

# **CLASS X - GEOGRAPHY**

## **MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

### **Module 1**

#### **Manufacturing:**

Production of goods in large quantities after processing raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

Manufacturing belongs to secondary sector in which the primary materials are processed and converted into finished goods.

#### **Importance of manufacturing industries for India:**

1. It helps in modernizing agriculture, reduces heavy dependence on agricultural income by providing jobs in non-agricultural sectors.
2. Industries help in creating jobs and generating more income.
3. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and brings in foreign exchange.
4. Industrial development brings prosperity to the country.

#### **Interdependence of Agriculture and Industry**

Agro-industries have boosted agriculture by raising its productivity.

Industries depend on agriculture for their raw materials, e.g. cotton textile industry.

Industries provide many agricultural inputs like irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.

Development of different modes of transport by industrial sector has not only helped farmers to obtain agricultural inputs but has also helped them trade their products.

#### **Contribution of Industry to National Economy**

- a) Industries provide for the production of goods and provision of services. It has brought about substantial increase in GDP of any country.
- b) Industries generate employment for vast majority which help in improving living standard and poverty eradication.
- c) Industrial sector adds to country's growth and provide a wide variety of choices for consumers.
- d) It ensures export of manufactured goods thereby adding to the country's foreign exchange.
- e) It improves country's infrastructure and contributes to the overall development.

## Factors which affect the location of an industry

- **Raw material.** Cheap and abundant availability of raw material.
- **Labour.** Availability of cheap labour is necessary for low cost of production .
- **Power.** Cheap and continuous supply of power is extremely necessary.
- **Capital.** It is necessary for developing infrastructure, for the entire manufacturing process and for meeting manufacturing expenditure.
- **Banking and insurance** facilities and favourable government policies.

## Classification of Industries

### On the basis of source of raw materials used —

#### Agro-based:

They obtain their raw materials from agricultural products. Example: Textiles—cotton, jute, silk and woollen, Rubber, Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Edible Oil, etc.

#### Mineral-based:

They obtain their raw materials from minerals. Example: Iron and steel, cement, machine tools, petro-chemicals

**According to their main role** — Basic and Consumer industries.

**On the basis of capital investment** — Small-scale and large-scale industries.

**On the basis of ownership** — Public Sector, Private Sector, Cooperative Sector and Joint Sector.

Public Sector industries: Owned and operated by government agencies, e.g., BHEL, SAIL .....

Private Sector industries are owned and operated by an individual or a group of individuals. e.g., TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd., Dabur Industries.

Joint Sector industries are jointly run by the Public (government) and Private Sector (individuals). e.g., Oil India Ltd.

Cooperative Sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers, or both. They pool in the resources and share the profits or losses proportionately. e.g., sugar industry in Maharashtra and coir industry in Kerala.

Based on the bulk and weight of raw materials and finished goods — Heavy industries, Light industries.

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