



CHAPTER - 8 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

GIST OF THE LESSON:

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

A. On the basis of size, capital investment Labour Force

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. Large | 2. Medium |
| 3. small | 4. Cottage |

B. On the basis of Ownership

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. Public | 2. Private |
| 3. Joint | 4. cooperative |

C. On the basis of Product

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Basic goods industries | 2. Capital goods industries |
| 3. Intermediate goods industries | 4. Consumer goods industries |

D. On the basis of Raw Materials

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Agro based | 2. Forest based |
| 3. Mineral based | 4. Industrial raw material based processed |

E. Nature of Product

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Metallurgical | 2. Mechanical |
| 3. Chemical | 4. Textile |
| 5. Food processing | 6. Electricity generation |
| 7. Electronics | 8. Communication |

LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES LOCATIONAL FACTORS

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Raw materials | 2. Power |
| 3. Transport | 4. Labour |
| 5. Historical factors | 6. Industrial policy |

MAJOR INDUSTRIES IRON STEEL INDUSTRIES

RAW MATERIALS: iron ore, coking coal limestone, dolomite, manganese, and fireclay

TYPES OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Integrated steel plants | 2. Mini steel plants |
| 3. Rolling mills | 4. Ancillary industries |

**INTEGRATED STEEL PLANTS TISCO**

- 250km away from Kolkata
- Water– Subarnarekha Kharki Rivers
- Iron ore Naomundi and Badampahar
- Coal– Jodamines from Orissa
- Coking coal– Jharia

ROUKELA

- Collaboration with Germany
- Located nearby raw materials
- Coal-Jharia iron ore-Sundargarh
- Power-Hirakud water –Koel

BHILAI

- Russian collaboration
- Iron ore–Dalli Rajhara
- Coal-Korba & Kargali
- Water-Tandula Dam
- Power –Korba

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

1. One of the traditional industries in India
2. India is famous for muslin, calicos, chintz

ADVANTAGES/AVAILABLE FOR COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

1. Cotton cloth is most comfortable in tropical climate
2. Large area under cotton cultivation
3. Availability of abundant skilled labour

ADVANTAGES OF COTTON TEXTILES IN MUMBAI

1. Close to cotton growing areas
2. Mumbai port facility
3. Availability of capital for industries
4. Availability of cheap labour
5. Machines can be imported

SECTORS OF COTTON TEXTILES

- Organized sector
- Unorganized sector



GEOGRAPHY (CODE-029)

- It includes power looms and hand looms
- Organized sector production declined from 81% to 6%
- Decentralized sector produces 59% power looms and 19% hand looms

PROBLEMS OF COTTON MILLS

1. Competition from synthetic fiber
2. High cost of production
3. Erratic power supply
4. Frequent strikes, lockouts
5. Climatic changes decrease production

SUGAR INDUSTRY

1. Most important industry
2. India is the largest producer of sugarcane
3. 8% of sugar production in India
4. Khandasari, jaggery also produced in India
5. Provide employment to 4 lakh persons
6. It is a seasonal industry
7. At present there are 506 mills with the production of 17699 lakh tones

DIMENSIONS OF NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY

1. Industrial licensing has been cancelled except
 1. Security
 2. Strategic
 3. Environmental concerns
2. Public sectors reduced from 17 to 3
3. Atomic energy & railways kept under government
4. Govt. offered share holdings to financial institutions, public workers
5. No private permission is required to invest in de-licensing sector
6. FDI is the supplement of domestic investment
7. FDI provide technological innovation
8. Access to global managerial skills optimum use of nature man resources
9. Liberalized to attract MNCs and private sector
10. Mining and communications high way construction thrown to private
11. Globalization means integrating national economy with world economy

**INDUSTRIAL REGIONS****CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING INDUSTRIAL REGIONS**

1. Number of industrial units
2. Number of industrial workers
3. Quantity of power used
4. Output
5. Value added by manufacturing

MUMBAI PUNE REGION

1. Extended from Mumbai to Sholapur
2. Connect Kolaba Ahmednagar, Satara Sangle Jalgaon

FAVOURABLE FACTORS

1. Cotton hinterland
2. Moist climate
3. Opening of Suez Canal
4. Mumbai port facility
5. Hydel power from Western Ghats
6. Opening of Mumbai high
7. Nuclear power plant at Tarapur
8. Industries:

Engineering goods, oil refineries, petrochemicals, leather goods, synthetic, plastic, drugs, fertilizers

Very Short Answer question (1 mark each)

1. Name the largest centre of electronic industry in India.

Ans. Bangalore.

2. Name any two industrial centre of Chota Nagpur region.

Ans. Ranchi, Bokaro.

3. Jute mills are mostly located in which state of India?

Ans. West Bengal.

4. When was the first modern textile mill set up?

Ans. In 1854 in Mumbai.

5. Manufacturing is an activity considered under which type of economic activity?

Ans. Secondary activity.



GEOGRAPHY (CODE-029)

Short Answer question (3 mark each)

Q. 1 What are the types of industries in India on the basis of their ownership?

- Ans. (i) Public sector industries
(ii) Private sector industries
(iii) Cooperative sector industries.

Q. 2 Describe the causes of Concentration of Cotton textile industries in the cities of Mumbai and Ahmadabad.

- Ans. 1. Humid climate
2. Raw material
3. Nearest to market
4. Skilled labour
5. Banking Facilities
6. Import and export Facility etc.
7. Water supply

Q. 3 Explain any three major objectives of New Industrial policy of India, which was announced in 1991.

- Ans. 1. Industrial licensing has been cancelled except 1. Security, 2. Strategic, 3. environmental concerns
2. Public sectors reduced from 17 to 3
3. Atomic energy & railways kept under government

Long Answer question (5 mark each)

Q. 1 What is the role of Iron and steel industry in the economic development of India?

Ans. The development of the iron and steel industry opened the door for rapid industrial Development in India.

The Indian iron and steel industry consists of large integrated steel plants as well as mini - Steel Mills: + Integrated steel Plants.

- (1) TISCO-Tata Iron and steel plant at Jamshedpur in Jharkhand.
- (2) TISCO-Indian Iron & steel Company at Hirapur, Kulti and Burnpur in West Bengal.
- (3) VISL-Visvesvaraiya Iron and steel Works Ltd. at Bhadravati in Karnataka.
- (4) Rourkela steel plant in Sundargarh district of Orissa. (Setup in Collaboration Germany)
- (5) Bhilai steel Plant in Durg district of Chhattisgarh (Setup in Collaboration with Russia)
- (6) Durgapur steel plant in West Bengal. (Setup in Collaboration with UK)



- (7) Bokaro steel plant in Jharkhand. (Setup in Collaboration with Russia)
- (8) Vizag steel plant at Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh (It is First port based steel plant)
- (9) Vijaynagar steel Plant at Hospet in Kamataka
- (10) Salem steel plant in Tamil Nadu.

A part from those major steel plants, there are more than 206 steel units located in different parts of the country.

Q. 2 Explain the major industrial region and their Characteristics of India.

Ans There are 8 major industrial regions in India:

Ans: (1) Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region-

Major Industries - Cotton textile Chemical Industry.

(2) Hugli Industrial Region-

Major Industries-Jute Industry, Hindustan Motors Ltd. Diesel engine factory

(3) Bangalore - Chennai Industrial Region-

Major Industries - Heavy Engineering Industry, Machine tools, Telephone, Bharat Electronics.

(4) Gujarat Industrial Region-

Major Industries - Cotton textile Industry, Petro - Chemical Industry.

5) Chotanagpur Region-

Major Industries - Heavy Metal Surgical Industry, Iron & steel Plants.

(6) Vishakhapatnam - Guntur Region

Major Industries - Ship building Industry, Petro - Chemical Industry.

(7) Gurgaon - Delhi - Meerut Region

Major Industries - Electronics, Light Engineering & Electrical goods.

(8) Kollam - Tiruvananthapuram Region