



CHAPTER- 5 INDUSTRIES

Secondary Economic Activity

Just like farming, any secondary economic activity can be seen as a **system**:

Inputs

Processes

Outputs

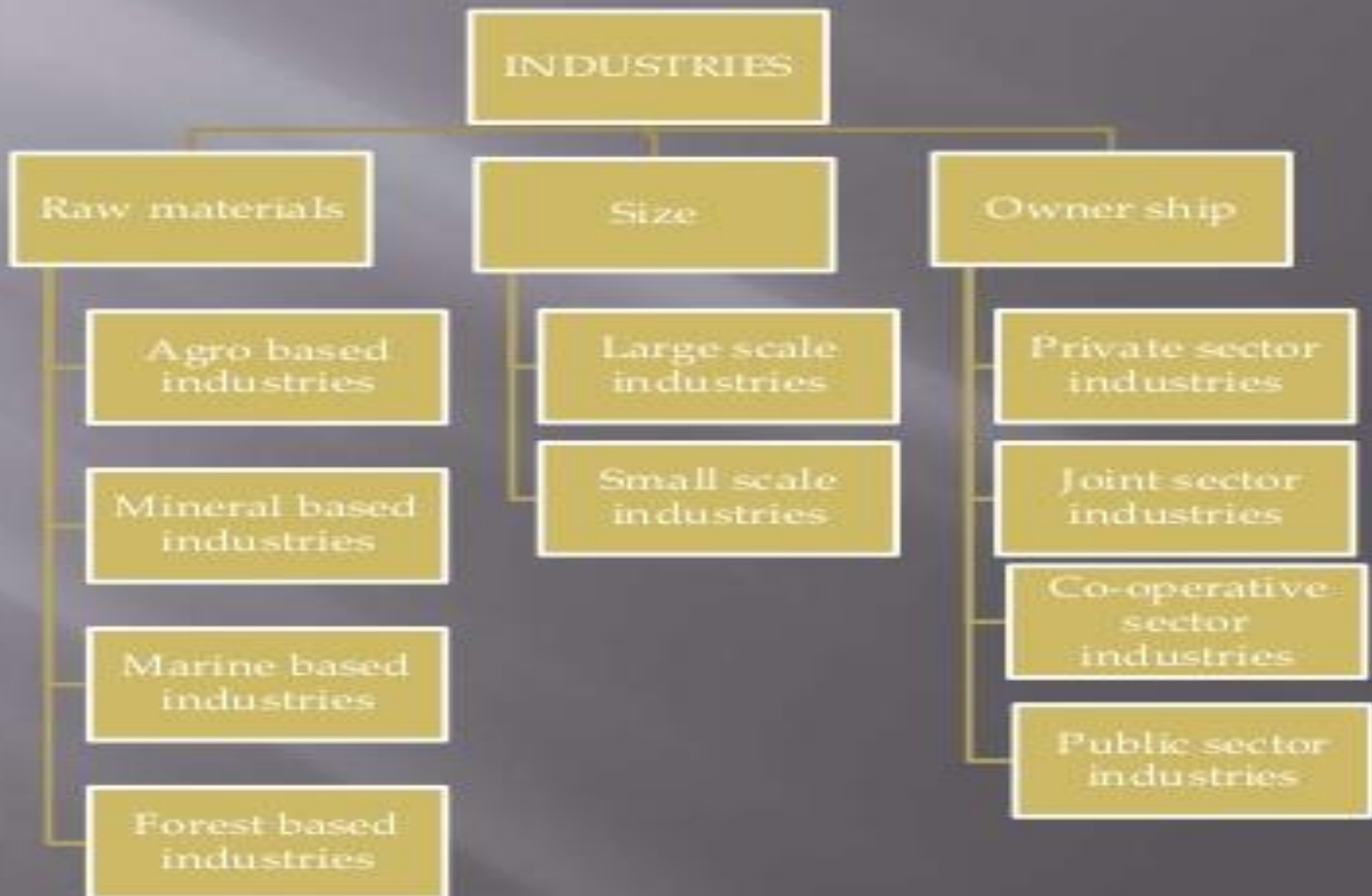


- Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.

