

Introduction:

In this chapter, Secondary activities add value to natural resources by converting raw materials into valuable products. Literally production means 'handmade'. In all of these processes, the most common characteristics are energy consumption, mass production of the same products and special functions in low-grade factory production facilities.

1. Secondary Activities:

Secondary activities add value to natural resources by converting raw materials into valuable products. Literally production means 'handmade'. However, it now includes 'mechanized' goods. It is actually a process that involves converting raw materials into high value finished goods that will be sold in local or remote markets.

2. Manufacturing:

These locally available production units convert raw materials into high-value finished goods sold in local or remote markets. Manufacturing includes a full range of production from handicrafts to metal and metal melting and plastic toys to assemble soft computer components or space vehicles. In all of these processes, the most common characteristics are energy consumption, mass production of the same products and special functions in low-grade factory production facilities.

3. Features of Modern Large-Scale Production:



Large-scale modern production has the following features:

1. Skills:



Under the 'handicrafts' method the factories produce only a few pieces made to order. So the cost is high. On the other hand, mass production involves the production of many parts that are limited by each worker doing only one job over and over again.

2. Mechanization:

Mechanical means to use gadgets that perform tasks industries that use automated processes or machines that produce high productivity. Human thinking is not required in machines.

3. Technological Innovation:



New technological innovations in research and development strategies are an important element of modern quality control, waste disposal and efficiency, and anti-pollution.

4. Organizational Structure and Planning

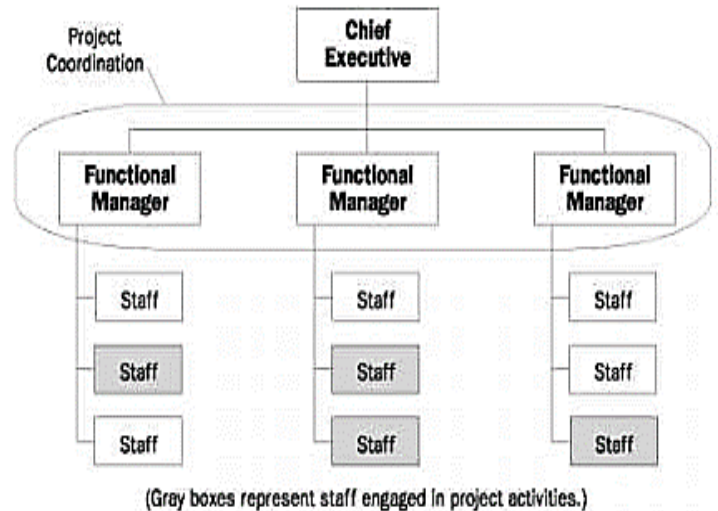
Modern production is characterized by:

- (i) Sophisticated mechanical technology
- (ii) Advanced craftsmanship and labour division to produce more goods with less effort, at lower cost. (iii) larger funds
- (iv) Larger organizations
- (v) Higher leadership.

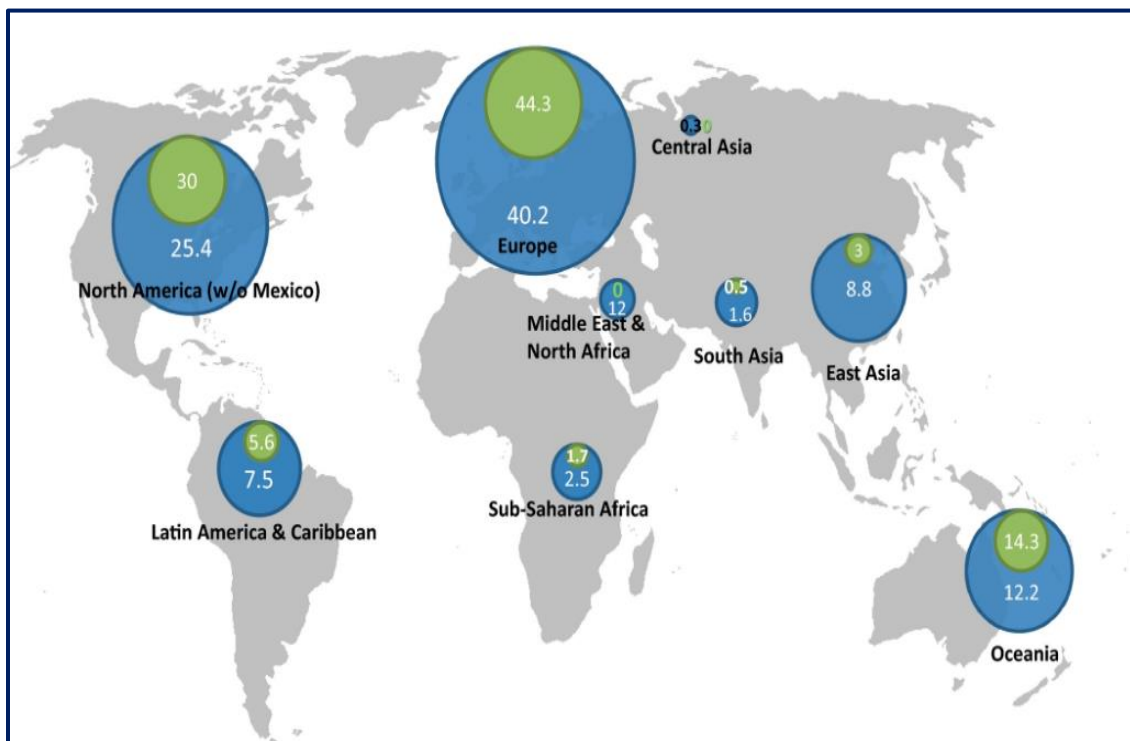
DO YOU KNOW?

Footloose industries:

Footloose industries can be located in a wide variety of places. They are not dependent on any specific raw material, weight losing or otherwise. They largely depend on component parts which can be obtained anywhere. These are generally not polluting industries.



Uneven Geographic Distribution:



Industries focus on mineral-rich regions and other resources. These cover less than 10% of the global area. These nations have become powerful economic and political centres.

Activity

Q1. Make a short note on the Secondary Activities?

Q2. Make a short note on the Manufacturing?

Q3. Make a short note on the Features of Modern Large-Scale Production?

Q4. Make a short note on the Organizational Structure and Planning?

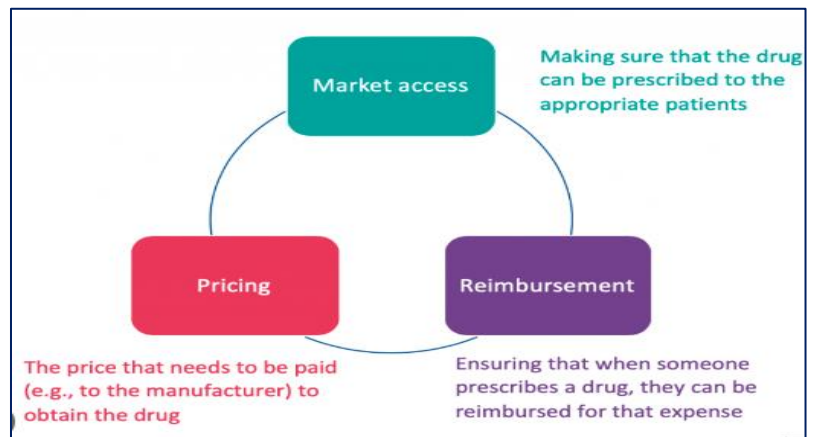
5. Industrial area



The industrial area in a particular area is dominated by a large number of local and non-geographical features. Industries increase profits by reducing costs. Therefore, industries should be located in areas where production costs are low. Some of the factors that affect industrial areas are as follows:

1. Market Access:

The presence of a market for manufactured goods is a very important factor in the industrial environment. 'Market' means a person who is in need of these goods and who has the purchasing power (purchasing power) to be able to buy from local retailers. Remote residential areas offer smaller markets. The developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia offer large international markets as the purchasing power of the people is very high. The most populous regions of South and Southeast Asia also offer large markets. Some industries, such as aircraft manufacturers, have a global market. The arms industry also has global markets.



