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CHAPTER



SECONDARY ACTIVITIES

Q.1 What are secondary activities?

Ans. Activities which add value to natural resources and transform them into valuable products is called secondary activities.

Q.2 What is manufacturing?

Ans. Manufacturing refers to mass production of all/any kinds of identical goods with the use of power, specialized labour and a factory. It transforms raw materials into finished goods of high value. It is done in either by hand or power driven machinery.

Industry refers to simple processing of natural raw materials. The production techniques are less complicated.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN MANUFACTURING

Q.3 Describe the characteristics of modern large-scale manufacturing.

Ans. Modern manufacturing industries have following characteristics:

i. **Specialization of skills & methods of production:**

Modern manufacturing involves mass production of identical products in large quantities. Each worker performs only one task repeatedly.

ii. **Mechanization:**

Production is done with the help of gadgets and automatic machines which are computer controlled.

iii. **Technological Innovation:**

New methods of production are innovated/researched and used for quality control, reducing waste and inefficiency, and controlling pollution.

iv. **Organisational Structure and Stratification:**

The Organization of business is large which consists of CEO's, Managers, executives, workers. Each one performs a specialized task.

v. **vast capital**

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES

Q.4 Explain the factors which influence the location of industries in the world.

Ans. Industries maximize profits by reducing costs. Therefore industries are located where the costs are minimum. The factors influencing are:

i. **Access to Market:**

a. Industries are located in areas/regions which have high density of population and high purchasing power. These areas provide large market.

For example -

i. Industries are less in remote areas inhabited by a few people.

ii. Whereas, in developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia industries are more because they provide large global markets and the purchasing power of the people is very high.

iii. The densely populated regions of South and South-east Asia also provide large markets, thus industries are more.

ii. **Access to Raw Material:**

a. Industries are located where the raw material is cheap and easy to transport.

For example -

- i. Steel, sugar, and cement Industries are based on cheap, bulky and weight-losing material (ores) therefore they are located close to the sources of raw material.
 - ii. Agro-processing and dairy Industries are located close to farms or dairy because the raw material is perishable.
 - iii. **Access to Labour Supply:**
 - a. Some industries require skilled labour therefore they are located near urban-educational centres where skilled labour is easily available.
 - iv. **Access to Sources of Energy:**
 - a. Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the energy supply such as the aluminium industry.
 - v. **Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities:**
 - a. Speedy and efficient transport and communication facilities reduce the cost of transport and management. Therefore, industries are attracted in regions having good transport and communication facilities.
 - For example –
 - i. Western Europe and eastern North America have a high number of industries.
 - vi. **Government Policy:**
 - a. Sometimes industries are located under Government policy of 'regional balance' & economic development.
 - vii. **Access to Agglomeration Economies/Links between Industries:**
 - a. Many industries benefit from nearness to a leader-industry and other industries. These benefits are termed as agglomeration economies. Savings are derived from the linkages which exist between different industries. These factors operate together to determine industrial location.

Q.4a What are foot loose industries?

Ans. Foot loose are –

- 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.
- They produce in small quantity and also employ a small labour force.
- These are generally not polluting industries.
- The important factor in their location is accessibility by road network.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES - Based on Size

Q.5 Explain three groups of industries classified on the basis of their size.

Ans. On the basis of capital investment, number of workers and volume of production industries are classified as:

- i. Cottage or household industries:
 - a. It is the smallest manufacturing unit.
 - b. The craftsmen with the help of their family members produce everyday goods within their homes.
 - c. They use locally available raw-material and sell their products in the local markets.
 - d. They use simple tools devised by them to produce goods.
 - e. An e.g. foodstuff, fabrics, shoes, pottery, furniture, mats, etc.
- ii. Small scale industries:
 - a. The place of manufacturing is outside the home/cottage.
 - b. This type of manufacturing use simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour to produce goods.
 - c. Raw material is obtained from locally.

- d. The industries are larger in size than the cottage industries.
 - e. Products are sold beyond local markets.
 - f. They provide employments to large number of people. E.g. toys, furniture, edible oil, and leather goods.
- iii. Large scale industries:
- a. These are heavy and capital-intensive industries.
 - b. They use automatic machines and large number of people to produce goods.
 - c. The products are sold in national or international markets.
 - d. Emphasis is given on quality control and production specialization.
 - e. Raw material is obtained from large areas. Production is on large scale.

Based on Output

Q.6 Explain two groups of industries classified on the basis of their product.

Ans. On the basis of output/product, industries are classified as:

- i. Basic industries: industries whose products are used to produce other goods by using them as raw materials are called basic industries. For example, iron and steel industry produce steel which is used by other industries as a raw material to produce machines.
- ii. Consumer goods industries: industries which produce goods for direct consumption such as tea, bread, soap and television are known as consumer goods industries.

Based on Inputs/Raw Material

Q.7 Explain the groups of industries classified on the basis of their inputs.

Ans. On the basis of inputs/raw material, industries are classified as:

- i. Agro-based industries:
 - a. Agro processing involves the processing of raw materials from the field and the farm into finished products for rural and urban markets.
 - b. Major agro-processing industries are food processing, sugar, pickles, fruits juices, beverages (tea, coffee and cocoa), etc.
 - c. Agri-business is commercial farming on an industrial scale often financed by business whose main interests lay outside agriculture, for example, large corporations in tea plantation business.
 - d. Agri-business farms are mechanised, large in size, highly structured, reliant on chemicals, and may be described as 'agro-factories'.
- ii. Forest based industries:
 - a. These industries utilize Forest products as raw material.
 - b. For example paper, furniture industry, lac industries.
- iii. Mineral based industries:
 - a. These industries use minerals as raw materials.
 - b. There are different mineral based industries, e.g. ferrous (iron) industries which uses metals which have iron content such as iron and steel industry, nonferrous industries which uses metals which do not have iron content such as aluminium industry, Non-metallic industries which uses non-metals such as cement industries.
- iv. Chemical industries
 - a. This industry uses chemicals as raw materials.
 - b. For example: Mineral oil is used to produce petroleum products, Salt, sulphur industries, Plastics industries.
- v. Animal based Industries:
 - a. Leather for leather industry and wool for woollen textiles are obtained from animals. Besides, ivory is also obtained from elephant's tusks.

Based on ownership

Q.8 Explain the groups of industries classified on the basis of their ownership.

Ans. On the basis of ownership, industries are classified as:

- i. **Public industries:** when the ownership and management of an industry is in the hands of the State, it is called public sector industry.
- ii. **Private sector industries:** industries owned and managed by an individual or a corporate body belongs to private sector. Individuals invest their own capital and they manage these industries themselves.
- iii. **Joint sector industries:** industries owned and managed jointly by the State and private individuals belong to joint sector industries.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES

Q.9 State any five important features of high-tech industries.

Ans. High-tech or modern industries have following important features:

- i. Highly skilled specialist professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce.
- ii. Scientific and engineering products are manufacture through intensive research and development.
- iii. Robotics, computer-aided design (CAD), electronic controls are notable examples of a high-tech industry.
- iv. The office & plant buildings are modern & neatly spaced.
- v. Planned business parks for high-tech industries have been set up.

Q.10 What are technopolies?

Ans. High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.