

Industry

Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or the provision of services. Thus we have iron and steel industry (production of goods), coal mining industry (extraction of coal) and tourism industry (service provider).



Iron and Steel Industry



Coal mining industry



Tourism industry

LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Industries are located in areas where raw material is easily available. It helps to

Reduce the cost of transportation

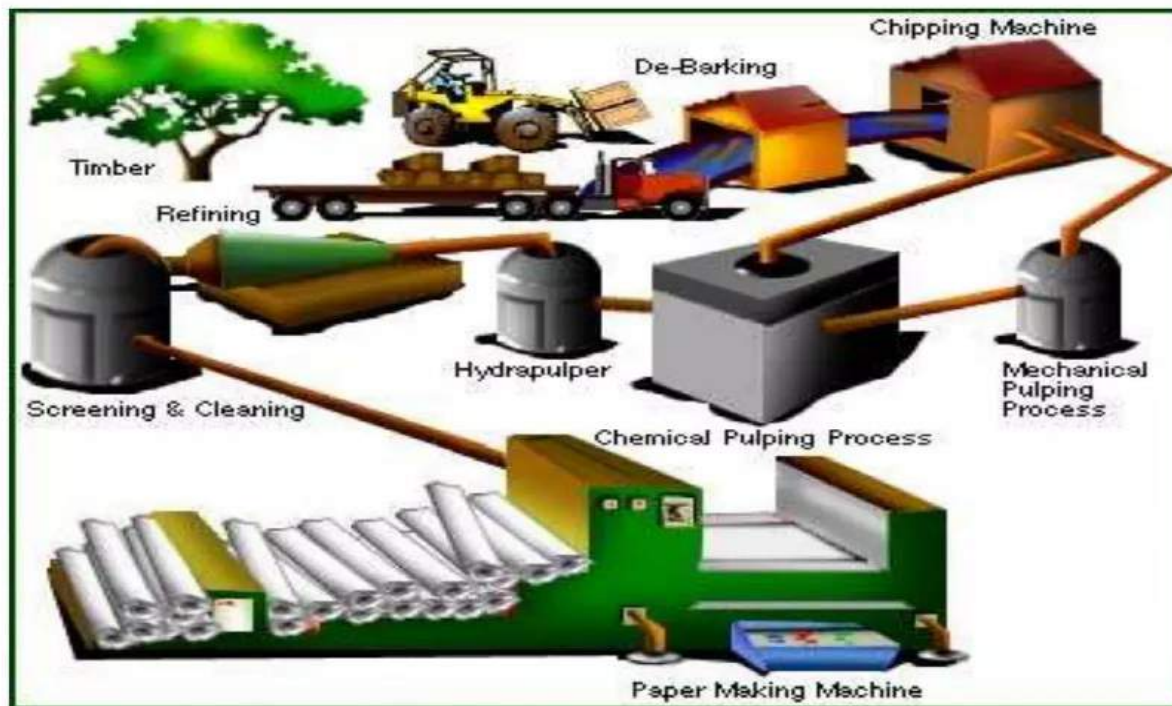
Raw material is easily available

Many people living nearby get jobs

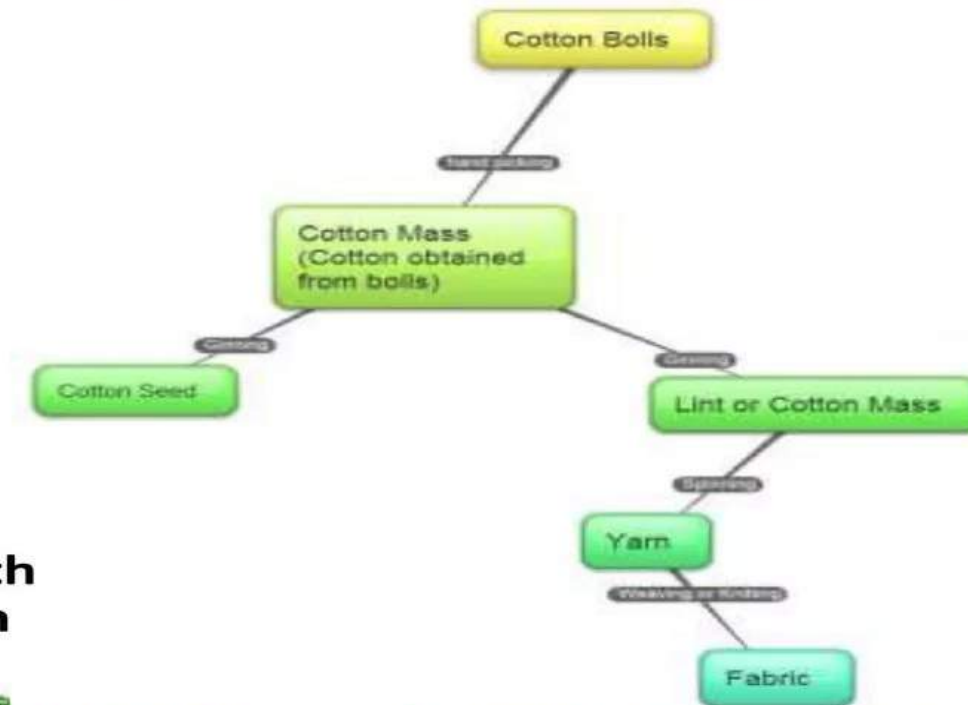
Secondary activities

Secondary activities change raw materials into products of more value to people. As you have seen pulp was changed into paper and paper into a note book. These represent the two stages of the manufacturing process.

The paper made from pulp and cloth made from cotton have had value added to them at each stage of the manufacturing process. In this way the finished product has more value and utility than the raw material that it is made from.



Process of making paper from pulp



Process of making cloth from cotton

Classification of industries on the basis of raw materials

Agro based industries

use plant and animal based products as their raw materials. Food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and leather industries are examples of agro-based industries.

Agro-based Industry

*in
Cooch Behar*



Mineral based industries

are primary industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials. The products of these industries feed other industries. Iron made from iron ore is the product of mineral based industry. This is used as raw material for the manufacture of a number of other products, such as heavy machinery, building materials and railway coaches.

Mineral based industries



TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

Marine based industries use products from the sea and oceans as raw materials. Industries processing sea food or manufacturing fish oil are some examples.



Industries processing sea food

Forest based industries utilise forest produce as raw materials. The industries associated with forests are pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, furniture and buildings.



Forest based industries

Classification of industries on the basis of size

Cottage or household industries are a type of small scale industry where the products are manufactured by hand, by the artisans. Basket weaving, pottery and other handicrafts are examples of cottage industry.