2. Access to Raw Material:



Raw materials used by industry should be cheap and easy to transport. Industries based on cheap, bulk and weight loss (ore) products are found near sources of underdeveloped materials such as the steel, sugar, and cement industries. Corruption is an important factor in keeping the industry close to the source of raw materials.

3. Acquiring Employee Service:



Employee provision is an important factor in the industrial environment. Some types of production still require skilled workers. Rising equipment, flexibility and flexibility in industrial processes have reduced industry dependence on jobs.

4. Access to Energy Sources:



High power industries are located near a power source such as the aluminium industry. Coal was formerly a major source of energy; today hydroelectric power and petroleum are also important energy sources in many industries.

5. Access to Travel and Communication Services:



Transport costs play an important role in the area of industrial units. Western Europe and eastern North America have a highly developed transportation system that is often the catalyst for industrialization in these areas. Communication is also an important requirement for the information exchange and management industries.

6. Government Policy:



Governments adopt 'regional laws' to promote 'equitable' economic development and therefore establish industries in certain areas.

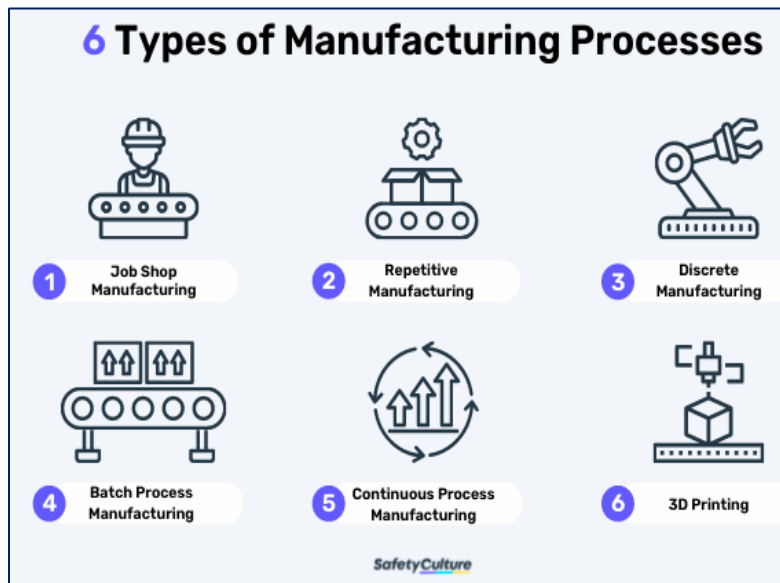
7. Access to Agglomeration Economies / Links between Industries:

Many industries benefit from being close to industry-leaders and other industries. These benefits are called agglomeration economies. Savings are found in the connections that exist between different industries. These factors work together to determine the industrial environment.

DO YOU KNOW?

