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Geography-10: Human & Economic Geography Basics

Integrated IAS General Studies:2016-17

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Important Prelims MCQ Topics

Push and Pull Factors of migration, Demographic Transition, Demographic Dividend, Age Sex Pyramid, Human Races, Various Tribes of world, Primary/ Secondary / Tertiary Sector, Red, Blue, White collar workers, Types of primary and secondary activities around the world.

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Human Geography Concepts

Human geography studies the inter-relationship between the physical environment and socio-cultural environment created by human beings through mutual interaction with each other.

Determinism and Possibilism

Determinism and possibilism are two philosophical approaches in human geography.

Determinism

Philosophy of Determinism is based upon the interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature. This is an older philosophy which persisted till World War II. It says that the strong forces of environment control the course of human action. This implies that the history, culture, mode of life, and the level of development of the societal groups and countries are exclusively or largely controlled by the physical environment.

- According to Determinism, man is a passive agent, and nature is active agent, which controls and determines the action and decision-making processes of man.
- As per determinism, the human actions can be explained as a response to the natural environment.

Environmental determinism

This philosophy says that aspects of physical geography, particularly climate, influenced the psychological mind-set of individuals, which in turn defined the behaviour and culture of the society that those individuals formed. For example, tropical climates were said to cause laziness, relaxed attitudes and promiscuity, while the frequent variability in the weather of the middle latitudes led to more determined and driven work ethics.

- The core philosophy is that the supreme achievements of civilisation in any region were always bound up with a particular type of climate and variation in climate led to pulsations in the history and culture of the people.

These geographers who propound this theory say that the civilisations of Egyptians, Mesopotamians, Indus-valley, disappeared because of the climatic changes. The attacks of the central Asian nomads in different directions in the 13th century were also attributed to the drying up of their pastures directions of climatic change.

Possibilism

Possibilism is reaction to determinism and environmental determinism. It is based upon the assumption that environment sets certain constraints or limitations, but culture is otherwise determined by social conditions. This theory says that the true and only geographical problem is that to utilisation of possibilities.



Essence of Possibilism is that:

- Nature provides possibilities and man utilises them according to his culture, traditions, and levels of socioeconomic development.
- People are not just the products of their environment or just pawn of natural environment.
- *Nature is never more than an adviser.*
- There are not necessities but everywhere possibilities.
- The range of possibilities in every region is limited more by the price man is willing to pay of what he wants than by the dictates of environment. For instance, man through his technical skill can grow banana, rice and rubber plants in tundra, Greenland, and Antarctica, but he has to take into consideration the input cost.
- The prohibitive cost of production of these crops in the extremely cold conditions of these areas will compel man not to grow them in the tundra climate.

This approach has been criticised on several accounts. For example, despite numerous possibilities, man, has not been able to get rid of the obstacles set by the physical forces. The possibilities may be many in the temperate regions but they are very limited in the deserts, equatorial, tundra, and high mountainous regions.

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Neo-determinism

Australian geographer Griffith Taylor, in 1920 argued that the limit of agricultural settlements in Australia has been set by factors of the physical environment such a distribution of rainfall. He further said that the best economic programme for a country to follow has in large part been determined by nature ,and it is the geographer's duty to interpret this programme. Man is able to accelerate, slow, or stop the progress of a country's regions development. But he should not, if he is wise, depart from directions as indicated by natural environment. He is like the traffic controller in a large city who alters the rate but not the direction of progress.

- This theory is also called "stop and go determinism".
- It says that man follows nature's plan only if he is wise, presuming he can act foolishly ,which admits the possible contention that within broad limits set by environment, man can choose at the very least. But wisdom and folly are human concepts. The nature knows nothing of them.
- This theory says that in no environment are the possibilities limitless and for every choice a price must be paid. Man makes his choice and man himself judges its relative wisdom or folly by reference to goals he himself has established.



Migration

Migration, fertility and mortality are the basic fundamental elements determining population growth and demographic structure of a country. Migration may be international, intra-national, interregional, intra-urban, rural-to-urban, , and urban-to-rural.

Migration is permanent or semi-permanent change of residence of an individual or group of people over a significant distance. On the basis of distance, it may be long or short distance. On the basis of number, migration may be individual or mass; it may be politically sponsored or voluntary. On the basis of social organisation, migration may be that of family, community, clan, or individual. On the basis of causes, migration may be economic, social, cultural, religious or political. Migration may be stepwise or direct from the place of origin to the destination.

There can be various causes of migration such as over population, economic causes, Technology, Political causes, socio-religious causes, demographic causes and wars.

People migrate for a better economic and social life. There are two sets of factors that influence migration.

- The **Push factors** make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.
- The **Pull factors** make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant climate

Migration has a direct and indirect consequence on society, demography, economy, and environment. Some of the main consequences of migration are:

Reallocation of resources

Generally, people from the crowded and overpopulated areas emigrate to the areas of sparse population with better re-source base, which helps in maintaining a balance between population and physical resources.

Change in demographic characteristics

Migration brings tangible change in demographic characteristics of place of origin and place of destination. The absolute number of population, the density of population, age composition, and literacy rates are either favourably or adversely affected.

Change in sex ratio

The sex ratio at the place of destination drops as the male members have been added while the sex ratio at the place of origin increases.



Economic gains

There is more intensive and judicious utilisation of physical resources at the place of destination, leading to higher agricultural and industrial production. The migrants send money back to home to their families which brings prosperity to the place of origin of migration also.

Transformation of ethnic characteristics

The physical and marital contacts of people belonging to different ethnic groups may change the biological characteristic of the migrants and that of the host population.

Transformation of cultural values

When large scale migration takes place, the cultural values of the people undergo radical transformation. The dietary habits of the people are also significantly transformed.