***Stages in food processing of
Gorgon nut (makhana)***



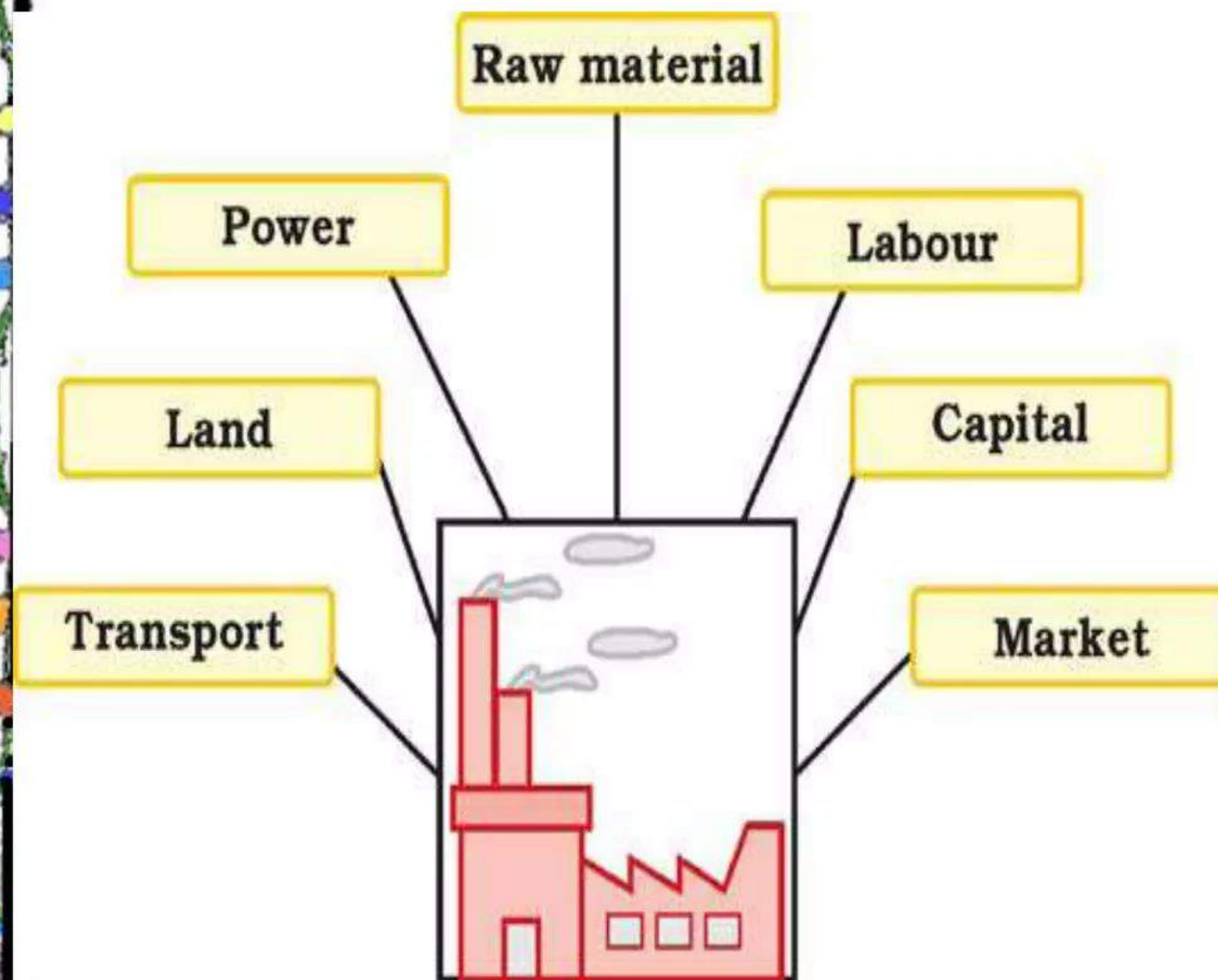
**Silk weaving
industry**

Small scale industries use lesser amount of capital and technology as compared to large scale industries that produce large volumes of products.

Investment of capital is higher and the technology used is superior in large scale industries. Silk weaving and food processing industries are small scale industries. Production of automobiles and heavy machinery are large scale industries.

FACTORS AFFECTING INDUSTRIES

Factors Affecting Location Of Industries



Locational factors for industries

The factors affecting the location of industries are the availability of raw material, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market. Industries are situated where some or all of these factors are easily available.

Sometimes, the government provides incentives like subsidised power, lower transport cost and other infrastructure so that industries may be located in backward areas. Industrialization often leads to development and growth of towns and cities.

Cotton Textile Industry



Introduction

Weaving cloth from yarn is an ancient art. Cotton, wool, silk, jute have been used for making cloth.



Weaving



Yarn

Fibres are the raw materials for the textile industry. They can be natural or man made.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF FIBRES

Natural fibres are obtained from wool, silk, cotton, linen, and jute.



Wool



Linen



Jute



Silk

Man made fibres include nylon, polyester, acrylic, and rayon.