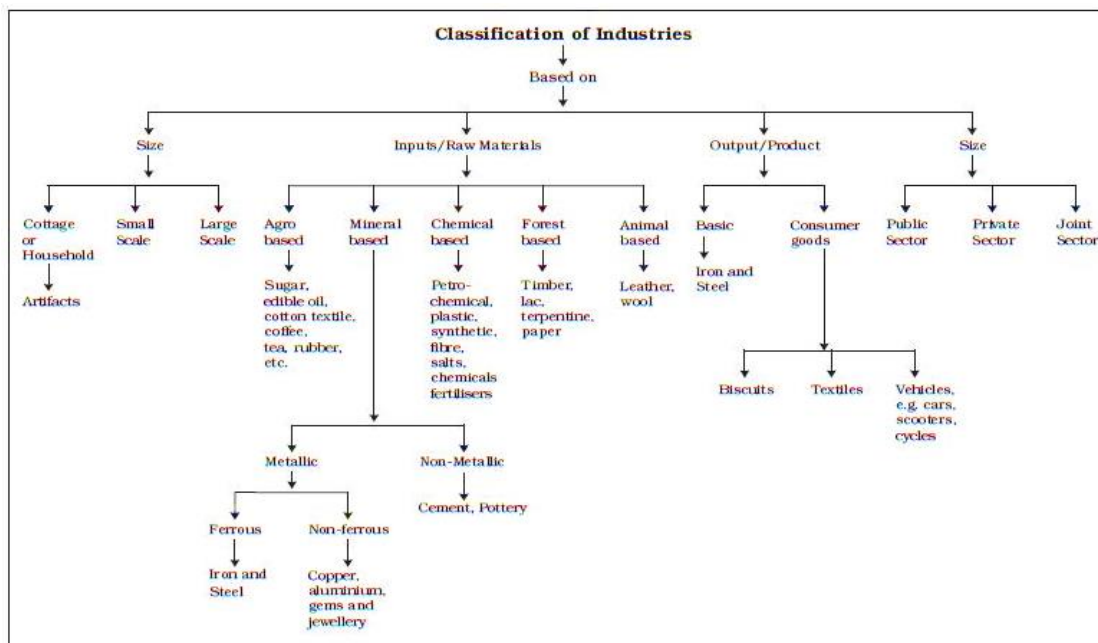
Agri-business is commercial farming on an industrial scale often financed by business whose main interests lie outside agriculture, for example, large corporations in tea plantation business. Agri-business farms are mechanised, large in size, highly structured, reliant on chemicals, and may be described as 'Agri-factories'.

6. Manufacturing Categories



Manufacturing industries are classified according to their size, inputs / immature goods, output / products and ownership

7. Size-based industries:



The amount of investment, the number of employees employed and the volume of production determine the size of the industry. Similarly, industries can be subdivided into houses or cottages, small and large.

(a) Home industries or cottages:



It is a small production unit. Craftsmen use local materials and simple tools to produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time workers. Finished products can be used in one house or, sold in local (district) markets, or, on a commercial basis. Money and transportation do not have much impact as this type of production has low commercial value and many tools are locally designed.

(b) Small-scale Production:



Small-scale production is divided into domestic industries by production methods and production area (outdoor workshop / producer's home). This type of production uses raw materials, light-powered machinery and low-skilled workers. Provides rental and enhances local purchasing power. Therefore, countries like India, China, Indonesia and Brazil, etc. improve the production of small products that require more workers to provide jobs.

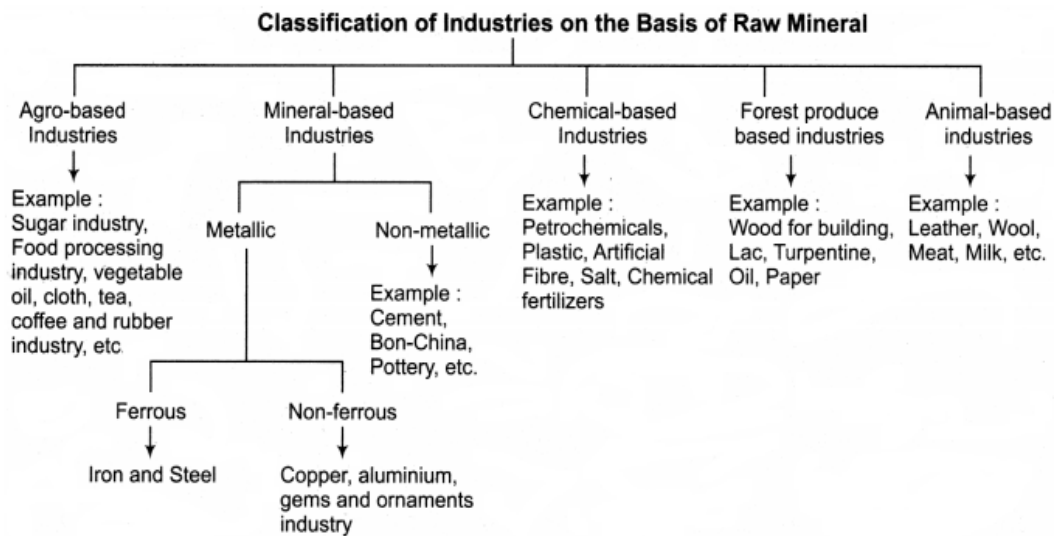
(c) Large-scale Production:



Large-scale production includes a large market, various raw materials, large capacity, specialized staff, advanced technology, assembly-line mass production and large capital. On the basis of a large-scale production system, the major industrial regions of the world may be grouped under two broad categories, namely

- (i) large traditional industrial domains integrated into a few developed countries.
- (ii) Large industrial high-tech regions spread across developing countries.

8. Inputs / Consumer Industries



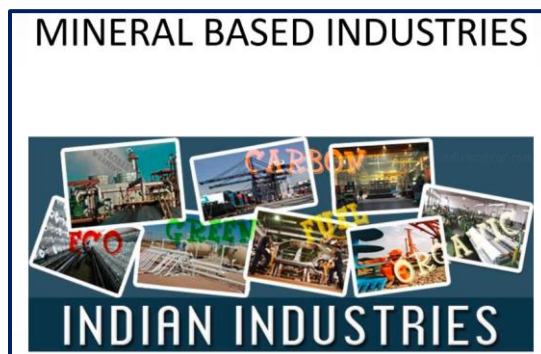
Based on raw materials used, industries are classified as:

- (a) Agro-based;
 - (b) Mineral-based;
 - (c) Chemical based;
 - (d) Forest-based: and
 - (e) Animals.
- (a) Agriculture based Industries:



Agriculture processing involves the processing of raw materials from field and farm into completed products for rural and urban markets. Major industries that digest food, sugar, cucumbers, fruit juices, beverages (tea, coffee and coconut), spices and oils, oils and textiles (cotton, jute, silk), rubber, etc.

(b) Mineral Based Industries:



These industries use minerals as raw material. Some industries use ferrous metals, such as iron and steel industries but others use non-ferrous metals, such as Aluminum, Copper, and Jewellery industries. Many industries use non-metallic minerals such as cement and pottery industries.

(c) Chemical Based Industries:



Such industries use natural chemical minerals, e.g., Mineral oil (petroleum) is used in the petrochemical industry. The salt Sulphur and potash industries also use natural minerals. The chemical industry is also based on the raw materials found in wood and coal. Synthetic fiber, plastic, etc. other examples of chemical-based industries.

(d) Forest Raw Material:



Industrial Forests provide many large and small products used as raw materials. Timber in the furniture industry, wood, bamboo and grass for the paper industry, lac industry lac comes from forests.

(e) Animal-based industries:



Industrial leather and fur fabric are found in animals. In addition, ivory is also found in ivory.

Activity

- Q1. Make a short note on the Industrial area?
Q3. Make a short note on the Size-based industries?

- Q2. Make a short note on the Manufacturing Categories?
Q4. Make a short note on the Inputs-Consumer Industries?

9. Output / Product Based Industries



This refers to industries based on finished or output products.

These are:

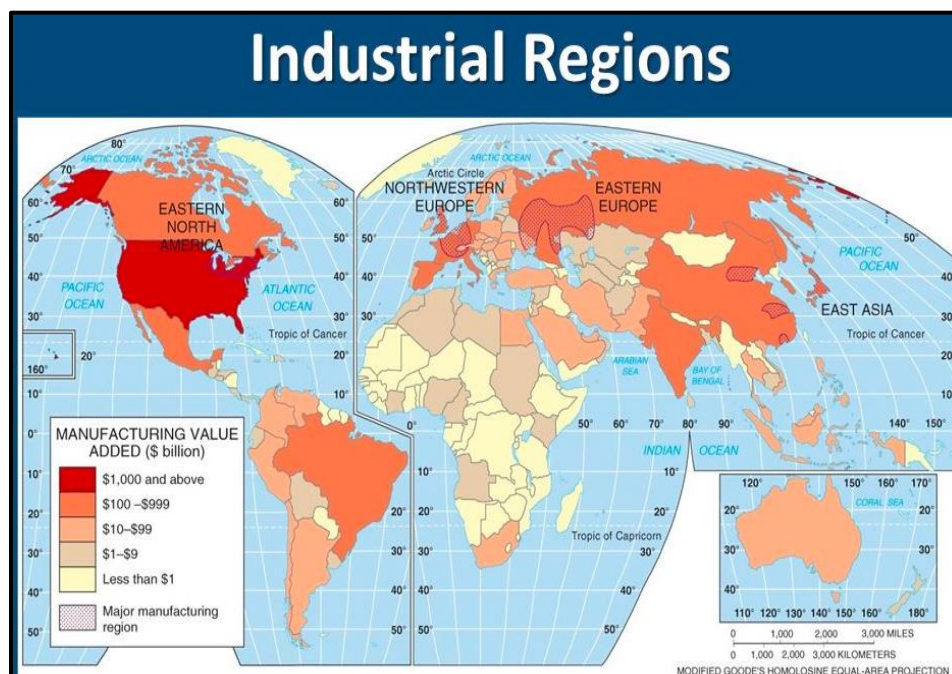
1. Basic Industries:
These are the raw materials industries that will be used in other industries such as steel and steel.
2. Consumer Goods Industries:
Consumer Goods Industries are industries that produce consumer goods such as tea, biscuits, toiletries, etc.

10. Ownership-based industries

- (a) The Public Sector Industries are state-owned and state-owned. In India, there were a number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). Socialist countries have many state-owned enterprises. Mixed economies are owned by both the public and private sectors.
- (b) The Private Sector is owned by individual investors. This is controlled by the private sector. In capitalist countries, industries are generally privately owned.
- (c) Joint Sector Industries is managed by joint venture companies or sometimes private and public entities jointly establish and regulate industries.



11. Major Industrial Regions



These are based on heavy industry, which is often found near coal fields and are involved in metal smelting, heavy engineering, chemical construction or textile production. These industries are now known as the smokestack industry. Traditional industrial regions can be identified by:

1. Higher employment share in the manufacturing industry. High-density housing, often in poor quality, and poor facilities. Unpleasant places, for example, dirt, piles of rubbish, and so on.
2. Unemployment, migration and land degradation problems caused by industrial closures due to declining global demand.

12. Ruhr Coal-field, Germany

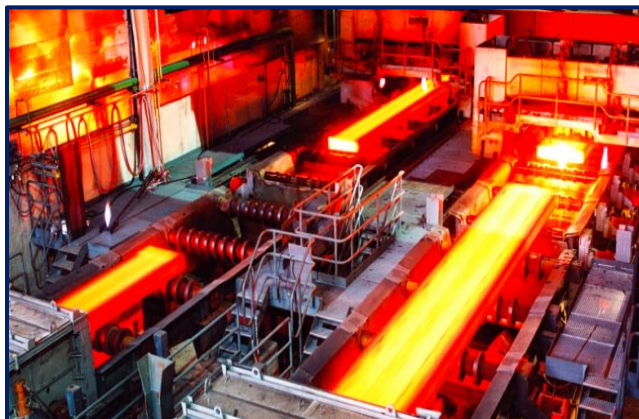


This has been one of Europe's largest industrial centers for a long time. The area was a major industrial center due to the coal and iron ore deposits. But the industry began to decline as demand for coal decreased, iron-ore depletion, industrial waste, and pollution increased. The Ruhr region is responsible for 80% of Germany's total steel production.

Activity

- Q1. Make a short note on the Output-Product Based Industries?
- Q2. Make a short note on the Ownership-based industries?
- Q3. Make a short note on the Major Industrial Regions?
- Q4. Make a short note on the Ruhr Coal-field, Germany?