Theory of Demographic Transition

The demographic transition theory studies the relationship between economic development and population growth. It discusses about changes in birth rate and death rate and consequently growth rate of population in assonance with the process of growth and development. It is also used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur **in stages** which are collectively known as the demographic cycle. There are four stages of demographic transition related to the state of economic development.

First Stage or Stage of High Birth Rate and High Death Rate

In first stage, the country is at low level of economic development. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Standard of living of the people is low. Death rate is high because of lack of medical facilities, epidemics, famines and illiteracy. Birth rate is high because of social and economic reasons. The key notable features of this stage are as follows:

- *Population Pyramid in the first stage is Expanding at the bottom*
- Stable population
- High birth rate, High infant mortality and High death rate = low life expectancy
- Many young people, very few older people
- High fertility rate (8+)

The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage.



Second Stage or Stage of High Birth Rate and Low Death Rate or Stage of Population Explosion

In this stage, birth-rate is high but death rate is low. It results in high growth rate of population. In this stage, income begins to rise and economic activities expand. On account of better health facilities and nourishing diet, death rate falls rapidly. Birth rate remains high due to social backwardness and limited access to contraceptives. The key notable features of this stage are as follows:

- Population Pyramid in this stage is Rapidly Expanding
- Very rapid increase in population (population explosion)
- Rapid decline in death rate but death rate remains below the birth rate
- Fertility rate remains high
- High birth rate
- High rate of natural increase
- Decline in infant mortality
- Many young people

Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by **reduced mortality rate**. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to population is high.

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Third Stage or Stage of Declining Birth Rate and Low Death Rate

In the third stage, a declining birth rate and low death rate lead to low population growth. Along with economic development of the country, structural changes in the economy begin to take place. Large population begins to reside in urban areas. People start considering large families as liability. Consequently, birth rate begins to fall. Death rate continues to be low. Growth rate of population declines. India is passing through this stage of demographic transition. The key notable features of this stage are as follows:

- The Population Pyramid in third stage is Stationary
- Population growth slows down
- Birth rate declining rapidly
- Decline in fertility rate
- Death rate declining slowly
- Birth rate approaching death rate
- High life expectancy
- Increasing number of older people

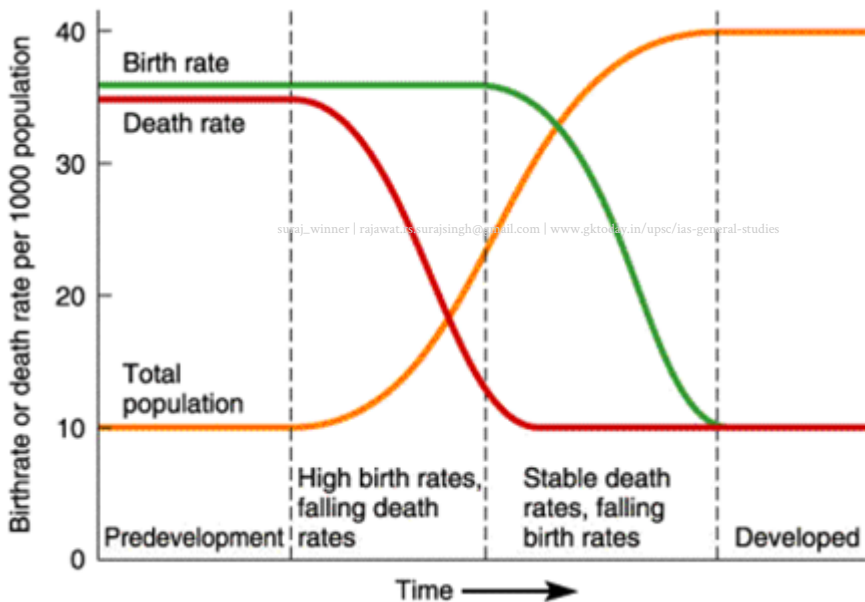
Fourth Stage or Stage of Low Birth Rate and Low Death Rate

In the fourth stage, low birth rate and low death rate lead to Population stabilisation. In this stage,



because of rapid economic development, standard of living of the people becomes very high. Quality of life is given a priority to the size of the family. The key notable features of this stage are as follows:

- Population Pyramid is Contracting
- Stable or slow population increase
- Low birth rate
- Low death rate
- High life expectancy
- Birth rate is approximately the same as the death rate
- Fertility rate is close to or below 2.1
- Many older people



In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical knowhow and deliberately controls the family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility. In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

Demographic Dividend

India is a nation of young people – out of a population of above 1.1 billion, 672 million people are in the age-group 15 to 59 years, – which is usually treated as the “working age population”.



A few years back, it was proposed that India in near future (30 years) will see a sharp **decline in the dependency ratio** over, which will constitute a major 'demographic dividend' for India. In 2001, 11% of population of the country was in age group of 18-24 years which is expected to rise to 12% by the end of XI Five Year Plan.

However, recent data says that India's old age dependency ratio is increasing consistently:

Longevity Dividend

When people live longer, it offers society a chance to reap a 'longevity' dividend. This implies that the elderly continue to contribute significantly for an unprecedented period of time. However, in order to reap that benefit, it is necessary that the challenges of an ageing population and understood and effective policy are made in time.

Zero Population Growth

Zero population growth is an ideal condition when the birth rate equals death rate and the replacement level is 2. Zero population growth is often a goal of demographic planners and environmentalists who believe that reducing population growth is essential for the health of the ecosystem. Preserving cultural traditions and ethnic diversity is a factor for not allowing human populations levels or rates to fall too low. Zero population growth is seen with increase in elderly population which is opposite to demographic dividend.

