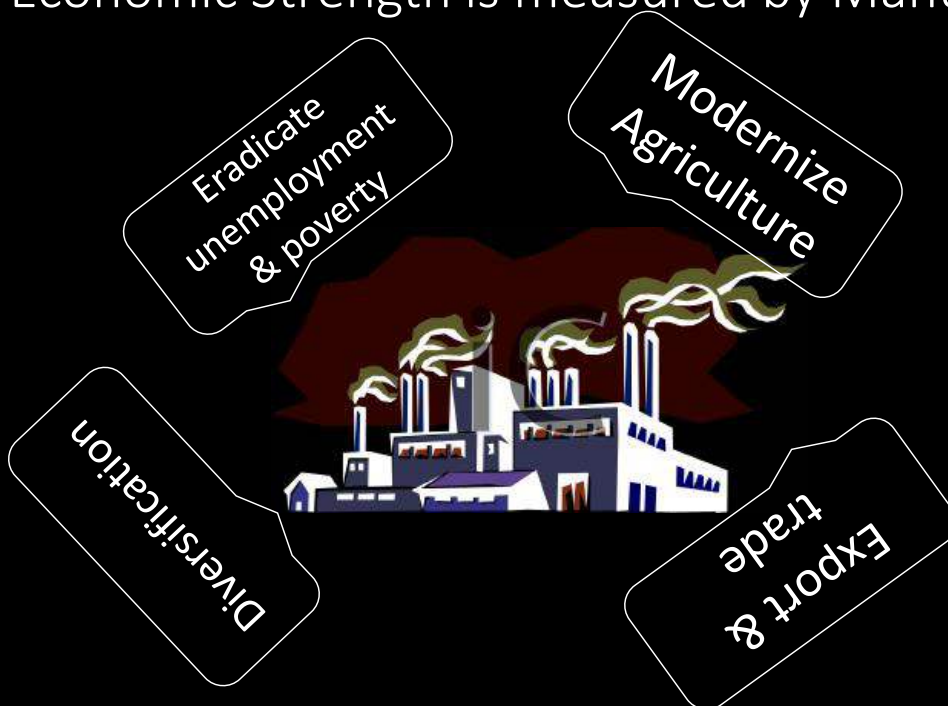


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NCERT Class 10 Geography

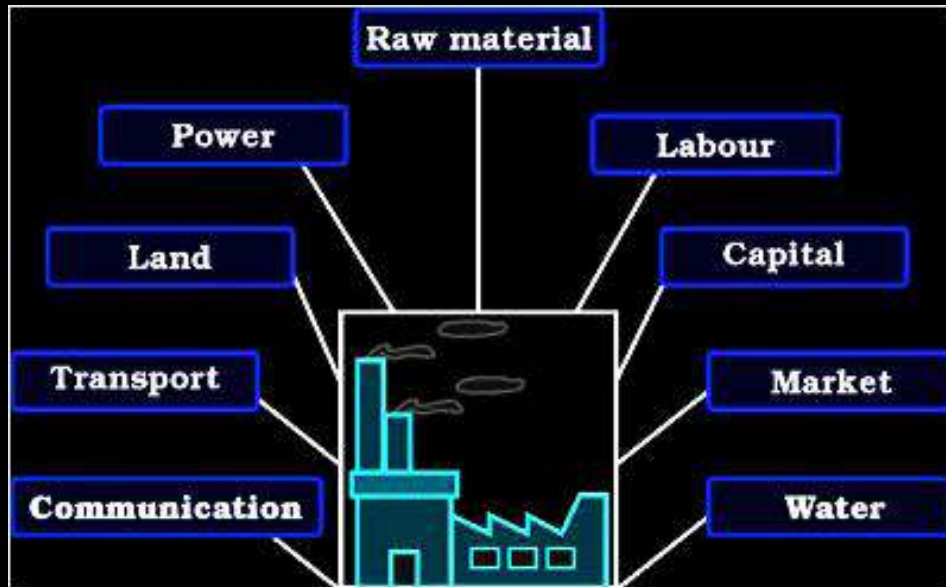
Chapter 6: Manufacturing Industries

Economic Strength is measured by Manufacturing



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Factors affecting Industrial Location



