw materials used, industries are classified as follow:

### Agro based Industry

This involves processing of raw materials from the fields and farms into finished products like sugar, fruit processing, etc.

### Food Processing

This is part of agro based industry and includes processes like canning, producing cream, fruit processing, etc.

### Agri Business

This is commercial farming on an industrial scale. The farms are mechanised, very large and highly structured.

## Mineral based Industry

These are industries that use minerals as raw materials such as ferrous like iron and steel and non•ferrous like aluminium, copper, zinc, etc.

Mineral based non•metallic industries are of cement and pottery.

## Chemical based Industry

These industries use natural chemical minerals like salts, sulphur, potash, mineral oil in petrochemical industries.

Synthetic fiber and plastics are other examples of chemical based industry.

## Forest based Industry

Industries that use forest products such as timber, wood, bamboo, grass, lac, etc come under forest based industries.

## Animal based Industry

Industries that use animal products such as leather, woollen textiles, ivory are grouped under animal based industries.

## Industries based on Output/ Product

This refers to industries based on the finished products or output. These are:

## Basic Industries

These are the industries that produce raw material to be used in other industries such as iron and steel.

Consumer Goods Industries These are the industries which produce what is consumed by consumers

Industries based on Ownership

Based on the ownership, the industries are grouped as:

### Public Sector Industry

This refers to industries that are owned and managed by government. In India, it is called public sector industry.

### Private Sector Industry

This refers to industries that are owned by private individuals and also managed by them. Capitalist economy is based on private sector industries.

### Joint Sector Industry

Industries that are jointly owned and managed by joint stock companies or established by private and government.

### Foot Loose Industries

These industries do not depend on any specific raw material so they can be located at any place. They are called foot loose industries.

### Traditional Large Scale Industrial Regions

Traditional large scale industries are mostly heavy industries located near coal fields and involved in manufacturing of heavy machinery.

Their features are high employment, high density of housing but

poor services, unattractive environment, pollution and waste heaps. Due to these problems, many industries are being shifted to greenfield areas.

## The Ruhr Coal Field , Germany

This area was a major industrial region due to coal and iron-ore deposits. But the industry started shrinking in the 1970s.

Now a New Ruhr landscape has emerged that focusses on other products like Opel car assembly plant.



## High Technology Industry

Also called high-tech industry, it is highly technical and incorporates advanced scientific and engineering knowledge.

The workforce are highly skilled specialists, professionals (known as white collar) who outnumber the production workers.

Robotics, computer aided design and manufacturing, electronics, new chemicals and pharmaceuticals are some of the products of this industry.

## Iron and Steel Industry

It is known as basic industry as it provides raw materials or base to other industries. It is also called heavy industry.

These industries are located near the source of raw materials i.e. iron ore, coal, manganese and limestone or near ports where it could be easily brought.

### Distribution

This industry is spread in developed and developing countries such as America, UK, Germany, France,

### Handloom

This is labour intensive, employs semi-skilled workers, requires small capital and involves processes like

### Powerloom

This is less labour intensive, uses of machines and production is more

### Mill Sector

This is highly capital intensive, requires good quality raw cotton and produces in bulk.

### Cotton Textile Industry

This industry has three sub-sectors:





India, China, USA, Pakistan, Uzbekistan and Egypt produce more than half of world's raw cotton. Nowt