13. Iron and Steel Industry



The steel and steel industry forms the basis of all other industries. Therefore, it is called the basic industry. It is basic because it provides immature products to other industries such as mechanical tools used for continuous production. It can also be called a heavy industry because it consumes a lot of raw materials and its products are heavy. A large integrated steel industry is usually found near sources of raw materials - iron ore, coal, manganese and limestone - or places where these can be easily delivered, e.g., near ports.

14. Distribution

The industry is one of the most complex and cost-effective industries and is concentrated in developed countries in North America, Europe and Asia. In the USA, most production comes from the northern Appalachian region (Pittsburgh), the Great Lake region (Chicago-Gary, Erie, Cleveland, Lorain, Buffalo and Duluth) and Atlantic Coast (Sparrows Point and Morrisville). In Asia, important centers include Nagasaki and Tokyo-Yokohama in Japan; Shanghai, Tientsin and Wuhan in China; and Jamshedpur, Kulti-Burnpur, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bhilai, Bokhara, Salem, Visakhapatnam and Bhadravati in India. Browse your atlas to find these places/centers.



15. Cotton textile industry



The cotton textile industry has three sub-sectors namely handicrafts, power loom and milling. The Handloom sector needs more staff and provides employment for less skilled workers. Requires a small investment the production of cotton fabric requires good quality cotton as raw material. India, China, U.S.A., Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Egypt produces more than half of the world's unripe cotton. The U.K., the NW countries of Europe and Japan also produce cotton fabric made from imported cotton. Europe alone accounts for about half of all cotton exports worldwide.

16. The Concept of the High Technology Industry

High technology, or just high technology, is the latest generation of manufacturing operations. Also known as the high-tech industry, it has high technology and incorporates advanced scientific and engineering research and development strategies. Professional staff (white collar) make up the majority of all employees. These highly skilled craftsmen are far superior to the actual production workers (blue collar). Integrated line robots, computer-assisted design (CAD) production and production, electronic controls for smelting and refining processes, and the continuous development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are outstanding examples of the high-tech industry.

Productivity has a huge impact on the global economy. Metal and metal, textiles, automobiles, petrochemicals and electronics are some of the most important manufacturing industries in the world.



Activity

- Q1. Make a short note on the Iron and Steel Industry?
- Q2. Make a short note on the Distribution and Cotton textile Industries?
- Q3. Make a short note on the Concept of the High Technology Industry?

Questions For Practice

1. Which of these is not an example of the agriculture-based industry?
 (a) Sugar industry
 (b) Cotton textile industry
 (c) Food processing industry
 (d) Petrochemical industry
2. Identify the incorrect statement.
 (a) Ruhr region at one time produced 80% of Germany's steel
 (b) Iron and steel are also called as heavy industry
 (c) Manufacturing literally means 'to make by hand'
 (d) Cotton textile industry is capital intensive
3. Where is Silicon Valley located?
 (a) Near New York
 (b) Near Montreal
 (c) Near San Francisco
 (d) Near Boston
4. Which centre is known as the Rust Bowl of the USA?
 (a) Pittsburgh (b) Chicago
 (c) Gary (d) Buffalo
5. Which of the following is not a factor that determines the size of an industry?
 (a) Amount of capital invested
 (b) Number of workers employed
 (c) Location of industry
 (d) Volume of production
6. Ruhr is an industrial region of?
 (a) England (b) Germany
 (c) France (d) USA
7. Aluminum Industry is located near the source of?
 (a) Market
 (b) Raw material
 (c) Skilled labour
 (d) Energy
8. Which of the following iron and steel centres is located in India?
 (a) Visakhapatnam
 (b) Ahmedabad
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of these
9. Which industry has a global market?
 (a) Arms (b) Aluminum
 (c) Oilseeds (d) Cottage
10. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
 (a) Automobile industry Los Angeles
 (b) Shipbuilding Industry Lusaka
 (c) Aircraft Industry Florence
 (d) Iron and Steel industry Pittsburgh
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14. Which one of the following statements is wrong?
 (a) Cheap water transport has facilitated the jute mill industry along with the Hugh.
 (b) Sugar, cotton, textiles, and vegetable oils are footloose industries.
 (c) The development of hydroelectricity and petroleum reduced, to a great extent, the importance of coal energy as a locational factor for the industry.
 (d) Port towns in India have attracted industries.
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 (a) Automobile industry Los Angeles
 (b) Shipbuilding Industry Lusaka
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20. Which of the following types of industries produces the raw materials of other industries?
 (a) Cottage Industries
 (b) Small Industries
 (c) Basic Industries
 (d) Footloose Industries.
21. Which industry is located near raw materials?
 (a) Dairy (b) Cotton textiles
 (c) Handicrafts (d) Aircraft
22. Aluminum industry located near source?
 (a) Market
 (b) Green goods
 (c) A skilled worker
 (d) Power
23. TISCO is an industry in which sector?
 (a) Public (b) Privat

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| <p>(c) Joint (d) International</p> <p>24. Which industry is located near raw materials?
 (a) Dairy
 (b) Cotton textiles
 (c) Handicrafts
 (d) Aircraft</p> <p>25. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
 (a) Cheap water transport has helped the jute milling industry and Hugh.
 (b) Sugar, cotton, textiles, and vegetable oils are footloose industries.
 (c) The development of hydroelectric power and petroleum has reduced, to a large extent, the value of coal power as an industry factor.

 (d) India's port cities attract industries</p> <p>26. Secondary activities add value to natural resources by converting which of the following materials into valuable products?
 (a) Raw Materials
 (b) Soft materials
 (c) Hard Materials</p> | <p>(d) None of the above</p> <p>27. Manufacturing includes a which range of production from handicrafts to metal and metal melding and plastic toys to assemble soft computer components or space vehicles?
 (a) Marginal Range
 (b) Half Range
 (c) Full Range
 (d) None of the above</p> <p>28. Which of the following are features of Modern Large-Scale Production?
 (a) Skill
 (b) Mechanisation
 (c) Technology Innovation
 (d) All of the above</p> <p>29. What are Footloose Industries?
 (a) Not dependent on specific raw material
 (b) Dependent in specific raw material
 (c) Not dependent on specific market
 (d) All of the above</p> <p>30. Industries focus on mineral-rich regions and other resources. These cover less how much of the global area?</p> | <p>(a) 40% (b) 60%
 (c) 20% (d) 10%</p> <p>31. Which of the following factors that affect industrial areas are?
 (a) Market Access
 (b) Access to Raw Material
 (c) Acquiring Employee Service
 (d) All of the above</p> <p>32. How many types of manufacturing process?
 (a) 4 (b) 21
 (c) 8 (d) 6</p> <p>33. On the basis of Metallic material, Industries are classified in?
 (a) Two types (b) Three Types
 (c) Four Types (d) None of the above</p> <p>34. Which of the following come under the chemical-based industries?
 (a) Artificial
 (b) Food processing
 (c) Bon China
 (d) All of the above</p> <p>35. On the basis of Ownership, the Industries are classified in?
 (a) Two (b) Three
 (c) Four (d) Five</p> |
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Solutions

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|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 5. (c) | 9. (a) | 13. (c) | 17. (d) | 21. (a) | 25. (d) | 29. (a) | 33. (a) |
| 2. (d) | 6. (b) | 10. (d) | 14. (b) | 18. (a) | 22. (d) | 26. (a) | 30. (d) | 34. (a) |
| 3. (c) | 7. (d) | 11. (d) | 15. (c) | 19. (a) | 23. (c) | 27. (c) | 31. (d) | 35. (b) |
| 4. (a) | 8. (a) | 12. (d) | 16. (b) | 20. (a) | 24. (a) | 28. (d) | 32. (d) | |