INDUSTRY is defined as



Classification of industries based on



Raw materials

Agro based industries

Mineral based industries

Marine based industries

Forest based industries

➤ They use plants and animals based products as they are raw materials

➤ Examples are: cotton textile, vegetable oil, etc

➤ They are primary industries that use mineral ore as they are raw materials

➤ The products of these industries feed other industries.

➤ Examples are : railway coaches, machinery, etc

➤ They use products from the sea and oceans as raw materials.

➤ Examples are: fish oil, sea food

➤ They utilize forest produce as raw materials.

➤ Examples are: wax, gum, paper, etc

Agro-based Industries



Cotton



Woollen



Jute



Silk Textiles



Rubber



Sugar



Tea

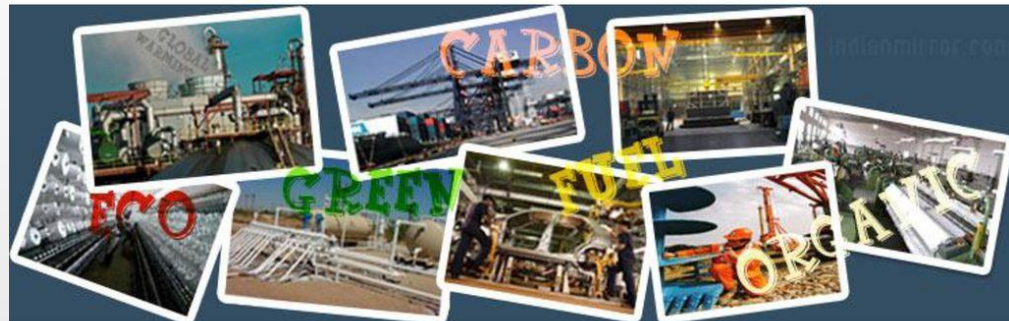


Coffee



Edible

MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES



INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Marine based industries

Marine-based Industries

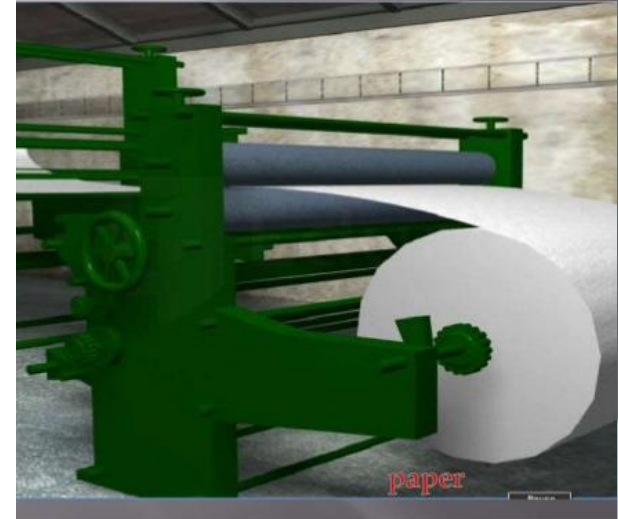


Sea Food



Fish Oil

FOREST BASED



Forest-based Industries



Wood



Furniture

size

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graph TD; size[size] --> small[Small scale industries]; size --> large[Large scale industries];
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Small scale industries

- Type of small scale industries are cottage or house hold
- Example of small scale industries are basket weaving, pottery and other handicraft
- Small scale industries use lesser amount of capital and technology

Large scale industries

- Large scale industries produce in large volumes of production
- Examples of large scale industries are textile industries, thermal industries
- Large scale industries investment of capital is higher, technology is used more