Nylon



Polyester



Rayon



Acrylic

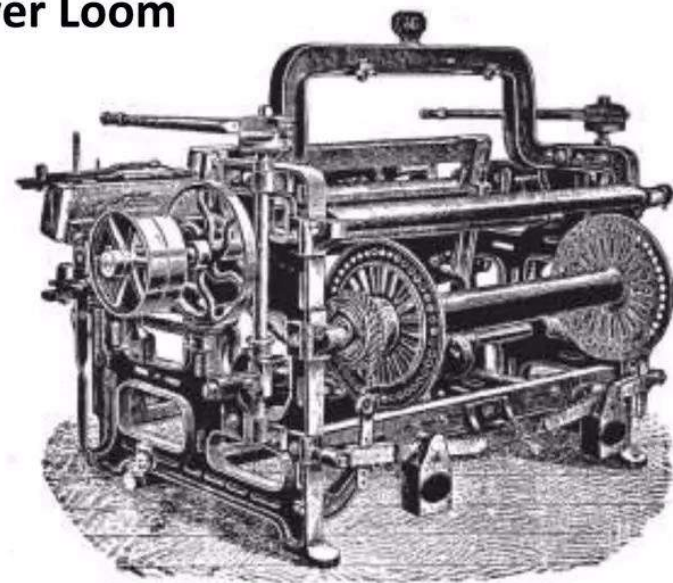
Cotton Textile Industry

The cotton textile industry is one of the oldest industries in the world.

Till the industrial revolution, cotton cloth was made using hand spinning techniques, wheels and looms.

In 18th century, power looms facilitated the development of cotton textile industry.