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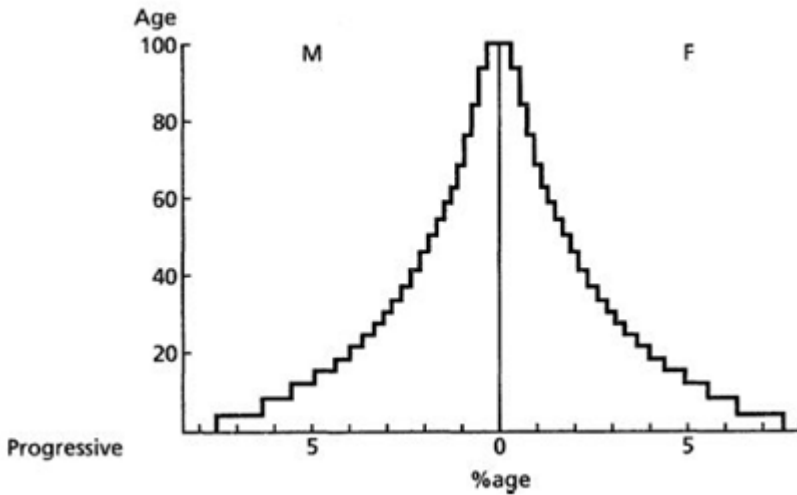
Age Sex Pyramid

The age-sex structure of a population refers to the number of females and males in different age groups. An age sex pyramid or population pyramid is used to show the age-sex structure of the population. The shape of the population pyramid reflects the characteristics of the population and also indicates whether the population is experiencing growth or decline or stability.

In an age sex pyramid, the left side shows the percentage of males while the right side shows the percentage of women in each age group. By convention, the younger ages are at the bottom.

Triangle Shaped Pyramid

A Triangle shaped pyramid with a wide base reflects that the number of people with lower age groups is larger and thus there would be high birth rates.



This kind of age sex pyramid is typical for Nigeria, Bangladesh or Mexico or such less developed countries. These have larger populations in lower age groups due to high birth rates.

Bell shaped Pyramid tapered at top

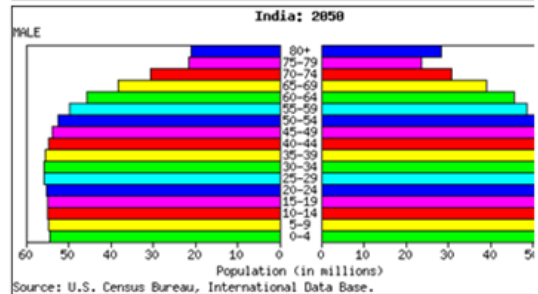
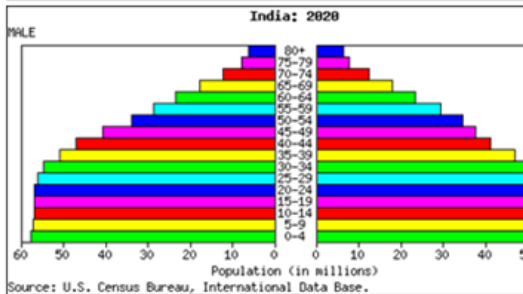
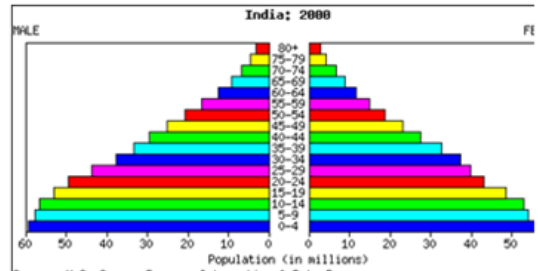
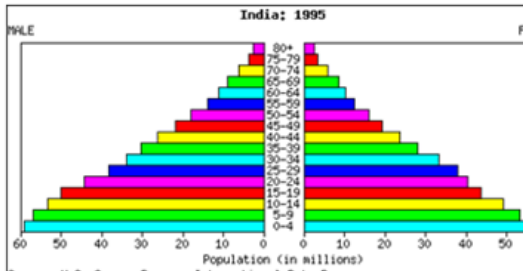
Australia's age-sex pyramid is bell shaped and tapered towards the top. This shows birth and death rates are almost equal leading to a near constant population.

Bell shaped Pyramid tapered at top and bottom

The Japan pyramid has a narrow base and a tapered top showing low birth and death rates. The population growth in developed countries is usually zero or negative.

India's Age Sex Pyramid

India's population is to grow by just over 57% between 2000 and 2050. This overall growth will, in part, be due to increased life expectancy and, therefore, a larger elderly population – around 10 million aged 80 years and over in 2005 to grow to around 50 million in 2050. However, the population is expected to begin to decline beyond 2050, with the 0-4 year old group falling from over 110 million in 2005 to just over 105 million. This means that India's Age Sex Pyramid was on stage 1 in past and expected to be at stage 4 in 2050. Since 1981, India has been passing through the **Third Stage** of demographic transition. Few states and union territories of India already reached the fourth stage.



Human Races

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Human race refers to a group of people with certain features in common that distinguish them from other groups of people. There are various systems of classifications of human races. A 20th century classification given by American anthropologist Carleton S. Coon has divided the humans into five races as follows:

- Caucasoid (White) race
- Negroid (Black) race
- Capoid (Bushmen/Hottentots) race
- Mongoloid (Oriental/ Amerindian) race
- Australoid (Australian Aborigine and Papuan) race

We note here that technically, there are only three races viz. Caucasoid, mongoloid and negroid. Australoids as well as the Capoids (Hottentots and Bushmen) are considered to be sub-groups of Negroid people. In terms of population, the largest group is of Caucasoid (55%) followed by Mongoloid (33%), Negroid (8%) and Australoid (4%).