Classification of Industries

Based on

- Raw Material: Agro-based, mineral based
- Role: Key/Main, consumer
- Investment: Small scale, cottage or large scale
- Ownership: Private, public, joint or cooperatives
- Weight: Heavy or light

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Textile Industry

- 14% of industrial prod.
- 35 million people employed (next to agriculture)
- 24% foreign exchange earning
- 4% to GDP
- Cotton mills (1st in 1854 - Mumbai) now 1962 mills with 80% in private – handloom, powerloom
- Previously – Maharashtra & Gujarat (cotton, mkt. & port)
- Spinning (Maha, Guj & T. Nadu); weaving (khadi-charkha) decentralized
- Export yarn – Japan, US, UK, France, Singapore, Sri Lanka
- 2nd largest spindles next to China

Jute Industry

- Largest producer of jute and jute goods
- 2nd exporter after Bangladesh
- Most mills in W. Bengal – Hugli river (1st at Rishra)
- Partition – mills in India, production in Bangladesh
- Why good location? Inexpensive water, cheap labour, producing areas, transport network, banking and insurance
- Support 2.6 lakh directly & 40 lakh indirectly
- Competition with synthetic fiber
- 2005- National Jute Policy
- Mkt- U.S.A., Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, U.K. and Australia
- Env. Friendly and biodegradable

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Sugar Industry – Gur & Khandsari

- RM – bulky
- Transport reduces sucrose
- 60% in UP & Bihar
- Shifting to south & west – Maharashtra – higher sucrose, cooperatives & cool climate for long crushing season

Iron & Steel Industry

- Production & consumption is index of development
- Iron : coking coal : manganese = 4:2:1
- 2016 – India 4th in crude oil production
- Largest producer of sponge iron
- Per capita consumption was 32 kg
- China- largest producer & consumer
- Max. conc. in Chotanagpur plateau (high grade, Cheap labor, low cost)
- Poor performance – low productivity, erratic power, High cost of coking coal, poor infrastructure



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Aluminum Industry

- 2nd after iron and steel
- Light
- Resistant to corrosion
- Good conductor
- Malleable
- Strong when mixed with other metals
- Bauxite – RM – bulky & red
- 8 plants – NALCO & BALCO (W. Bengal), Kerala, UP, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, T. Nadu

Chemical Industry

- 3% of GDP
- 3rd largest in Asia
- 12th in world
- Inorganic – H_2SO_4 , synthetic fiber, soda ash, alkalies, soap, detergent
- Organic: Petrochemical, rubber, plastic, dyes, pharma, drugs

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Fertilizer Industry

- NPK
- Potash is imported
- 3rd largest in nitrogenous fertilizer in world
- 10 PSU & 1 cooperative (Hazira, Gujarat)
- Green revolution & land degradation
- Neem coated Urea – slow dissolution

Cement Industry

- 1st in 1904 – Chennai
- Expanded after 1989 – decontrol of price & distribution
- Large & mini-plants
- Construction
- Meet local demands

Automobile Industry

- Jump in 15 years
 - FDI
 - Delhi, Jamshedpur, Pune, Indore, Hyderabad, Bangalore
- ICT – Software parks, BPOs

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Industrial Pollution

- Air pollution – smoke, toxic gases (Bhopal gas tragedy)
- Noise pollution
- Thermal pollution – hot water in rivers, birth defects & cancers (effluents)
- Water pollution – discharge in rivers

Control of Pollution

- 1 liter discharge pollute 8 times quantity of fresh water
- Reuse & recycle water
- Harvest rainwater
- Treat effluents going in water
- Treatment types
 - Primary: mechanical – grinding, sedimentation
 - Secondary: biological
 - Tertiary: recycle waste water
- Overdrawing of ground water – to be regulated (energy efficiency)
- NTPC – ISO EMS 14001 – proactive approach preserve env., minimize waste, green belts, decrease pollution & monitoring

Examrace