

CHAPTER - 10

MAJOR INDUSTRIES OF INDIA

In this chapter, you learn about the following:

- *Importance of Indian industries and major industrial areas.*
- *Factors influencing the location of industries*
- *Introduction of different Industries.*
- *Knowledge-based industries; Information Technology, Bio-technology and Advanced Technology*

Industries are very important in the modern economic activities of man. The state of economic development of any country is decided mainly by the industrial development of that country. Industries are the main features of modern civilization and they provide us the necessary materials and employment opportunities. Generally, any human activity engaged in the conversion of raw materials or finished goods into readily usable materials is called an industry.

Do you know this?

Types of Industries:

1. *Large-scale industries*
2. *Medium-scale industries*
3. *Small-scale industries*

Based on the raw materials, industries are classified into different kinds:

1. *Agriculture-based industries*
2. *Mineral-based industries*
3. *Forest-based industries*
4. *Chemical industries*

Ex: Sugarcane in to sugar, Cotton to cloth, Bauxite in to Aluminium, Conversion of wood pulp into paper etc.

Industrial Regions of India:

During all the five-year plans after post-independence period. India priority was also given to industries. The progress in industry and technology in the last five decades is very significant. Industries provide 35% of the total national income besides providing employment to 16% of the population. Industries are second only to agriculture in providing national income and employment opportunities.

Certain areas of the country have more concentration of industries. These areas are called “Industrial Zones”.

There are 8 main industrial zones in the country. They are:
1. Hoogly Region 2. Mumbai-Pune Region 3. Ahmedabad-Vadodar Region 4. Damodar Valley Industrial Region 5. Southern Industrial Region 6. National Capital Region 7. Vishakapatnam – Guntur Region 8. Kollam – Thiruvananthapuram Region.

Factors influencing location of industries :

Industries are concentrated mainly in the areas of advantages. Availability of raw materials, energy resources, market, transport facility, availability of labour, port facility etc are influenced on the location of industries. Besides, the location of industries is also influenced by the land availability at low cost, technology and government policies. In addition, factors influencing the location of industries vary from one type of industry to another.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES OF INDIA :

Iron and Steel Industry:

This is called a basic industry, because the region of this industry provides the raw materials to machinery, railways, ship building, power projects, irrigation projects, building construction, house construction etc.

Distribution:

Total 9 big iron and steel industries are in India. The first steel industry of the country was established in the year 1870 at Kulti in West Bengal known as Bengal Iron Company Ltd. Subsequently in the year 1907 Tata Iron and Steel Industry near Jamshedpur and in 1919 the Iron and Steel Company, Bernapur in West Bengal were established. In 1923, Mysore state established the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravathi.

The major iron and steel industries in India are:

1. Tata Iron and Steel Plant- TISCO – at Jamshedpur of Jharkhand.
2. Indian Iron and Steel Company – IISCO – Berhampur, West Bengal

3. Visweswarayya Iron and Steel Company – VISCO – at Bhadravathi, Karnataka
4. Iron and Steel Company at Bhilai, Chattisgarh
5. Iron and Steel Company at Rourkela, Orissa
6. Iron and Steel Company at Durgapur, West Bengal
7. Iron and Steel Company at Bokaro, Jharkhand
8. Iron and Steel Company at Salem, Tamil Nadu
9. Iron and Steel Company at Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

Recently, many private steel industries have been established. Since India has the potential for steel production and export. Therefore, increasing the export.

2. Cotton Textile Industry:

Production of cloth from various types of fibres is called 'Textile Industry'. It includes, cotton textile industry, jute industry, silk industry, Wollen industry and production of cloth from synthetic fibres. History of cotton textile industry was long period than other industries. In India as the first cotton textile industry was established in 1854 at Mumbai and Bharauch. In the year 1951, there were 378 cotton textile industries and their number increases to 1773 in the year 2008. They are distributed in 175 towns and cities across the country.

Distribution: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have maximum number of cotton textiles industries. Mumbai of Maharashtra has highest cotton mills and hence, it is called the 'Manchester of India' (Manchester is Britain's main textile industry centre), 'Cottonopolis' of India. In addition, Nagpur, Sholapur, Kolkata of West Bengal, Kanpur of Uttar Pradesh, Indore of Madhya Pradesh, Surat of Gujarat, Coimbatore, Salem and Chennai of Tamil Nadu, Bangalore and Davangere of Karnataka have cotton textile industries.

3. Sugar Industry:

India ranks second after Brazil in the production of sugar. sugar Production was known to Indians since ancient times. This industry is located in sugarcane-growing areas like Belgaum district in Karnataka. Maximum number of sugar industries are located in

the Ganga river plain region. The sugar industries are found in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh etc. There are totally 516 sugar mills in India producing about 263.6 lakh tons of sugar. Sugar is being exported to the U.S.A., Britain, Iran, Canada and Malaysia.

4. Aluminium Industry :

Aluminium was discovered recently in the year 1886. It is the most important non-ferrous metal produced in India. Aluminium industries are concentrated in a few places in the country. This industry depends mainly on three factors: supply of electricity, availability of bauxite, availability of other metals and supply of capital. The aluminium industries are in Orissa, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Do you know this?

Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh has the maximum number of sugar mills and it is called 'Java of India'.

5. Paper Industry :

The first paper industry in India was established in Serampur of West Bengal in 1840 on the banks of the river Hoogly. Later, in 1867, another factory was started in Bally near Kolkata. The raw materials for the paper industry are bamboo obtained from the forests, wood pulp and grass. Majority of the paper industries of the country are found in



West Bengal. In addition to these, paper factories are also established in Mumbai, Pune, Chindwara, Amaravathi, Nagpur, Nasik, Karad, Rajamundry, Raigadh, Tirupati, Meerut, Varanasi, Ghaziabad and Lucknow. Paper factories are located many places of Gujarat, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. There are about 568 paper mills in the country. News print paper is being imported from Norway, Sweden, Canada and the U.S.A.

6. Knowledge-based Industry:

At present, the industry progressing very rapidly in India is Information Technology. This is called 'Knowledge-based industry'. It is based on human knowledge therefore called in this name. It has a great influence on the country's economy and the lifestyle of the people. The growth rate in this industry first among the other industries.

a. Information Technology (IT):

In order to encourage development of the software industry and its export, the Indian government established Software Technology Parks (STP) in 1991 itself. Today, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are very much advanced having developed information technology training centres and universities. Software forms a major part of our exports and has enabled us to earn foreign exchange. Bengaluru is the center of Information Technology and it is called Silicon City of India. In Karnataka Software Technology Parks have been set up in Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Udupi and Hubli.

b. Biotechnology (BT):

Indian Government was established separate corporation in 1980 about the development of Bio-technology, due to this the great revolution was started in Agriculture.

Through the procedure of grafting in plants and animals and by the use of new seeds, medicines, fertilizers, organic fertilizers, developed hybrid seeds soya beans, maize, cotton etc. have been developed. Recently times, plant biotechnology, environment, bio-

diversity and medical biotechnology are also being used. Many states in India have developed biotechnology. Among them, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat and Karnataka are prominent.

Activity :

You know about the usefulness of information technology in your school.

3. Advanced Technology (AT):

With the development of human knowledge and increased use of advanced technology, the Central Government formally set up the Advanced Technology Attachment in 1990. As a result of this, advanced technology is used in telephone, internet communication, defence department, weapons and nuclear bombs, satellite launching, Lunar projects like Chandrayana, transparent city in administration in government offices (eg: Nimmadi, Aadhar etc.), development of global economic system, educational, social and economic affairs and elections.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Bengal iron company of west Bengal was located in _____.
2. Manufacturing of cloth from various kinds of fibres is called _____ industry.
3. The important raw material for the sugar industry is _____.
4. The first paper industry of India was located on bank of _____ river.

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. Make a list of industrial zones.
2. Which are the places of Iron and steel industry?
3. Sugar industries are concentrated on the Ganga river plain. Why?

4. What are the factors influencing the location of an industry?
5. What are the raw materials used in paper industry?
6. Explain the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.
7. What are the effects of biotechnology on agriculture?
8. What are the changes resulting from the use of advanced technology?

III Match the following:

A

1. Mumbai
2. Bengaluru
3. Bhadravathi
4. Belgaum district

B

- a. Silicon city
- b. Sugar industries
- c. Manchester of India
- d. Vishveshwarayya Iron and Steel Industry
- e. Bio-technology

IV Activities:

1. Draw a map of India and mark the various industrial regions.

V Project Work:

Visit a factory near your town/village, and collect information about how a particular product is manufactured using the raw material there.