Caucasoid

Caucasoid includes people from Europe, North Africa, the Horn of Africa, Western Asia (the Middle East), parts of Central Asia and South Asia. The term Caucasian was initially a geographical term denoting the Caucasus region (Caucasia) of central Eurasia. However, later the word got many



meanings including one of the races of humans.

The Caucasoids are further classified into various sub-races such as Aryans (including some Indo-Europeans), Semitic (Arabs and Israelis) Hamitic (Berber-Cushitic-Egyptian races), Nordic, Mediterranean, Dinaric, Alpine, Arabid, East Baltic, Turanid, Iranid, Armenoid and so on. Each of these sub-races is based on some geographic location.

Key Features Caucasian people

- The people of Caucasian and its sub-races have white skin color ranging from white to dark wheatish.
- They possess all kinds of hair including straight, blonde, wavy etc.
- They have prominent eyes, pronounced and well-shaped nose and sharp features, medium built and average to stocky musculature.

The Caucasian people have sparse skin pigmentation and due to this reason, they are not suited to live in hot equatorial climates.

Negroid

The Negroid are represented by the African people. They are also called woollen haired people. There are several sub-races of Negroids also including Aborigines, Melanesians, Negritos, Papuans, Dravidians etc. They also include a number of tribes such as Nilotic, Bantu, Sudanic, Pygmy, Khosian etc.

Salient Features

- Most striking feature of Negroids dark skin due to dense pigmentation, coarse black and wavy hair.
- They have wide noses and foreheads, broad, often thick lips, large built and broad skeletal structure.
- These people have stamina and ability to survive in very adverse environmental conditions including severe heat. The dense pigmentation adapts them to strong heat and sun of equatorial regions in which this race originated.

Hottentots and Bushmen of the Kalahari. Hottentots and Bushmen are two major groups of Negroid people.

Mongoloid

Chinese and Japanese key representatives of the Mongoloid people. They are also called straight haired people. The Amerinds (Native American Indians) are supposed to be an early offshoot while the Polynesians are a sub-group of the Mongoloids with a great deal of racial intermixture.

Thus Mongoloid group has vast and diverse geographical distribution and so “Asian” seems to be more suitable term for them. The sub-races of Mongoloids include East Asian, North Asian and



Native American.

Salient Features

- The striking feature of Mongoloids is yellowish or light wheatish skin, extremely straight and black hair, very less hair growth upon their bodies, small, almond-shaped eyes, slight built, very lean musculature and small but clear facial features.

Mongoloids can also be divided into **Neo-Mongoloids** and **Paleo-Mongoloids** also. Neo-Mongoloids include ethnic groups such as Eskimos, Buryats, Chinese, Chukchis etc. They have extremely mongoloid features. The Paleo-Mongoloids include ethnic groups such as Polynesians, Filipinos, Burmese, some Native American people etc.

Australoid

The Aborigines, Melanesians, Papuans, and Negritos i.e. original natives of the Australia sub-continent come under the Australoid race.

Salient Notes on Various Tribes of world

Aborigines

The term Aborigines is used to refer native people of a particular region but specifically this term denotes the original natives of Australia. They are negroid people mostly found in Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia.

Afrikaner

Afrikaner is a racial group of South Africa. These people have descended from the Dutch settlers who dominated the region in 17th and 18th century.

Amerinds

The term Amerinds is used for pre-Columbian inhabitants of North and South America. These are people of mixed original and European blood.

Bantus

Bantus are the Negroes of central and southern Africa who speak Bantu language.

Bedouins

Bedouins {literally desert dwellers} is a semi-nomadic tribe of Arab stock in Africa and Southwest Asia. Their ancestors used to inhabit the Arabian and Syrian deserts. Most of them herd camels and goats.

Berbers

Berbers are the Tribals of northern African countries of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

Bushmen

Bushmen are the hunting gathering aborigines of Kalahari desert of Africa including countries Botswana, Namibia, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and South Africa. They are excellent stalkers and hunters.



Eskimos

Eskimoes are the natives of tundra region (very cold high latitude areas) in Siberia (Russia), Alaska, Canada and Greenland. They used to live in igloos in winter and today, the 21st century Eskimoes do that snow house building only for fun.

Gauchos

Gauchos are nomads of Pampas in Uruguay and Argentina.

Hamites

Hamites are the dark-skinned Muslims in North-West Africa,

Hottentots

They are one of the original races inhabiting tropical Africa.

Kaffris

Kaffris is a group of martial people inhabiting South Africa.

Kirghiz

Kirghiz are the people of the steppe-type region in Asia,

Magyars

Hungarians, also known as Magyars, are a nation and ethnic group who speak Hungarian and are primarily associated with Hungary.

Maoris

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Maoris are the original inhabitants of New Zealand.

Masai

Masai is a negro tribe of East Africa and they are mostly cattle rearing tribes.

Masuds

Masuds is a tribal group inhabiting Waziristan region of Pakistan.

Moors

Moors refers to a mixed tribe of Arabs and Berber people of Morocco.

Moros

The Moro people are the indigenous Muslims in the Philippines, forming the largest non-Christian group there, and comprising about 5% of the total Philippine population. The Moro people mostly live in Mindanao and other parts of the southern Philippines. The area where settlements of Moro people (Muslim Filipinos) existed is called the Bangsamoro region.

They have been subject to continuous migration and that is why they are found in all cities of Philippines such as Manila, Cebu and Davao City. In the last half of the 20th century, many Moros have emigrated to Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei.

Pygmies

Pygmies are the extremely short-statured people of Zaire Basin in Africa.

Red Indians

Red Indians are aborigines of North America.



Swahili

Swahili is a group of aborigines in Kenya and Tanzania

Tartar

Tartar refers to a mixed group of people in Siberia.

Tenharim

The Tenharim are an indigenous people of Brazil, living in the state of Amazonas.