Ownership

Private sector industries

Joint sector industries

Co-operative sector industries

Public sector industries

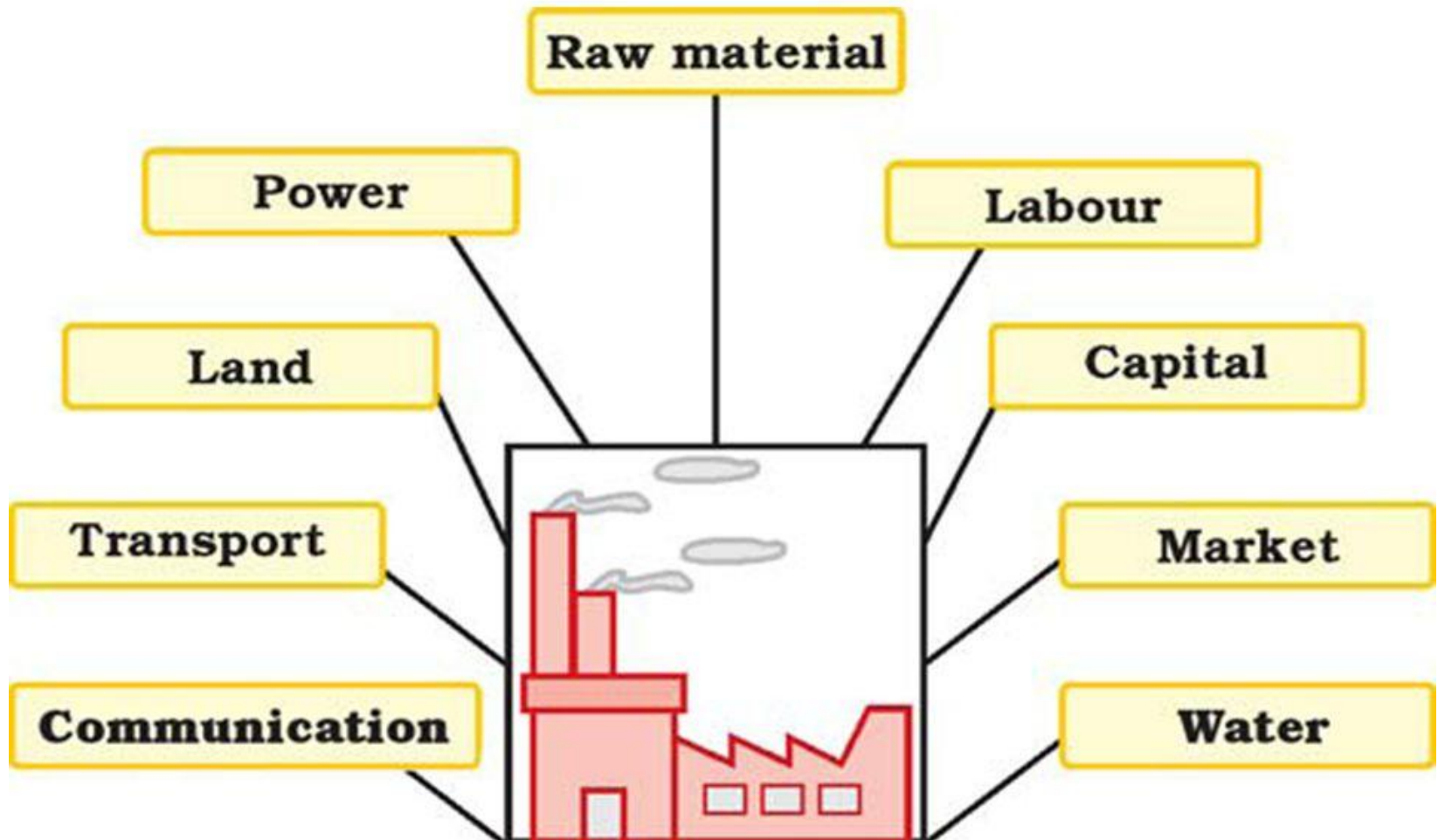
➤ They are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals.

➤ They are owned and operated by the state and individuals or a group of individuals.

