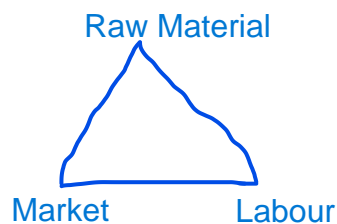


Geography Class 45

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) Raw Materials:** → The way they influence
 - Easy availability.
 - Universally available.
 - Cheap source of raw material. (i.e. cost of extraction should be minimum)
 - Perishable/Non Perishable. • Should be easy to transport.
 - 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.



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- 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.

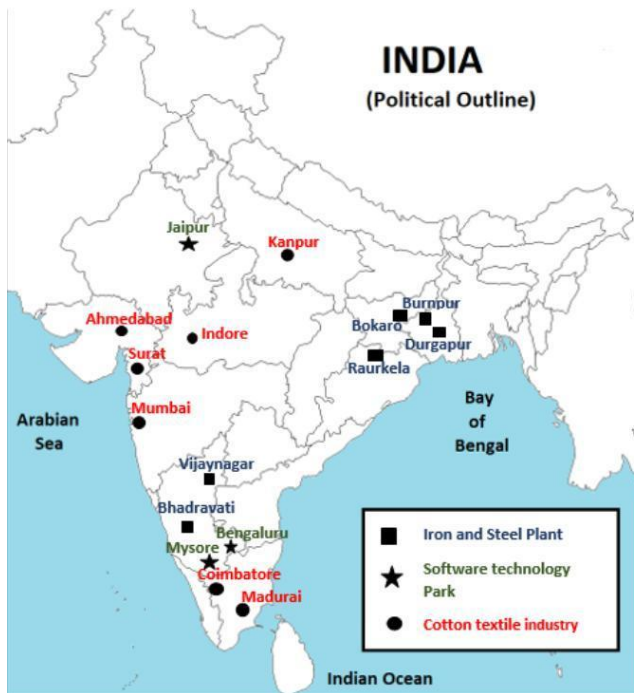
COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY: (10:32 AM):

- 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). (Higher humidity brings better quality of cotton.)
and Alluvial
- Semi-skilled labor is required.
- Non-weight losing and non-perishable raw material.
- A good transport network is required. (Easy to transport) @Market
-> Demand varies with time and season.
- 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, Bangalore, Madurai, Shelam (due to availability of raw material, black soil, and cheap labor) (Cheap power because Mettur dam on Kaveri river provide cheap electricity in Coimbatore belt, Chennai port for transportation.)
- **Second Shift:** UP, Bihar, MP, etc.

Coimbatore is called Manchester of South India.

Major centers:-
-> Mathura
-> Varanasi
-> Bhopal
-> Gaya

Cotton Industry in India can be established anywhere because cotton is non weight losing and its main locational factor is Market so establish near market and supply to industry from farms.



Cotton Industry do so much pollution that is why European manufacturers cannot adhere to Europe's norms to protect environment so they came to India for cheap manufacturing.

Problems:

- a) Regular supply of the raw materials (affected by the Monsoon and market price).
- b) Over-reliance on the **BT Cotton**. (In India 90% cotton is BT cotton but if in case any other cotton comes then cotton market in India can crash.)
- c) Competition from the international market/synthetic fibers.
- d) Issue of quality of Indian cotton.
 - Threat because of other countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam.
 - Larger producer of cotton - China, USA.
 - Best quality- Egypt, Uzbekistan.
 - Major importers - Europeans countries.
- e) usage of old technology.
- f) Power supply is irregular.

JUTE INDUSTRY: (10:48 AM):

Significance:

- a) Biodegradable. **Jute is biodegradable packaging material.**
- b) Golden fiber. **India and Bangladesh are the major Jute producers.**
- 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.

Jute industry can be established anywhere because it is non-perishable and non-weight-losing but its demand is less.

- Availability of regular and cheap supply.
- **Map of Jute Industry Distribution India:**

Jute mills were first established in Calcutta presidency and first Jute mill was at Rishra in 1855.

After independence some Jute production shifted AP, MP, UP and Bihar.

-
- Bangladesh is a Major Exporter of Jute.
- Production of Jute depends upon the climatic conditions.
- Jute Packaging Materials Act of 1987. (A/o to this govt. decide every year that how much Jute packaging will be done for agricultural produce for supporting Jute industry.)
- **Problems:**
- a) Specific conditions are required for the growth of jute.
- b) The quality of the jute fibers is not proper.
- c) Trade unionism. (strong in WB) Supply is irregular and costly as govt. did not support and also technology is old.
- 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. (help in women empowerment in rural areas)
- Highly labor intensive.
- **Distribution:**
- 1) Mulberry Silk is produced in **Karnataka**, Tamilnadu, and Andhra Pradesh.
- 2) Mysore silk in Kanchipuram and Kurnool.

Raw material is the important factor.
Govt. policy is also an important factor.

- 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:** China, Japan,
- Competition from silk produced in Italy.
- Non-availability of market. Synthetic silk is the problem.
- Lack of coherent govt. policy. Supply is the issue because quantity is less.
- Lack of price support. Govt. policy is issue bz there is not so much support from govt.
- Artificial silk.

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Continuation of Industries, etc.