Yakuts

Yakuts are the people in the tundra region in Russia.

Zulus

The Zulu are the largest South African ethnic group, with an estimated 10–11 million people living mainly in the province of KwaZulu-Natal. Small numbers also live in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique. Their language, Zulu, is a Bantu language; more specifically, part of the Nguni subgroup. The Zulu Kingdom played a major role in South African history during the 19th and 20th centuries. Under apartheid, Zulu people were classed as third-class citizens and suffered from state-sanctioned discrimination. They remain today the most numerous ethnic group in South Africa, and now have equal rights along with all other citizens. They are considered warriors.

Economic Geography Basics

Economic geography deals with the spatial variations on the surface of the earth of activities related to production, exchange and consumption of goods and services. All the economic activities can be divided into four categories as follows:

Primary activities

Primary activities pertain to obtaining of natural resources from nature directly. Hunting, gathering, farming, animal husbandry, fishing, forestry, obtaining minerals from earth crust etc. are primary activities. Since these activities are outdoor in nature, the people engaged in them are called red-collar workers.

Secondary Activities

Secondary activities pertain to *adding value to already existing products by changing their form* via processing etc. Manufacturing industries are included in the secondary activities. We note here that sometimes, *commercial farming* is also included in secondary activities because of use of hybrid seeds and modern technology in cultivation. The workers engaged in secondary activities are called blue-collar workers.

Tertiary activities

Tertiary activities are concerned with providing service. The personal and business services such as clerks, barbers etc. are tertiary services. People engaged in these activities are called pink-collar workers.



Quaternary services

The services which are provided in special environments are called quaternary services. For example, health services are provided into hospitals, hospitality services are provided in hotels, teaching service is provided into school and institutors, entertainment services are provided into theatres, software services are provided over internet or computers. The workers engaged in such services are called white-collar workers. Researchers, legal consultants, financial advisors, professional consultants, software personnel etc. are white-collar workers. In summary, Quaternary activities are developed from of services, with specific knowledge, technical skills, and competence of communication or administration.

Primary Activities

Human activities which generate income are known as economic activities. Economic activities are broadly grouped into primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities.

Primary activities are directly dependent on environment as these refer to utilisation of earth's resources such as land, water, vegetation, building materials and minerals. It, thus includes, hunting and gathering, pastoral activities, fishing, forestry, agriculture, and mining and quarrying. We have already studied the primary sector of India economy, this section focuses on some core concepts.

Red Collar workers

People engaged in primary activities are called red collar workers due to the outdoor nature of their work.

Gathering

Gathering and hunting are the oldest economic activity known. Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions. It often involves primitive societies, who extract both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing. The main features of Gathering and Hunting activities are:

- Low Capital / Skill Investment
- Low Yield Per Person
- No Surplus in production

Gathering is practised in the following areas of the world:

- Northern Canada, northern Eurasia and southern Chile (High Altitude Areas)
- Low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia and the interior parts of Southeast Asia.



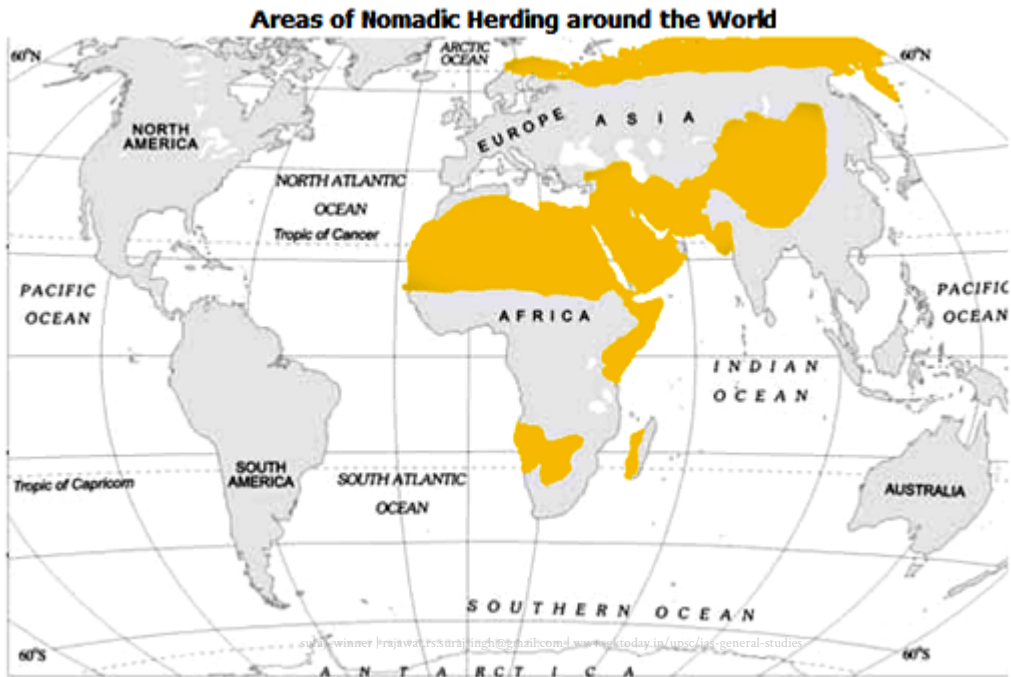
Areas with Subsistence Gathering Around the world



Nomadic Herding Or Pastoral Nomadism

Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. They move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water, **thus there is an irregular pattern of movement**. It is different from **Transhumance** *in which there is a fixed seasonal pattern of movement*.

Nomadic pastoralism is commonly practised in regions with little arable land, typically in the developing world. Of the estimated 30–40 million nomadic pastoralists worldwide, most are found in **central Asia and Northern and western region of Africa**, some parts of southern Africa and Tundra regions.



Transhumance

Transhumance is the **seasonal movement** of people with their livestock between fixed summer and winter pastures. In montane regions (vertical transhumance) it implies movement between higher pastures in summer and lower valleys in winter. Herders have a permanent home, typically in valleys. Only the herds travel, with the people necessary to tend them. In contrast, horizontal transhumance is more susceptible to being disrupted by climatic, economic or political change.

Transhumance in India & World

In mountain regions, such as Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to the mountains in summers and to the plains from the high altitude pastures in winters. In Rajasthan also the herders from desert regions move towards central India during summer season. Similarly, in the tundra regions, the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers and from north to south in winters. The number of pastoral nomads has been decreasing and the areas operated by them shrinking. This is due to imposition of political boundaries and new settlement plans by different countries.

Commercial Livestock Rearing

Commercial livestock rearing is more organised and capital intensive activity in comparison to the Nomadic pastoralism. It is generally practised in permanent ranches.



Ranches

Ranches refers to the large stock farms, usually fenced in, where animals are bred and reared on a commercial scale. They are found especially in the United States.

Products such as meat, wool, hides and skin are processed and packed scientifically and exported to different world markets emphasis is on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care of the animals. New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and United States of America are important countries where commercial livestock rearing is practised.

Areas of Commercial Livestock Rearing



Primary Subsistence Agriculture

Subsistence agriculture is one in which the farming areas **consume all, or nearly so, of the products locally grown**. It is of two types viz. **Primitive Subsistence Agriculture** and **Intensive Subsistence Agriculture**. Primitive subsistence agriculture is also known as **Shifting Cultivation**. It is widely practised by many tribes in the tropics, especially in Africa, south and Central America and south East Asia.



Areas of Primary Subsistence Farming



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When the vegetation is cleared by fire, and the ashes add to the fertility of the soil, it is called slash and burn agriculture. After sometime (3 to 5 years) the soil loses its fertility and the farmer shifts to another part and clears other patch of the forest for cultivation.

The farmer may return to the earlier patch after sometime. Major problem of shifting cultivation is that the cycle of jhum becomes less and less due to loss of fertility in different parcels. It is prevalent in tropical region in different names, e.g.

- *Jhuming* in North eastern states of India
- *Milpa* in central America and Mexico
- *Ladang* in Indonesia and Malaysia,
- *Caingin* in Philippines,
- *Ray* in Vietnam,
- *Taungya* In Myanmar
- *Tamrai* in Thailand,
- *Chena* in Sri Lanka,
- *Conuco* in Venezuela,
- *Roca* in Brazil,
- *Masole* in central Africa.



Intensive subsistence agriculture

Intensive subsistence agriculture is predominant in the densely populated regions of monsoon Asia. There are two types as follows:

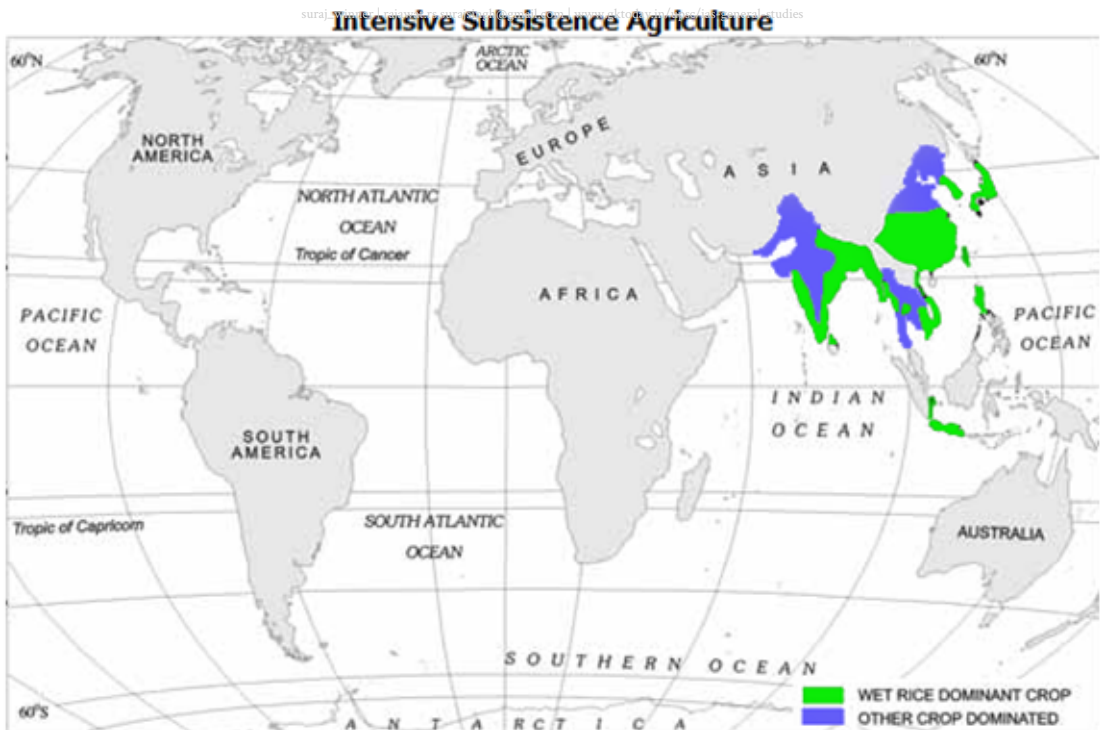
Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation

This is dominated by the paddy crop and is prevalent in the Eastern India. The Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population. Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land. Use of machinery is limited and most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour. Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil. In this type of agriculture,

- The yield per unit area is high
- Per labour productivity is low.

Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy:

Wheat, soyabean, barley and sorghum are grown in northern China, Manchuria, North Korea and North Japan. In India wheat is grown in western parts of the Indo-Gangetic plains and millets are grown in dry parts of western and southern India. Most of the characteristics of this type of agriculture are similar to those dominated by wet paddy except that irrigation is often used.





Plantation Agriculture

Plantation agriculture was introduced by Europeans in their tropical colonies. Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples.

The characteristic features of this type of farming are

- Large estates or plantations,
- Large capital investment,
- Managerial and technical support
- Scientific methods of cultivation
- Single crop specialisation
- Cheap labour,
- Good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products.

Europeans in Plantation Crops

- The French established cocoa and coffee plantations in West Africa.
- The British set up large tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka, rubber plantations in Malaysia and sugarcane and banana plantations in West Indies.
- Spanish and Americans invested heavily in coconut and sugarcane plantations in the Philippines.
- The Dutch once had monopoly over sugarcane plantation in Indonesia.
- Some coffee fazendas (large plantations) in Brazil are still managed by Europeans.

Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation

Commercial grain cultivation is practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the midlatitudes. Wheat is the principal crop, other crops being corn, barley, oats and rye. This is characterised by very large farms and entire operation mechanised. Predominant in Eurasian steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand.

Mixed Farming

Mixed Farming is a type of farming in which **cultivation of crops and raising of livestock go hand in hand**. Both these activities play an important part in the economy.

Mixed Farming is predominant in highly developed parts of the world, e.g. North-western Europe, Eastern North America, parts of Eurasia and the temperate latitudes of Southern continents. The important features of Mixed Farming are:

- Medium to large size farms
- **Crop rotation and intercropping for maintaining soil fertility.**



- **Crop cultivation and equal importance on animal husbandry.**

Animals like cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry provide the main income along with crops. Mixed farming is characterised by high capital expenditure on farm machinery and building, extensive use of chemical fertilisers and green manures and also by the skill and expertise of the farmers.

Dairy is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals. It is highly capital intensive.

Some Other terms

Rotation of Crops

A systematic succession of different crops on a given piece of land carried out in order to avoid exhaustion of the soil.

Sedentary Agriculture

Farming practised more or less permanently on the same piece of land, the same as settled agriculture.

Truck Farming

Growing of vegetables around the urban centres to meet the daily demand of the people is known as truck farming. It is governed by the distance a truck can cover overnight between the farm and the market.

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Secondary Activities

The secondary sector of the economy is involved in the production of finished goods. All manufacturing, processing and construction activities lie in this sector. Some of the activities in this sector are metal working, automobile manufacturing, textile, production, ship building, etc. Most economies in their process of development go through the middle phase, where the secondary sector becomes the largest sector of the economy in terms of production and employment with the reduction in importance of the primary sector. However, India is an exception, where we have directly moved to services sector development without first improving the manufacturing capabilities.

Manufacturing refers to production of goods from raw material. The literal meaning of manufacturing is to “make by hand”, however, this term today includes the manufacturing by machines also.

The key features of modern large scale manufacturing include specialization of skills and methods of production, mechanization, technological innovation, organizational structure, uneven geographical distribution whereby most concentrations of manufacturing units is in few places.

Factors affecting Industrial Locations

The major concentrations of modern manufacturing have flourished in a few numbers of places and



cover less than 10% of global geographical area. Since the objectives of firms are to maximize the profits, the industry locations tend to be chosen in such a way that production costs are minimized. The factors that influence the industrial location are as follows:

Access to Market

The existence of a market for manufactured goods is the most important factor in the location of industries. 'Market' means people who have a demand for these goods and also have the purchasing power (ability to purchase) to be able to purchase from the sellers at a place. Remote areas inhabited by a few people offer small markets. The developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia provide large global markets as the purchasing power of the people is very high. The densely populated regions of South and South-east Asia also provide large markets. Some industries, such as aircraft manufacturing, have a global market. The arms industry also has global markets.

Access to Raw Material

Raw material used by industries should be cheap and easy to transport. Industries based on cheap, bulky and weight-losing material (ores) are located close to the sources of raw material such as steel, sugar, and cement industries. Perishability is a vital factor for the industry to be located closer to the source of the raw material. Agro-processing and dairy products are processed close to the sources of farm produce or milk supply respectively.

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Access to Labour Supply

Labour supply is an important factor in the location of industries. Some types of manufacturing still require skilled labour. Increasing mechanisation, automation and flexibility of industrial processes have reduced

the dependence of industry upon the labours.

Access to Sources of Energy

Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the energy supply such as the aluminium industry. Earlier coal was the main source of energy, today hydroelectricity and petroleum are also important sources of energy for many industries.

Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities

Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market are essential for the development of industries. The cost of transport plays an important role in the location of industrial units. Western Europe and eastern North America have a highly developed transport system which has always induced the concentration of industries in these areas. Modern industry is inseparably tied to transportation systems. Improvements in transportation led to integrated economic development and regional specialisation of manufacturing. Communication is also an important need for industries for the exchange and management of information.



Government Policy

Governments adopt 'regional policies' to promote 'balanced' economic development and hence set up industries in particular areas.

Access to Agglomeration Economies/ Links between Industries

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.

