

Tender Heart High School Sector 33B Chd

12.8.24

Subject: Geography Class: X - Mini Arora

Topic: CHAPTER 13: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES in

INDIA - I, Agro-based

Good Morning Children,

Today we will study about Manufacturing Industries and their Classification of Chapter 13:

Manufacturing Industries in India-I, Agro-based in detail, for class-X which will be submitted to you on 12.8.24

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

Students manufacturing is the process of converting raw material into finished goods. The term industry means any productive activity in any sphere of life. It includes the people and all the activities involved in producing or providing a particular service for eg. tourism industry, advertising industry etc.

Industries are important as they provide infrastructural support for the development of a country. They provide us with products which make life easier for us. They also provide employment to a lot of people.

In India, Industrialization got a major boost after the country's independence. The Five Year Plans have played a major role in the industrialization of the country. Did you know Ahmadabad is well known for the

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cotton textile industry while cities like Ludhiana and Panipat have numerous woollen industry. Now children let us discuss:

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

Industries are generally classified on the basis of Size, Ownership and raw material.

I. On the basis of Raw Material Used industries are classified as:

1. Agro-based Industry process agricultural produce like Sugar cane, cotton, jute, vegetables and fruits. Jams, textile, Potato chips, vegetable oil, fruit juices and sugar are product of these industries.
2. Mineral-based Industry are based primarily on minerals, mined from beneath the Earth's crust. Industries producing Iron and Steel, aluminium (from bauxite), petroleum (from crude oil), cement, lead etc come under this category.
3. Forest-based Industry are based on forest products. The packaging industry, furniture industry, sports goods industry etc come under this category.
4. Pastoral Industry are industries that derive their raw material from animals. The product from these industries include milk products like butter, cheese; woollen garments,

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silk garments etc. Generally these are small scale industries.

Now students this is the Question-Time. So, listen the question and then pause the audio for 3 minutes to write their answers.

1. What do you understand from the term Manufacturing?
2. What are the products of Agro based industries?
3. Give some examples of mineral based industries.

Now let us discuss the answers of the above questions.

1. Manufacturing is the process of converting raw material into finished goods.
2. Textile, vegetable oil, sugar etc.
3. Iron and Steel Industry, Petroleum industry etc.

Now students let us continue with the classification of Industries and discuss

II. Classification on the basis of amount of labour, Capital Investment and Volume of production:

1. Large Scale Industry: These involve huge investments, professional management and a large force of skilled and unskilled labour. Big power-driven machines are used. Industries including producing Iron and Steel, cement, railway engines and automobiles etc are examples of large scale industries.
2. Small Scale Industry: These are smaller than large scale industries in terms of the number of people employed and capital invested.

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These industries use machinery, power and external labour for production. Electronic goods, bicycles, toys, sports equipments etc. are produced by small-scale industries.

3. Cottage Industry: As the Term suggests, a cottage industry is generally a household unit run by a family. The craftsmen and their family members carry on the traditional work started by their forefathers generations ago. Such industries generally produce all kinds of handicrafts, handloom products, jewellery, pottery, leather product etc.

III Classification on the basis of Ownership.

1. Public Sector Industry: Industries in public sector include all the units owned by either central or state governments or their agencies. Governments own most of the heavy industries such as Iron and Steel, Coal, Petroleum etc. They are called Public sector industries, as the public or people of the country can invest in them through shares or bonds. For eg. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

2. Private Sector Industry: are owned by individuals or groups who arrange funds, technical expertise and other resources to

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Set up an industry. Reliance Industries, Tata Steel and Godrej are well known private sector industries.

Joint Sector Industry: Industries which are jointly owned by the government and private entrepreneurs or private companies belong to the joint sector. A good example is Maruti Udyog Limited (MUL), makers of cars. It is jointly owned by Government of India and Suzuki Company of Japan.

Cooperative Sector Industry: The industries in the cooperative sector are owned by a group of individuals who form their own society. Members of these cooperatives share the profit earned by the company. The dairy sector (AMUL), Sugar mills and handloom sectors generally operate in this manner.

IV Classification on the basis of the Nature of the Finished Products:

Basic Industries are those which supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods eg. Iron and steel, copper smelting and aluminium smelting.

Consumer Industries are industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers for eg. paper, fans, toothpastes etc.

Now students let us discuss

FACTORS AFFECTING THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Industries concentrate in certain areas which become centres of industrial activity. The infrastructure of an industry depends on the following factors:

1. GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS

- 1.1. Raw material: The earliest industries in India developed near the source of raw material. For eg. textile mills of Mumbai received the supply of cotton from Gujarat. Similarly the iron and steel industry is located in the region where iron ore, limestone, coal like raw material is available as these are heavy and bulky so industry near the source reduces the cost of transportation.
- 1.2. Water Supply: Water is required for in the process of manufacturing, cleaning, cooling, washing etc. in industries, like in Iron and Steel industry water is used for cooling. Similarly textile, paper, food processing, nuclear power industries are located at places where water is easily available.
- 1.3. Energy: Energy is required to process raw material to manufactured goods. That is why Iron and Steel Industry is usually located near the coal resources as it uses coking coal for fuel. In coal deficient peninsular India, industries could develop by using hydel power.

1.4 Transport: Transport facilities are required to carry raw materials to manufacturing units and finished products to the market. Availability of Transport facilities has led to the development of industries near port towns.

1.5 Labour: Availability of both skilled and unskilled manpower is an important factor in industrial location. The mobility of labour is also a significant factor. It is because of the mobility of cheap labour from surrounding areas to Delhi and Mumbai, that a large number of industries are located in these metropolitan cities.

1.6 Market: The existence of market is the ultimate requirement of every industry because whatever is produced needs to be sold. High demand and a satisfactory purchasing power provide impetus to industrial development.

1.7 Climate: Climate is a significant factor in location of industries especially Agro-based industries, as cotton textile industry is located in Maharashtra which has a favourable climate and soil for growth of cotton.

2. Non-Geographical or Commercial

2.1 Government: The big industries which require large infrastructure and capital are set up by the government. The government makes rules and regulations for running the industries.

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also provide basic facilities like land, water and electricity.

2.2 Capital: Mostly financiers and capitalists are available in major cities so that major cities are industrial centres. It shows that capital or investment plays an important role in location of Industries.

2.3 Organisational skills: Proper and efficient management skills and technical know-how are must for running an industrial unit.

Now students again this is the question time. So your questions are.

1. What are the two types of factor affecting location of Industries.
2. Which type of industry needs huge investment?
3. Give an example of Public sector Industry in India.
4. Why Iron and Steel industry is located near the source of raw material?
5. Why cotton textile industry is located in Maharashtra?

You can pause the audio for 5 minutes. Now let us discuss the answers:

1. Geographical and Non-geographical factors.
2. Large Scale Industry.
3. Bharat Heavy Electricals limited
4. To reduce the cost of transportation.
5. Maharashtra has a favourable climate and soil for cotton growth.

Hope you all have understood the topic so read the Chapter-13 at least twice. With this I conclude this Interactive Session.

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