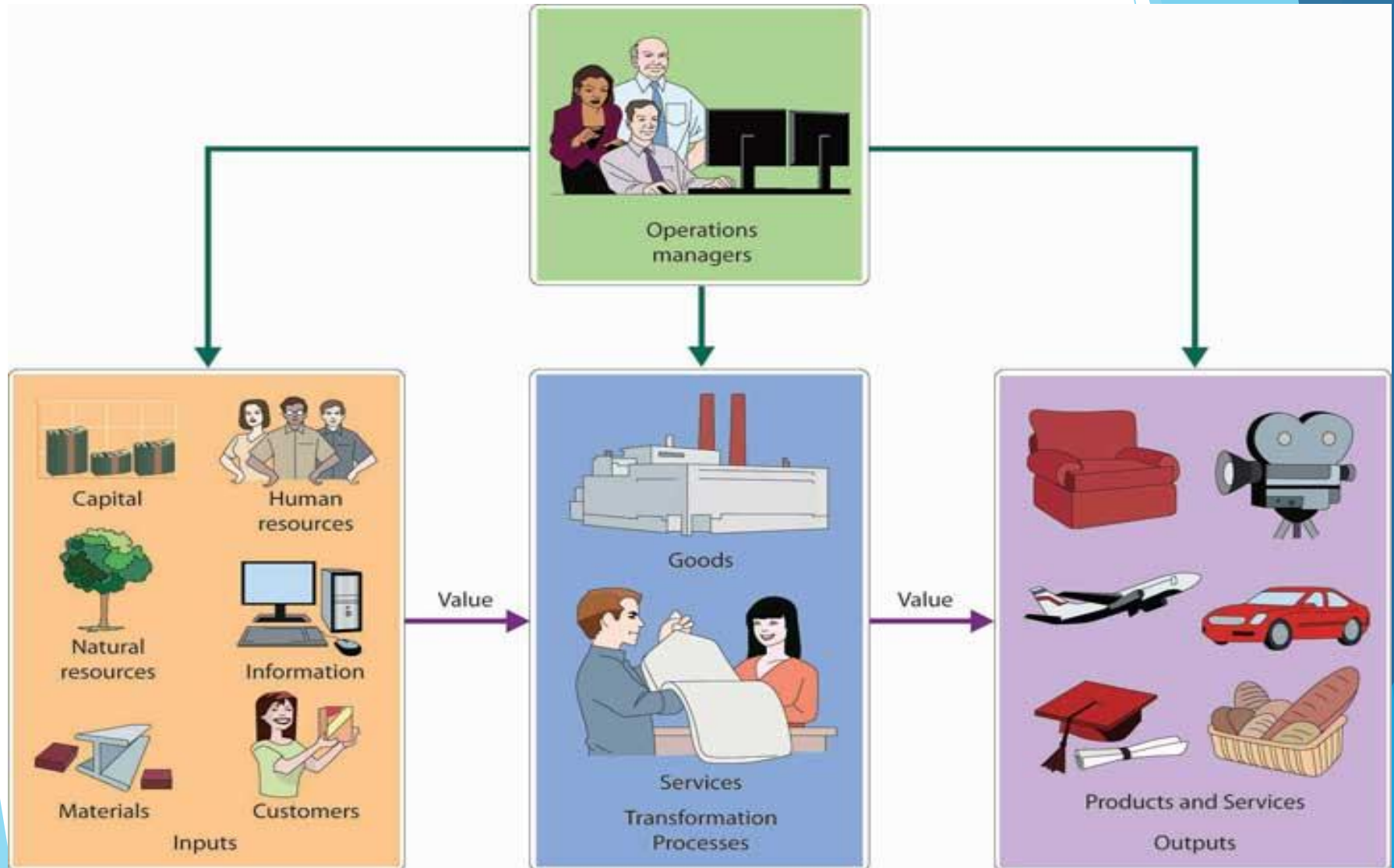
➤ They are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.

➤ They are owned and operated by the government

FACTORS AFFECTING LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES



INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM



Major industrial regions

- Eastern north America
- Western Europe
- Central Europe
- Eastern Europe
- Eastern Asia



BHOPAL 1984 **WORLD'S WORST** **INDUSTRIAL** **DISASTER**

On the night of 3 Dec 1984, thousands died as 30 tonnes of highly toxic Methyl Isocyanate gas leaked from the Union Carbide factory in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Glimpses of

