

MANUFACTURING

[Diagrams are important] in TB

INDUSTRIES

Q. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries" Explain. (Importance of manufacturing)

A.
i] Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sector.

ii] Industrial development is a prediction for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.

iii] It is also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward class.

iv] Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

v] Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous.

Q. Explain how agriculture and industries go hand in hand?

- The agro based industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.
- They depend on the latter for raw material and sell their product such as irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipe, machine and tools to the farmers.
- Thus, development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturalist in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient.

MINERAL BASED

→ Iron and steel industry.

- basic industry.
- production & consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development.
- heavy → raw material, product, cost.
- Iron ore : coal : limestone & manganese.
4 : 2 : 1

Q. Chhota Nagpur plateau has highest concentration of industry because of low cost of iron ore, raw material availability, cheap labour.

→ Aluminium smelting

- good conductor • light • resistant to corrosion • malleable • used in aircraft, utensils and wires.
- bauxite → raw material.

petrochemical,
petroleum.

H₂SO₄, plastic, paints,
dyes, soap

→ Chemical Industries

- Rapid growth has been recorded in organic & inorganic sector.
- The chemical industry is its own largest consumer.

Why?
→ Basic chemicals undergo processing to further produce other chemicals that are used for industrial applications and agriculture.

→ Fertilizer Industry.

- nitrogenous fertilizers, phosphatic fertilizer, ammonium fertilizers.
- N P K are required to make fertilizers
nitrogen Potash Potassium
→ exported from other countries

• After Green Revolution growth of fertilizer industry has been seen

→ Cement industry

- bulky raw material → limestone, silica and gypsum.
- essential for construction
- Gujarat → gulf coast se most export hotee hai.

→ Automobile Industry

- after liberalisation this industry grew
- Truck, buses, car, motorcycle etc.
- Delhi, Pune, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata.

→ Information Technology and electronics Industry.

- Bengaluru has emerged as the electronic capital of India.
- generation of employment
- better connectivity

Pollution

- air pollution**
 - undesirable gases CO, Sulphur dioxide.
 - Smoke by industry.
 - Bhopal gas industry.
- water pollution**
 - by organic & inorganic waste discharged into river.
- Thermal pollution**
 - hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into river and ponds before cooling.
- Noise pollution**
 - cause:
 - i] hearing loss
 - ii] BP problems
 - iii] irritation
 - iv] stress

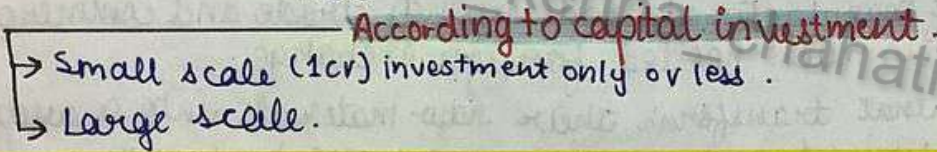
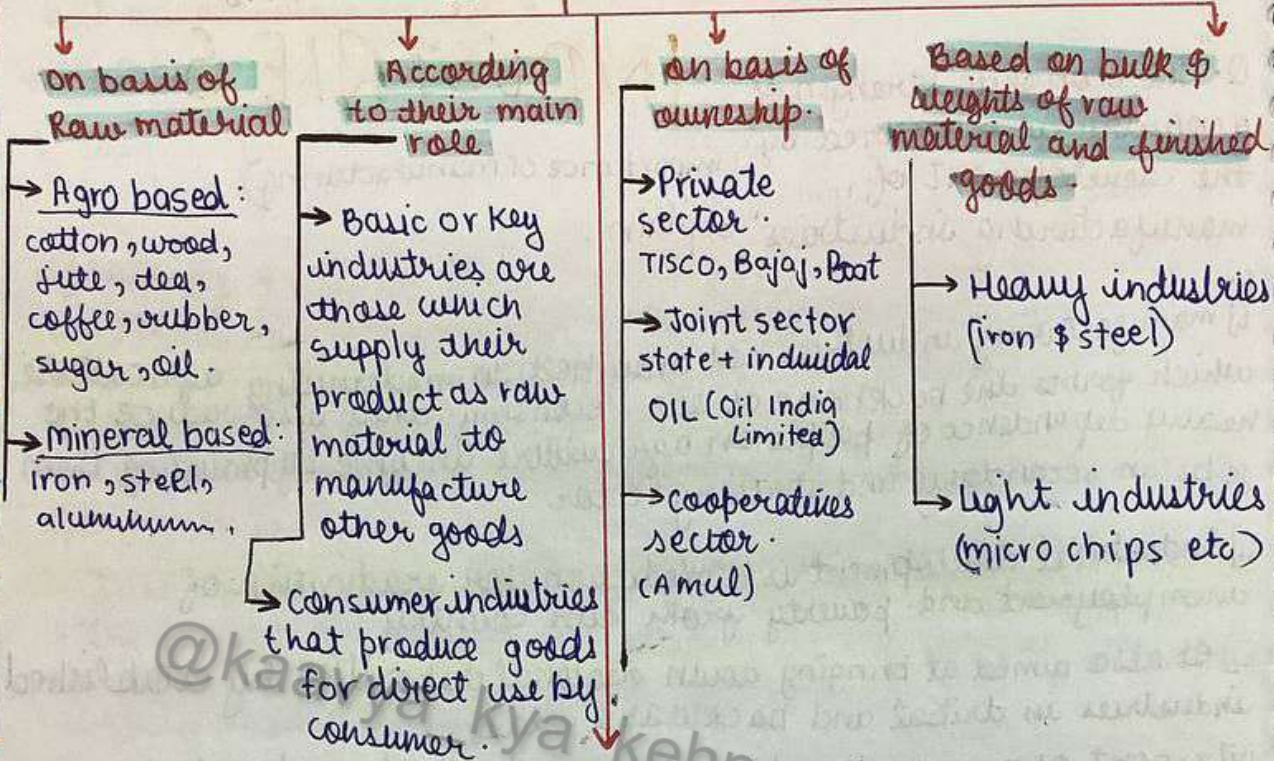
Control of Environmental Degradation:
water pollution :-
i] reuse, reduce & recycle.
ii] rainwater harvesting.
iii] treating hot water before releasing it into rivers.
↓
a) Primary treatment → sedimentⁿ
b) secondary treatment → biologic-al processes
c) Tertiary treatment → physical & chemical process (chlorination)

• Waste from nuclear power plants, nuclear and weapon productⁿ facilities cause cancer, birth defects and miscarriages.

NTPC → national Thermal Power corporation

- steps:
- i] upgrading existing equipments
 - ii] afforestation
 - iii] Reducing environmental pollution → ash pond management, ash water recycling system.
 - iv] Keeping check.

.Classification of Industries.



Textile industries

- Textile has a unique position because:
 - it contributes significantly to production.
 - employment
 - foreign exchange
 - only self reliant industry.

AGRO BASED

Cotton industries

- after 18th century, power looms came into use.
- our traditional mill workers suffered.
- In early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in maharashtra and surat? why?
- availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities.
- spinning - centralised
- weaving - decentralised

Jute industries

- India -
 - largest producer
 - 2nd largest exporter
- most jute industries are located in west Bengal? why?
 - inexpensive transport
 - good road, water & air ways connectⁿ.
 - cheap labour
 - good banking, insurance & port facilities

Sugar industries

- India
 - 2nd largest producer.
 - largest producer of glds.
- seasonal in nature.
- Maharashtra is now growing sugarcane because higher sucrose content.