Power Loom

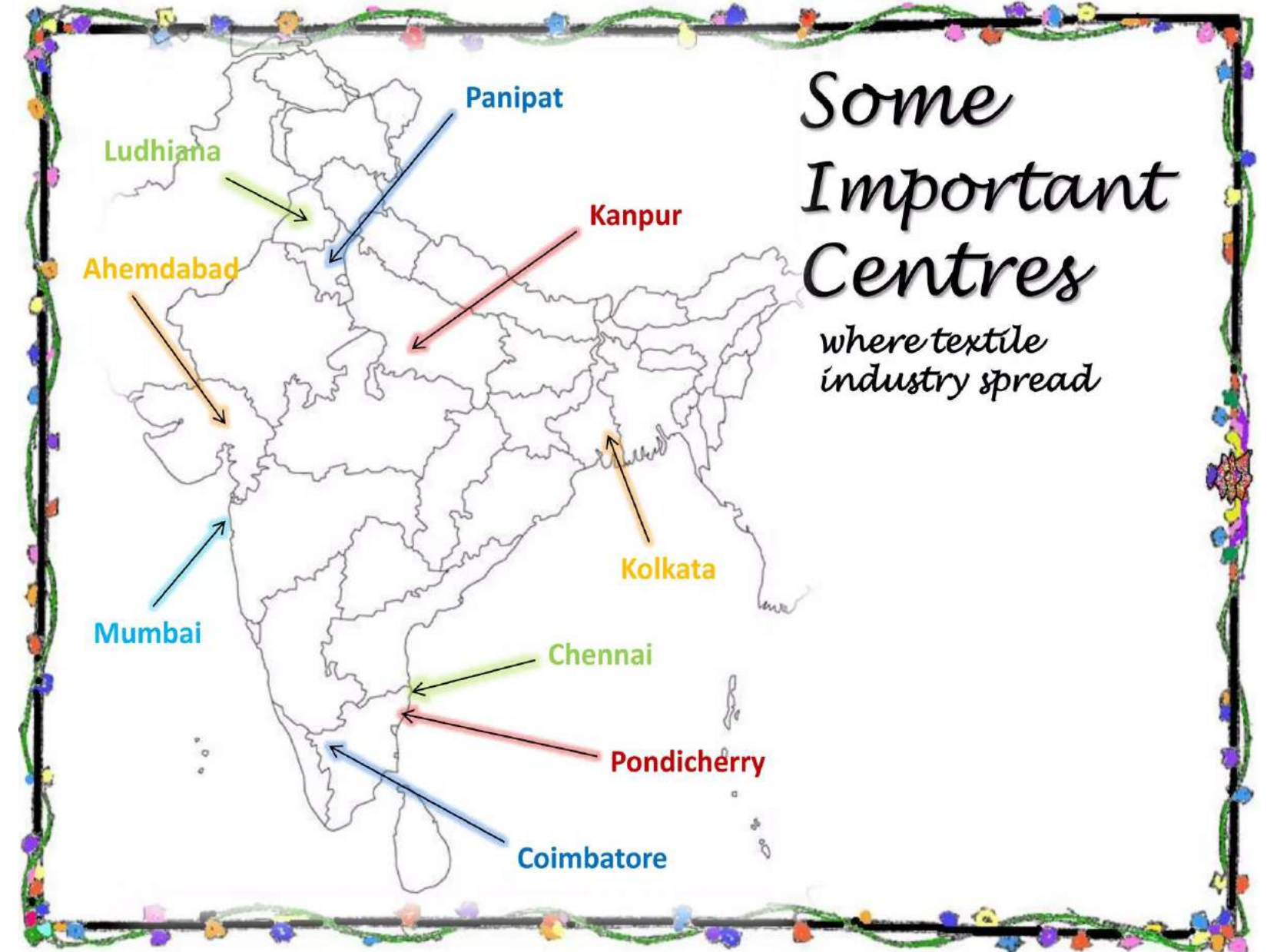
