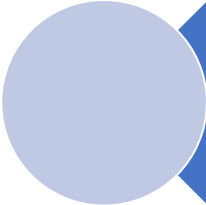
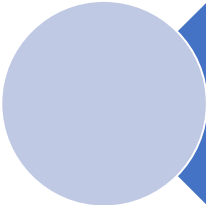


SECONDARY ACTIVITIES

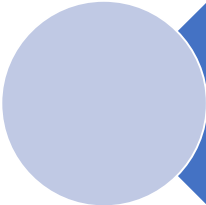
MANUFACTURING



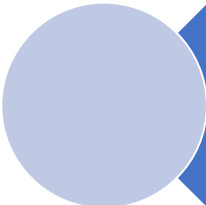
Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products.



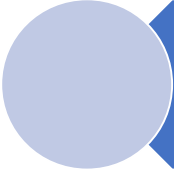
concerned with manufacturing, processing and construction (infrastructure) industries.



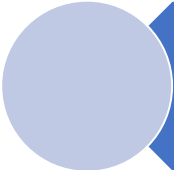
MANUFACTURING-



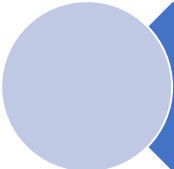
the **application of power, mass production of identical products and specialised labour** in factory settings for the production of standardised commodities.



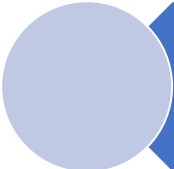
Characteristics of Modern Large Scale Manufacturing-



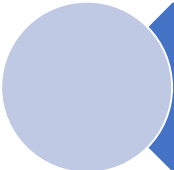
1. Specialization of Skills/Methods of Production



2. Mechanization Technological Innovation

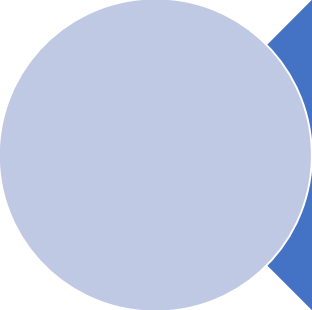


3. Organizational Structure and Stratification

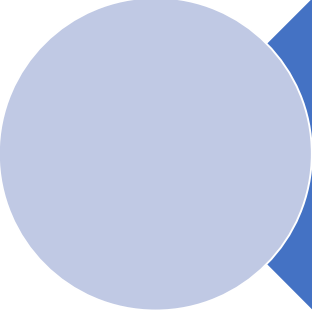


4. Uneven Geographic Distribution

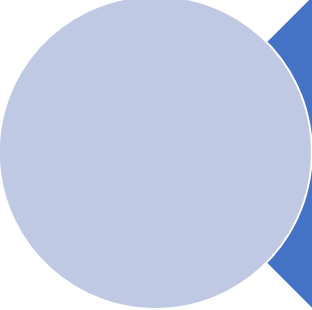
- 
- Ideal location of an industry-
 - Access to Market
 - Access to Raw Material
 - Access to Labour Supply
 - Access to Sources of Energy
 - Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities
 - Government Policy
 - Access to Agglomeration Economies/ Links between Industries



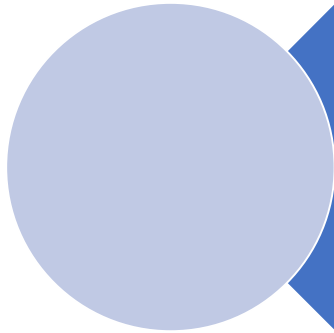
Foot Loose Industries-



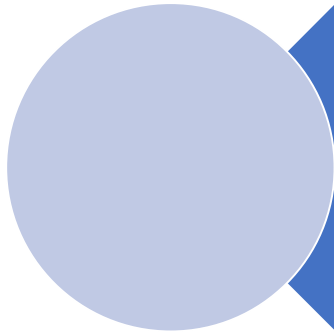
They largely depend on component parts which can be obtained anywhere. They produce in small quantity and also employ a small labour force. These are generally not polluting industries.



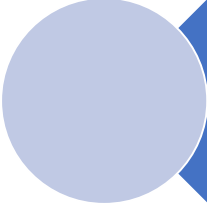
The important factor in their location is accessibility by road network.



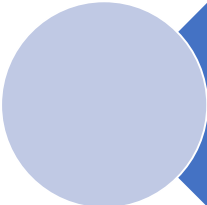
Classification of Manufacturing Industries-



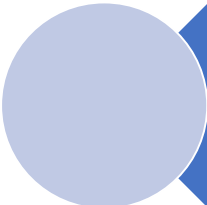
Manufacturing industries are classified on the basis of their size, inputs/raw materials,output/products and ownership



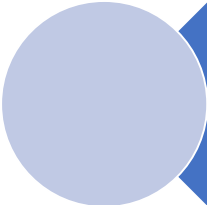
World's major industrial regions-



may be grouped under two broad types,
namely

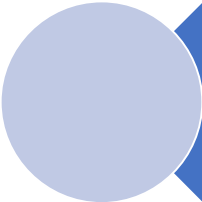


(i) traditional large-scale industrial regions
which are thickly clustered in a few more



developed countries.

- high-technology large scale industrial regions which have diffused to less developed countries.



Concept of High Technology Industry-

is the latest generation of manufacturing activities.

- Application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.
- Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the manual production (blue collar) workers.
- Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.