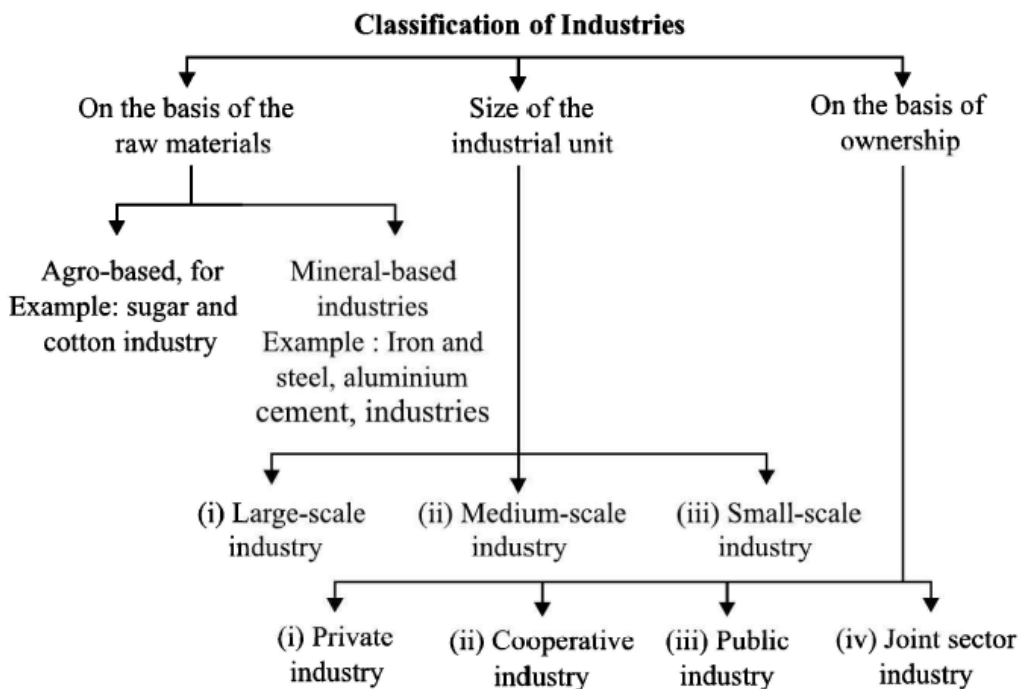
Footloose Industries

Footloose industries are those industries which nearly remain indifferent with locational aspects of plant. Their products are having very high value addition and smaller in size and so transportation cost is only a small fraction of total cost. These industries usually requires a very small production space, are usually less polluting and but requires highly skilled workers. Examples are: watch, camera, diamond cutting, precision electronics, etc. Kindly note that Material Index in footloose industries is 1.0.

Classification of Manufacturing Industries

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

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Industries based on Size

The amount of capital invested, number of workers employed and volume of production determine the size of industry. Accordingly, industries may be classified into household or cottage, small-scale and large-scale.

Household Industries or Cottage Manufacturing

It is the smallest manufacturing unit. The artisans use local raw materials and simple tools to produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour. Finished products may be for consumption in the same household or, for sale in local (village) markets, or, for barter. Capital and transportation do not wield much influence as this type of manufacturing has low commercial significance and most of the tools are devised locally.

Some common everyday products produced in this sector of manufacturing include foodstuffs, fabrics, mats, containers, tools, furniture, shoes, and figurines from wood lot and forest, shoes, thongs and other articles from leather; pottery and bricks from clays and stones. Goldsmiths make jewellery of gold, silver and bronze. Some artefacts and crafts are made out of bamboo, wood obtained locally from the forests.

Small Scale Manufacturing

Small scale manufacturing is distinguished from household industries by its production techniques and place of manufacture (a workshop outside the home/cottage of the producer). This type of manufacturing uses local raw material, simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power. Therefore, countries like India, China, Indonesia and Brazil, etc. have developed labour-intensive small scale manufacturing in order to provide employment to their population.

Large Scale Manufacturing

Large scale manufacturing involves a large market, various raw materials, enormous energy, specialised workers, advanced technology, assembly-line mass production and large capital. This kind of manufacturing developed in the last 200 years, in the United Kingdom, north-eastern U.S.A. and Europe. Now it has diffused to almost all over the world. On the basis of the system of large scale manufacturing, the world's major industrial regions may be grouped under two broad types viz.

1. Traditional large-scale industrial regions which are thickly clustered in a few more developed countries.
2. High-technology large scale industrial regions which have diffused to less developed countries.

Industries based on Inputs/Raw Materials

On the basis of the raw materials used, the industries are classified as: (a) agro-based; (b) mineral



based; (c) chemical based; (d) forest based: and (e) animal based.

Agro based Industries

Agro processing involves the processing of raw materials from the field and the farm into finished products for rural and urban markets. Major agro-processing industries are food processing, sugar, pickles, fruits juices, beverages (tea, coffee and cocoa), spices and oils fats and textiles (cotton, jute, silk), rubber, etc.

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 'agro-factories'.

Mineral based Industries

These industries use minerals as a raw material. Some industries use ferrous metallic minerals which contain ferrous (iron), such as iron and steel industries but some use non-ferrous metallic minerals, such as aluminium, copper and jewellery industries. Many industries use non-metallic minerals such as cement and pottery industries.

Chemical based Industries

Such industries use natural chemical minerals, e.g. mineral-oil (petroleum) is used in petrochemical industry. Salts, sulphur and potash industries also use natural minerals. Chemical industries are also based on raw materials obtained from wood and coal. Synthetic fibre, plastic, etc. are other examples of chemical based industries.

Forest based Raw Material using Industries

The forests provide many major and minor products which are used as raw material. Timber for furniture industry, wood, bamboo and grass for paper industry, lac for lac industries come from forests.

Animal based Industries

Leather for leather industry and wool for woollen textiles are obtained from animals. Besides, ivory is also obtained from elephant's tusks.

Industries Based On Ownership

- Public Sector Industries are owned and managed by governments. In India, there were a number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). Socialist countries have many state owned industries. Mixed economies have both Public and Private sector enterprises.
- Private Sector Industries are owned by individual investors. These are managed by private organisations. In capitalist countries, industries are generally owned privately.
- Joint Sector Industries are managed by joint stock companies or sometimes the private and public sectors together establish and manage the industries.



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