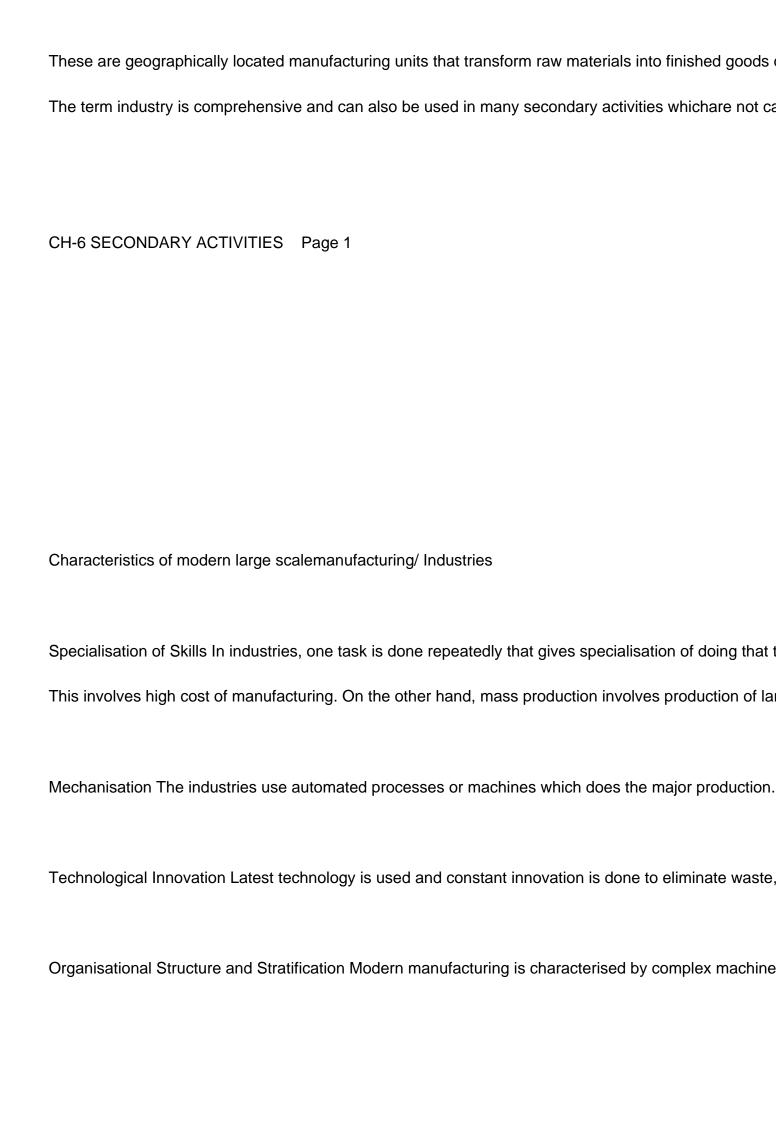
Chapter 6 Secondary Activities
What is secondary activity?
Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable product, processing and construction (infrastructure) industries.
Manufacturing
The literally meaning of manufacturing is to make by hand, but in the present context, the manufacture
Manufacturing Industries



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 nonege
Thus, industries should belocated 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 andhydroelectricity are main sources of energy. Industries using more power are locat

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 requ
Access to Source of Energy
Industries which usemore power are located nearer to the source of energy supply such as iron and ste
Energy is most essential to run machines in industries. The main power resources are coal, petroleum,
Access to Transportation and Communication
Facilities Industries are located in places that have efficient transportation facilities and communication s
Access to Agglomeration Economies
Agglomeration economies refer to the benefits derived from the linkages that exist between different in

Government Policy
For the balanced economic development, governments promote various regions by setting up industrie
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 ofworkers employed and volume of production, industri
Household Industries or Cottage Manufacturing
It isthe smallest manufacturing unit. Artisans use local raw materials, simple tools and production is dor
There is not much capital needed, e.g. mats, baskets, pottery, jewellery, artefacts and crafts.
Small Scale Manufacturing

These type of industriesemploy semi-skilled labour, operate by power driven machines, use local raw r
India, China, Indonesia and Brazil have developedlabour intensive small scale manufacturing units.
Large Scale Manufacturing
Here mass productiontakes place, involves large market, many raw materials, huge energy requirement
Large scale manufacturing industries are divided into two parts i.e. Traditional large scale industrialregic
Industries Based on Inputs/Raw Materials
On the basis of raw materials used, industries areclassified as follow:
Agro based Industry
This involves processing of rawmaterials from the fields and farms into finished products like sugar, fru
Food Processing
This is part of agro based industryand includes processes like canning, producing cream, fruit processi
Agri Business
This is commercial farming on an industrial scale. The farms are mechanised, very large and highly str