CASE STUDY: CHINA GAS WELL BLOWOUT; PICTURES



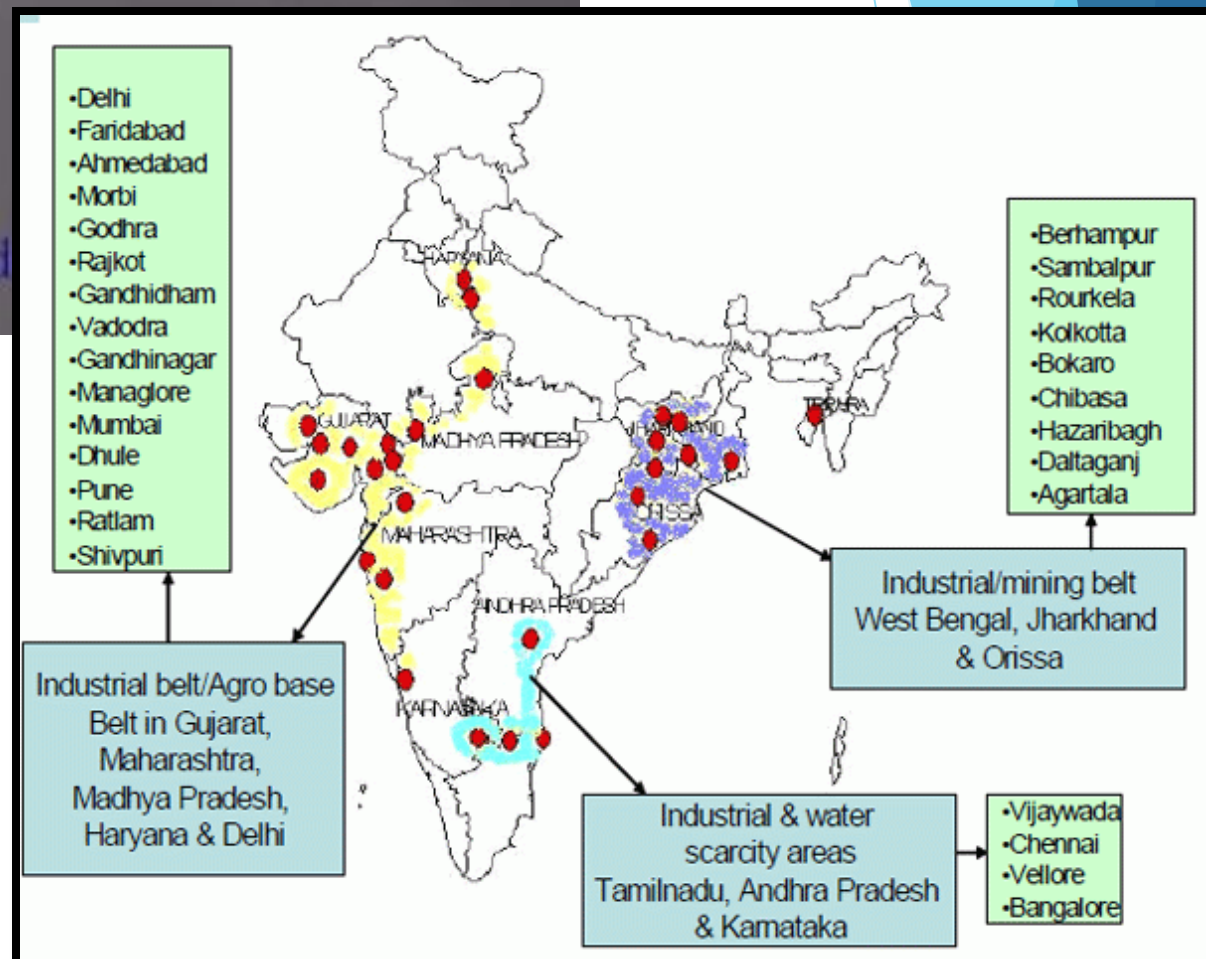
INDUSTRIAL DISASTERS

RISK REDUCTION MEASURES

- ▶ 1. Densely populated residential areas should be separated far away from the industrial areas.
- ▶ 2. People staying in the vicinity of industries should be aware of the storage of toxins or hazardous substances and their possible effects in case if an accident occurs.
- ▶ 3. Fire warning and fighting system should be improved.
- ▶ 4. Storage capacity of toxic substances should be limited.
- ▶ 5. Pollution dispersion qualities in the industries should be improved.

Major industrial regions in India

- Mumbai-pune cluster
- Bangalore-Tamil nadu region
- Hugli region
- Ahmadabad- Baroda region
- Chottanagpur Industrial Belt
- Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Belt
- Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut region
- Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram ind



IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

world distribution:

Germany, USA, Japan, Russia and China

Leading producer in the world : USA

Leading producer in India: Jharkhand



8 tonnes of coal



4 tonnes of iron ore



1 tonne of limestone



1 tonne of steel

Iron and steel

input

- iron ore
- coal
- Limestone
- labour
- Capital
- site

processes

- converting iron ore into steel

output

- steel which may be used by other industries as raw material.