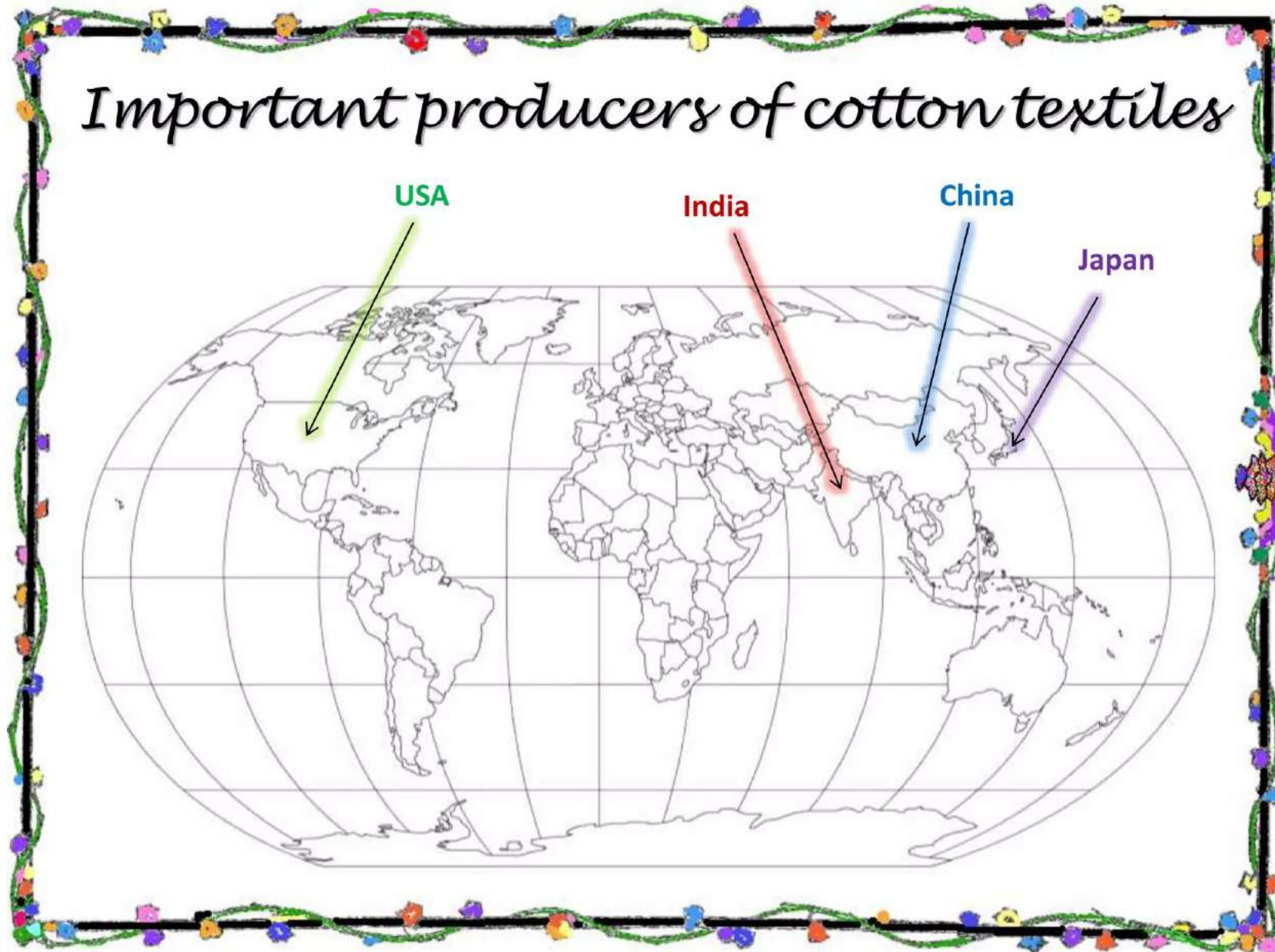


