

Manufacturing Industries

A Strong Pillar of Indian Economy:
Connects all aspects of life

Significance

- Generates employment
- Support agriculture by providing advanced technology
- Consumes agricultural products as raw material for agrobased industries
- Provides A wide range of products in domestic sector
- Ensures rapid growth iof automobiles IT sector , electronics and electrical etc
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Industrial Location

- **Factors**
- Availability of Raw Material
- Regular Supply of Power
- Well Developed Transport System
- Labour
- Water
- Favourable Climate

Classification of Industries

- On the basis of source of Raw Material - Agro based & Mineral based
- On the basis of Ownership - Public Sector, Private Sector, Joint Sector & Cooperative Sector
- On the basis of size - Small Scale & Large Scale
- On the basis of weight of raw material & finished goods - Heavy & Light
- On the basis of their main role - Basic/ Key & Consumer based

COTTON TEXTILE

Early Locations in & around

Maharashtra & Gujarat

Why?

Raw Cotton

Labour

Climate

Energy

Transport

Significance of Cotton Textile

- Employment to a Large no. of workers
- Supports cotton farmers
- Earns foreign exchange by selling cotton textile products abroad



Jute Textile

- **Major Location**
- Along Hooghly basin in West Bengal.

Why???

- **Favourable and Ideal conditions**
 1. Availability of Raw Jute
 2. Inexpensive water supply for processing
 3. Cheap Labour
 4. Favourable Climate
 5. KOLKATA as Urban Centre for Insurance, Banking, Credit facilities



Sugar Industry

Significance

- Provides employment to large work force
- Supports large no of sugarcane growing farmers
- Fulfils sugar needs of large population
- Sugarcane baggase is used for energy generation, paper making and to feed the cattle
- Molasses is used in alcohols making

Distribution - Almost half of mills in UP & Bihar

Reason for Migrating to southern states???

- Tropical climate & longer crushing season
- Success of Cooperative societies



Iron & Steel Industry

Key Industry

Supports all other industry

Heavy Industry

Bulky raw material and finished goods

Large and Integrated Plants in India

Major concentration in Chhotanagpur Plateau Region



10 LARGE INTEGRATED IRON & STEEL PLANTS IN INDIA

- TISCO- JAMSHEDPUR
- IISCO- KULTI- BURNPUR
- VISWESWARAYA-
BHADRAVATI
- BHILAI
- ROURKELA
- DURGAPUR
- BOKARO
- SALEM
- VIJAYANAGAR
- VISHAKHAPATNAM



Other Major Industries

- **Aluminium Smelting-**

- The second most significant metallurgical industry in India.
- It is used to manufacture aircraft, ships, utensils and wires.
- Its raw material Bauxite is a bulky and dark reddish coloured rock.

- **Chemical Industries-**

- A fast growing and diversifying industry in India.
- It is its own largest consumer.
- These plants are widely spread over the country.

- **Fertiliser Industry-**

- It is mainly engaged in the production of nitrogenous fertilisers (mainly urea), phosphatic fertiliser and ammonium phosphate and complex fertilisers (combination of nitrogen, phosphate and potash).

Other Major Industries (contd.)

- **Cement Industry-**

- It is a core infrastructural based industry as cement is essential for construction activity such as building houses, factories, bridges, roads, airports, sea ports, dams and all other commercial establishments.
- It needs bulky and heavy raw materials i.e. limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum. Moreover, coal, energy and well developed rail transport system are other essential requirements.

- **Automobile Industry-**

- It provides a wide range of vehicles for passengers and goods services.
- The industry is located around Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Gurugram and Bengaluru.

- **IT and Electronics Industry-**

- Covers a wide range of products for all sectors of economy i.e. domestic, industrial, agricultural, transport and communication.
- Has generated employment on large scale.

Industrial Pollution & Environmental Degradation

We can not overlook environmental degradation caused by Industries, however, they contribute significantly to India's economic growth and development.

Industries cause-

AIR POLLUTION

- Presence of undesirable gases
- Affects human health, animals, plants, building and the atmosphere as a whole.

WATER POLLUTION

- Caused by organic and inorganic waste.



Industries cause

THERMAL POLLUTION

- Hot water from factories is drained into rivers, lakes etc.
- Soil and Water Pollution are closely related, Rainwater percolates through the soil carrying several pollutants.

NOISE POLLUTION

- Causes irritation, anger and hearing impairment.
- Industrial and construction activities are major sources.



CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

- ✓ Factory or industry owners should adopt appropriate measures to stop the discharge of waste into rivers, lakes or other water bodies.
- ✓ There should be proper disposal of radioactive material.
- ✓ Burning of oil, gas and coal should be minimised.
- ✓ Proper cooling of water to be done before it is discharged into rivers etc.
- ✓ Mechanical friction to be reduced.
- ✓ Advanced technology to be used to minimise the emission of hazardous gases.
- ✓ Green belts to be created around industries.
- ✓ Recycling of all types of waste before it is discharged must be followed.
- ✓ Oil spills to be prevented
- ✓ Awareness to be created among masses through printed and audio-visual media.

REFERENCES

- FACTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS GIVEN IN THE TEXT BOOK
- INTERNET