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, JAMSHEDPUR

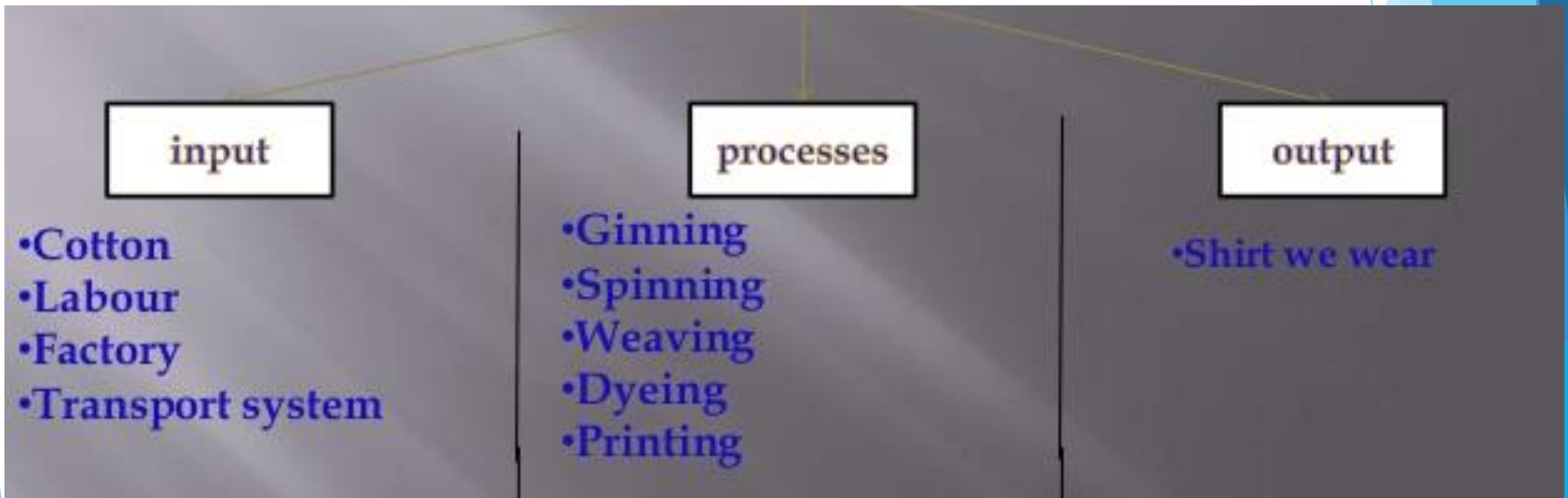
- **Before 1947**, there was only one iron and steel plant in the country – Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO).
- It was **privately owned**. After Independence, the government took the initiative and set up several iron and steel plants.
- TISCO was started in **1907 at Sakchi**, near the confluence of the rivers Subarnarekha and Kharkai in **Jharkhand**.
- Geographically, **Jamshedpur** is the most conveniently situated iron and steel centre in the country.

Pittsburgh

- It is an important steel city of the **United States of America**. The steel industry at Pittsburgh enjoys locational advantages.
- Some of the raw material such as coal is available locally, while the iron ore comes from the iron mines at **Minnesota**, about 1500 km from Pittsburgh.
- Between these mines and Pittsburgh is one of the world's best routes for shipping ore cheaply – the famous **Great Lakes waterway**. Trains carry the ore from the Great Lakes to the Pittsburgh area.
- The Ohio, the **Monogahela and Allegheny rivers** provide adequate water supply.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

- ▣ world distribution: USA, Japan, India, China, Russia
- ▣ Leading producer in the world: Japan (Osaka)
- ▣ Leading producer in India: Gujarat (Ahmadabad)



Ahmedabad :

- It is located in Gujarat on the banks of the Sabarmati river. The first mill was established in 1859.
- It soon became the second largest textile city of India, after Mumbai. Ahmedabad is often referred to as the '**Manchester of India**'.
- Favourable locational factors were responsible for the development of the textile industry in Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad is situated in the heart of a cotton growing area. This ensures easy availability of raw material.

Osaka

- It is an important textile centre of Japan, also known as the '**Manchester of Japan**'.
- The textile industry developed in Osaka due to several **geographical factors**.
- The extensive plain around Osaka ensured that land was easily available for the growth of cotton mills.
- Warm **humid climate** is well suited to spinning and weaving.
- The **river Yodo** provides sufficient water for the mills. **Labour** is easily available.

**Thank
You**