Loom



Spinning Wheel

IMPORTANT CENTRES



Development



The production of hand woven cotton textile was expensive and time consuming.

The first successful mechanized textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854. The industry expanded rapidly in this region. It soon spread to other parts of India.



Mumbai Textile Mill

TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

Large Scale Industries:

1. Employ large number of labour.
2. Huge investment is involved.
3. Can be found in private, public & cooperative sector.
4. Example: Tata iron & steel company.

Medium Scale Industries:

1. Moderate no. of labour & investment is involved.

Small Scale Industries:

1. Earlier an investment of 1 crore was the criteria for a SSI but today it has increased to 5 crore.
Example: machine parts, fans, bicycles etc.

Factors Affecting Industrial Location

Geographic Factors

- Include: Relief, climate, water, geographic resources.
- Example:

Human made Factors

- Non-geographic factors.
- Includes availability of electricity, transport, communication, banking, labour etc.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Considered as backbone of the modern industry

Supplies basic raw material to manufacturing industries.

Example: automobiles industry, ship building, aircraft building industry, machinery for all other industries.

Use of Steel & Iron in India

- ▶ The first Iron & Steel Industry was set up by Jamshedji Tata in 1882.
- ▶ India has made considerable progress in this sector
- ▶ Major Iron & Steel plants in India are located at:
 1. Durgapur, Hirapur (W. Bengal)
 2. Jamshedpur, Bokaro (Jharkhand)
 3. Bhilai (Chattisgarh)
 4. Rourkela (orissa)
 5. Vishakapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
 6. Salem (Tamil Nadu)
 7. Bhadravati (Karnataka)

Textile Industry

- ▶ The oldest industry in the world.
- ▶ Cotton clothes first time used by Indus Valley Civilization(5500 years ago)
- ▶ During the Industrial revolution in England, machines were developed to do the work which were done by human beings like ginning, weaving, spinning etc.

Two main types of Fibres

- Natural fibres
- Man-made Fibres

Natural Fibres Man-made Fibres

- Cotton, silk, wool, jute, asbestos, silica
- Nylon, polyester, acrylic, rayon
- Source: both plants & chemicals

Based on the raw material, textile industry is classified into:

- Cotton textiles, silk textiles, woollen textiles, jute & synthetic textiles.
- etc.

Cotton Textile Industry

- ▶ Cotton industry is closely linked to the old civilizations like Indus valley civilization & Industrial revolution in England.
- ▶ Handlooms were converted into powerlooms, resulting in mass production of textiles.
- ▶ Major producers of cotton textiles:
China, India & Japan.

Major cotton industries are located at:

1. Mumbai, Nagpur (Maharashtra)
2. Ahmadabad, Surat(Gujarat)
3. Kanpur, Lucknow (U.P)
4. Bhopal, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)
5. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)

INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM

An industrial system consists of inputs, processes and outputs.

The inputs are the raw materials , labour and costs of land, transport, power and other infrastructure.

The processes include a wide range of activities that convert the raw material into finished products.

The outputs are the end product and the income earned from it.

In case of the textile industry the inputs may be cotton, human labour, factory and transport cost.

The processes include ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing. The output is the shirt you wear.



YOUTUBE LINK

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XO4Ve68fJ7c>