Mineral based Industry
These are industries that use minerals as raw materials such as ferrous like iron and steel and non-ferrous
Mineral based non•metallic industriesare of cement and pottery.
Chemical based Industry
These industries use natural chemical minerals like salts, sulphur, potash, mineral oil in petrochemical in
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 bas
Animal based Industry
Industries that use animal products such as leather, woollen textiles, ivory aregrouped under animal ba
Industries based on Output/ Product
This refers to industries based on the finishedproducts or output. These are:
Basic Industries

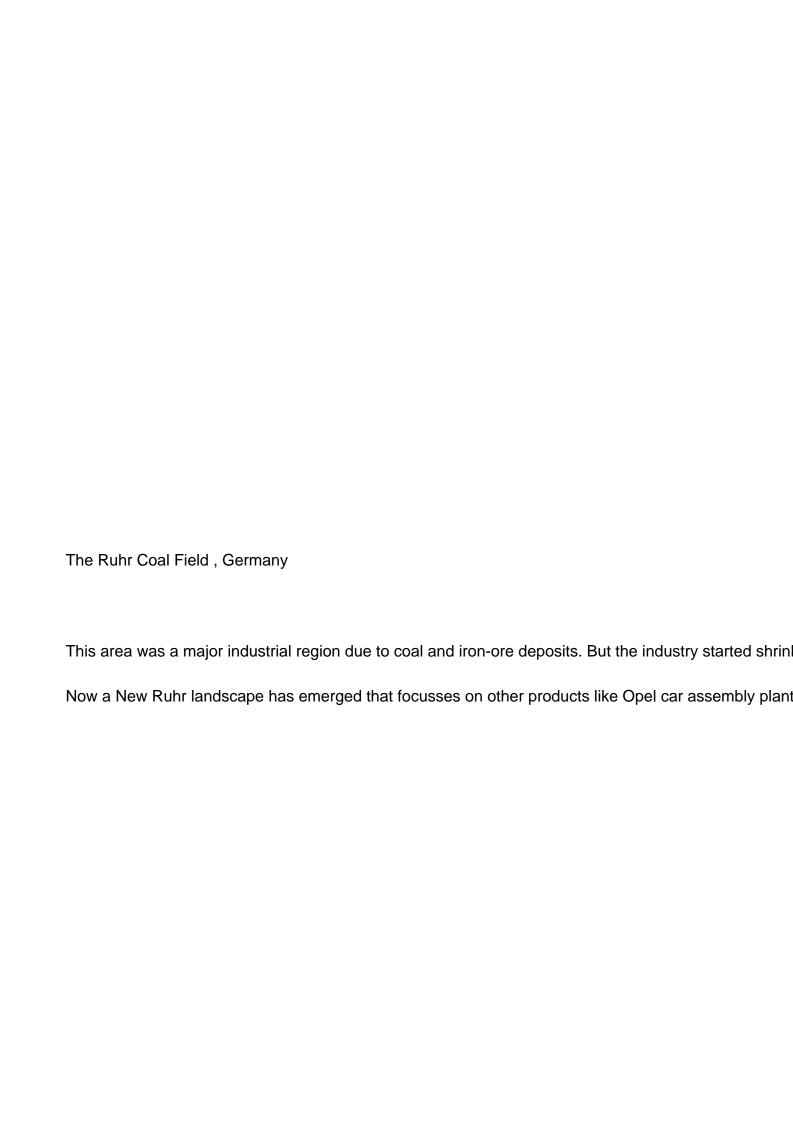
These are the industries that produce raw material to be used in other industries such as iron and steel.

Consumer Goods Industries These are the industries which produces 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, itis called public sector
Private Sector Industry
This refers to industries thatare owned by private individuals and also managed by them. Capitalist eco
Joint Sector Industry
Industries that are jointly owned and managed by joint stock companies or established by private and g
Foot Loose Industries
These industries do not depend on any specific rawmaterial so they can be located at any place. They
Traditional Large Scale Industrial Regions
Traditional large scale industries are mostly heavy industries located near coal fields and involved in mostly
Their featuresare high employment, high density of housing but
poor services, unattractive environment, pollutionand waste heaps. Due to these problems, many indus





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 early 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 li
Powerloom
This is less labour intensive, uses of
machines and production is more
Mill Sector
This is highly capital intensive, requiresgood quality raw cotton and produces in bulk.
Cotton Textile Industry
This industry has three sub-sectors:

