THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (09:21 AM):

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: (09:40 AM):

- Manufacturing Industries: It is the production of identical goods on a large scale using raw materials, machines, power, and specialized labor in a factory setting it produces standardized commodities.
- The location of the industries depends upon the proximity to the Raw Materials, Labor, and Market for the goods.
- **1) Locational Factors:**
- **1.1) Rae Materials:**
- Easy availability.
- Universally available.
- Cheap source of raw material.
- Perishable/Non Perishable.
- Weight losing/Non-weight losing.
- **1.2) Labor:**
- Easily available.
- Cheap/Skilled/Unskilled.
- **1.3) Market:**
- Size.
- Distance close/far.
- Competition.
- **1.4) Energy:**
- Regular availability.
- Regular then cheap.

- **1.5) Capital:**
- Efficient use of capital.
- Investments.
- **1.6) Infrastructure:**
- Roads, railways, and ports.
- **1.7) Government Policy:**
- Tax Incentives.
- Subsidies.
- Interest.
- Repo rate.
- Loan%.
- Import/Exports.
- **Industry:**
- Significance.
- Locational factors.
- Distribution.
- Problems.
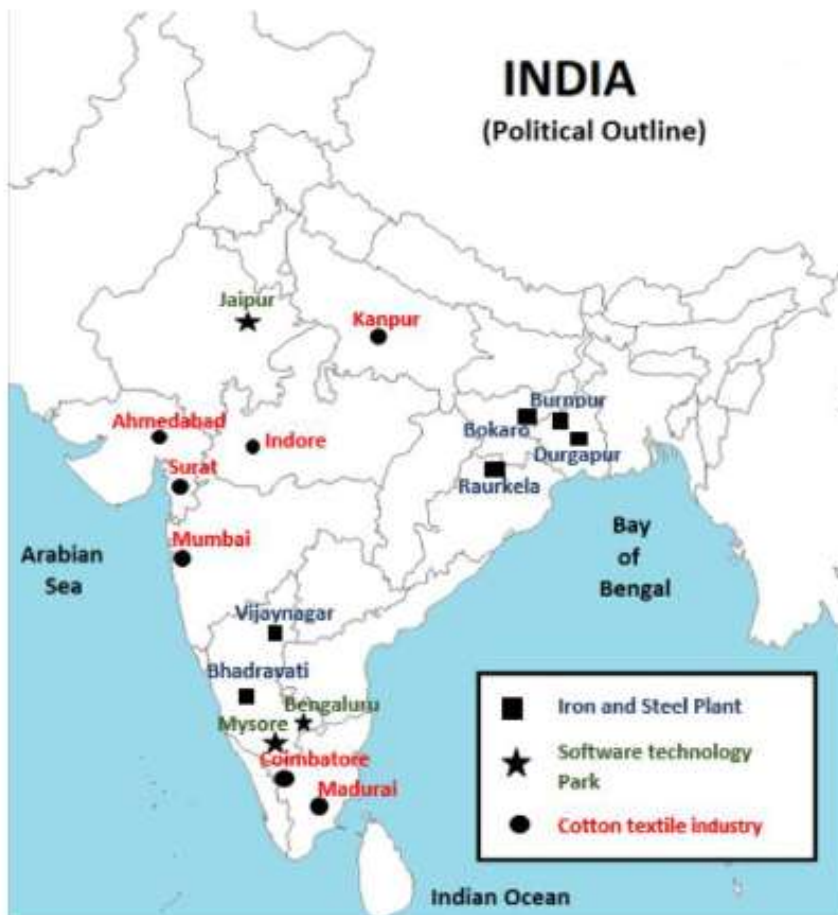- Recent schemes/initiatives/policy.
- **Footloose Industry:**
- These industries are not dependent on the raw materials (or use such raw materials which are universally available) but based on the Govt. policies.
- E.g. IT and software industry.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY: (10:32 AM):

- Oldest industry to be established in India.
- The cotton textile Industry is dependent on handlooms, power looms, and mills.
- Raw Material: Cotton (moderate temperature, low precipitation, black soil).
- Semi-skilled labor is required.
- Non-weight losing and non-perishable raw material.
- A good transport network is required.
- Bombay was known as the Cottonopolis Of India.
- Ahmedabad was known as Manchester of India.
- Other cotton mills in Pune, Nagpur, and Surat.

- **First Shift:** In Tamilnadu, Coimbatore, Chennai, Banglore, (due to availability of raw material, black soil, and cheap labor)
- **Second Shift:** UP, Bihar, MP, etc.

- **Problems:**
- a) Regular supply of the raw materials (affected by the Monsoon and market price).
- b) Over-reliance on the BT Cotton.
- c) Competition from the international market/synthetic fibers.
- d) Issue of quality of Indian cotton.
- e) usage of old technology.
- f) Power supply is irregular.

JUTE INDUSTRY: (10:48 AM):

- **Significance:**
- a) Biodegradable.
- b) Golden fiber.
- c) Used in road construction.
- e) Inhibits the soil erosion.
- **Locational Factors:**
- Raw material Jute (requires high temperature, high precipitation, high humidity, alluvial soil, ample amount of water)
- Non-perishable and non-weight-losing raw material.
- Region: West Bengal.
- Availability of cheap labor.
- Market availability for the produced goods.
- Availability of regular and cheap supply.

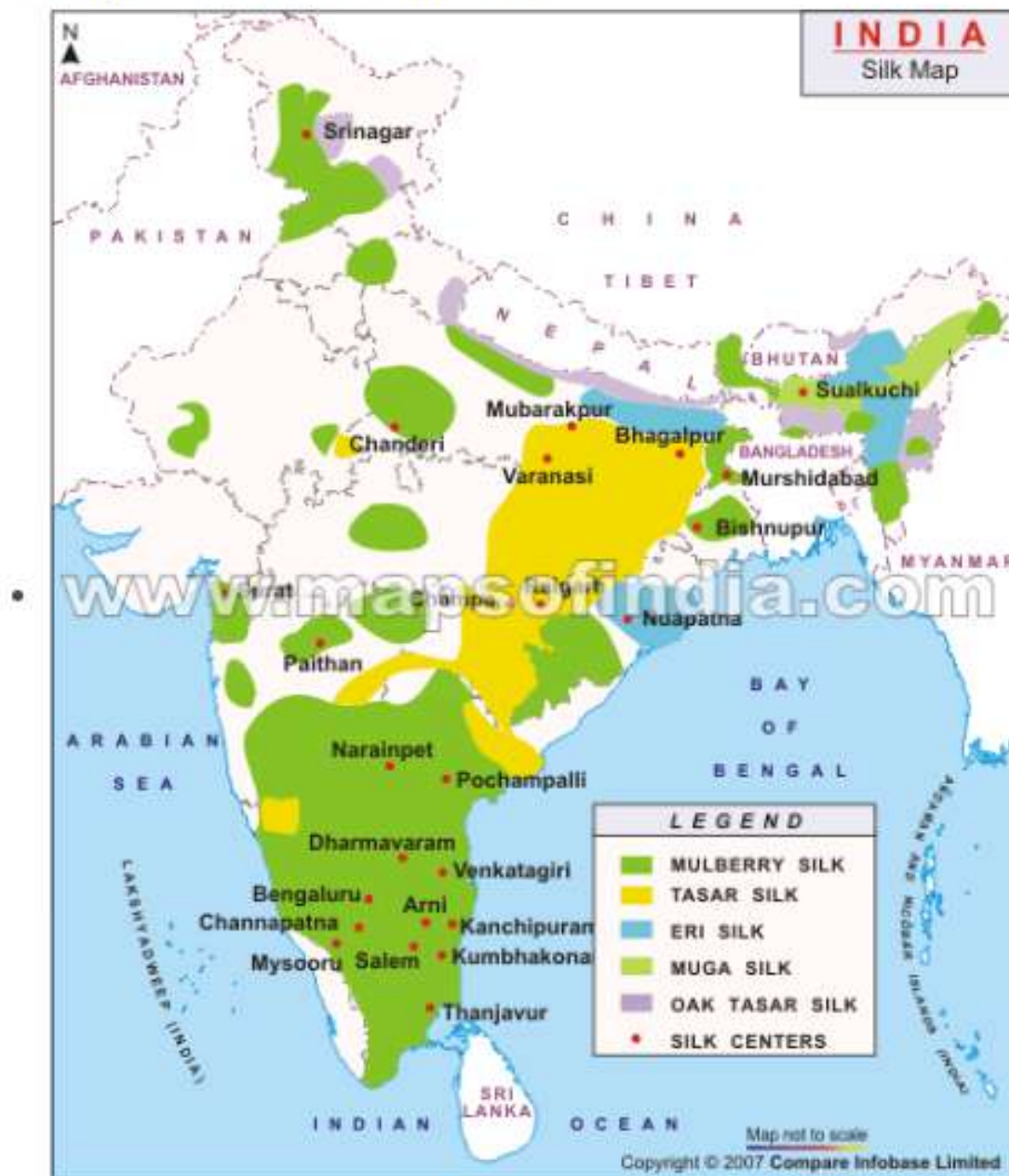- **Map oF Jute Industry Distribution India:**

- Bangladesh is a Major Exporter of Jute.
- Production of Jute depends upon the climatic conditions.
- Jut Packaging Materials Act of 1987.
- **Problems:**
- a) Specific conditions are required for the growth of jute.
- b) The quality of the jute fibers is not proper.
- c) Trade unionism.
- d) Competition from plastics and Bangladesh.
- e) Lack of Infra.

SILK TEXTILE: (11:33 AM):

- Silk has been produced since ancient times in India.
- India is the second largest producer of Silk after China.
- India is the only country to produce all 5 varieties of Silk.
- The practice of silk-producing Sericulture.
- In India taken as an alternate source of income for farmers.
- Generates extra employment also for women.
- Highly labor intensive.
- **Distribution:**
- 1) Mulberry Silk is produced in Karnataka, Tamilnadu, and Andhra Pradesh.
- 2) Mysore silk in Kanchipuram and Kurnool.
- 3) Eri silk in North East India.
- 4) Golden Silk (Muga) produced in Guwahati, Orissa, Bihar and Jharkhand.
- 5) Tussar and Oak Tussar are produced in Bihar and Jharkhand.

- **Map Of Silk Production India:**

- **Problems:**
- Competition from silk produced in Itlay.
- Non-availability of market.
- Lack of coherent govt. policy.
- Lack of price support.
- Artificial silk.

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: