Large scale industry

TEA INDUSTRY teabox

The tea industry was first established in Chabua in upper Assam.

It was a British-led tea plantation in the year 1837.

The British found that the soil from the Assam valley and the looming mountains of Darjeeling was good for planting tea and it was similar to that of China.

The tea production in India only began to boom after going through 14 years of unsuccessful attempts.

Now India is one of the largest tea producers in the world. Only second after China.

India is ranked 4th in terms of tea exports after Russia, Iran and UAE reaching 256.57 million kg of tea and is worth 785.92 million dollars.

The tea industry in India started to take shape around early 1840. [Chinary tea plants](https://tea101.teabox.com/introduction-tea-plant/%20(existing)), which were first tried out in Assam, were later tested in high-elevation regions of Darjeeling and Kangra, and it was here that they grew far more healthily.

The tea industry did not end when the British left India. In fact, **the tea market in India** has been growing ever since. Today, there are as many as 43,293 tea gardens across the whole of Assam, 62,213 tea gardens in the Nilgiris and only 85 tea gardens in Darjeeling.

Different tea brands in india are brooke bond, red label, wagh bakri etc.

Small scale industry

Small scale industries (SSI) are those industries in which [manufacturing](https://www.toppr.com/guides/geography/manufacturing-industries/what-are-manufacturing-industries/), providing services, [productions](https://www.toppr.com/guides/economics/production-and-costs/) are done on a small scale or micro scale.

CHOCOLATE INDUSTRY – CADBURY wikipedia

In 1948, Cadbury India began its operations in India by importing chocolates. On 19 July 1948, Cadbury was incorporated in India. It now has manufacturing facilities in [Thane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thane), Induri ([Pune](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pune)) and [Malanpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malanpur) ([Gwalior](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gwalior)), [Hyderabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabad), [Bangalore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangalore) and Baddi ([Himachal Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himachal_Pradesh)) and sales offices in [New Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Delhi), [Mumbai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai), [Kolkata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kolkata) and [Chennai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chennai). The corporate head office is in [Mumbai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai). The head office is presently situated at [Pedder Road](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pedder_Road), Mumbai, under the name of "Cadbury House". This monumental structure at Pedder Road has been a landmark for the citizens of Mumbai since its creation. Since 1965 Cadbury has also pioneered the development of cocoa cultivation in India. For over two decades, Cadbury has worked with the [Kerala Agricultural University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala_Agricultural_University) to undertake cocoa research.

Different brands are Nestle, Mars, Hershey, Ferrero etc.

Cottage industry

 manufacturing activity operated at home.

LEATHER INDUSTRY ripublication

The leather industry first established in Tamil Nadu in the 1830s.

Initially India only exported raw or cured hides but by the 1850s began exporting tanned hides and skins as well.

Until 1847, locally tanned hides and skins in Madras, using the avaram bark, produced a pale yellow, flexible leather, which was defective in that when exposed to sunlight, oxidation resulted in it turning an ugly red colour and patchy.

In 1847, Charles De Sousa, a French Eurasian technologist treated this avaram tanned leather with a tan liquor from myrabulan, which came to be known as the myrabulan bath. Subsequently, the leathers tanned in the Madras Presidency were found to be of acceptable quality internationally.

Different brands are Hush puppies, Louis Phillip, Woodland, Lee Cooper, Allen solly etc.

Agro based industry

Bombay **Spinning** and **Weaving** Company was the **first** cotton **mill** to be **established** in Bombay, India on 7 July 1854 at Tardeo by Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar and his associates.

This mill began production on 7 February 1856 under the supervision of British engineers and skilled cotton operatives.

Partition of India in 1947 affected Indian cotton industry badly. Most of the weavers who were Muslims migrated to Pakistan. There were 394 cotton mills in India before partition , out of this 14 mills went to Pakistan. However 40 % cotton producing area became area of Pakistan. Thus India was forced to import raw cotton to keep the mills alive.

Cotton Association of India was established in the year 1921 with a view to facilitate cotton trade and regulate cotton futures in Mumbai. Since then, CAI has been playing a pivotal role in the development and promotion of cotton across India.

 In India the cotton and man made fibre industry is concentrated mainly in Maharashtra, Tamil nadu and Gujarat.

The main competitors of India in the textile exports are China, Pakistan & Bangladesh.

Different brands are DuPont India, Rallies India Ltd, Nuziveedu seeds Ltd, etc

Cotton worth US$ 9,925.85 Mn in 2013-14.

INDUSTRY

Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.

INDUSTRIALIZATION

**Industrial Revolution**, in modern history, the [process](https://www.britannica.com/topic/industrialization) of change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by [industry](https://www.britannica.com/technology/industry) and [machine](https://www.britannica.com/technology/machine) [manufacturing](https://www.britannica.com/technology/manufacturing).

The industrial revolution took place in the 1830s.

From machine manufacturing the industry went to automation.

The **Industrial Revolution** impacted the environment. The world saw a major increase in population, which, along with an increase in living standards, led to the depletion of natural resources. The use of chemicals and fuel in factories resulted in increased air and water pollution and an increased use of fossil fuels.

The **industrial revolution** finally came to **India** in 1854, when the first steam-powered cotton mill in Asia opened in Bombay. Growth was slow though and the expansion of these modernized cotton mills didn't pick up until the 1870s and 80s. **India** is now in the top 5 of global economies. the government’s target is to make it 5 trillion US dollar economy by 2024.

THE TYPES OF INDUSTRY

Basis Of Raw Material-

-Agro based

-Mineral based

-Marine based

-Forest based

Basis Of Size-

-Large scale

-Small scale

-Cottage

Basis Of Ownership-

-Public sector

-Private sector

-Joint sector

-Cooperative sector

The industrial revolution that took place in the 1830s changed the world completely. The new machines which were invented led to the formation of many **new industries**. This led to an increase in the population and living standards. The factories which were formed gave many people jobs and the poverty line decreased.

This revolution led to many scientific inventions which paved the way for **technological advancements.** While these technological advancements helped us to bring the world closer, but at the same time it has made us less experimental. For example, the earth is a **small place now** because we don’t need to go to the USA or to Europe to buy some goods since we have companies like Amazon which ship goods from around the world to India when you order from their app.

The invention of the electrical telegraph then led to the mobile phones which is leading to the loss of human touch. Instead of meeting and greeting we have **WhatsApp and FaceTime**.

What has this led to , we don’t venture out, try new things and experience them in real form. We have grown ourselves to believe in the photos or whatever is available in the internet. Is this making us less **exploring** in nature?

When I think of industrialization together with technological development, I feel that it is making us less daring. When we read about the kings or people from the olden times, they were **definitely stronger than us** because they didn’t have cars to move around or guns to fight. They had to either walk or ride horses and they had to fight using the heavy swords or other hand made weapons, **you need a lot of fitness to fight like that**. Now if any animal comes in front of us and we only have spear, I am sure we won’t be able to fight it , people used to travel through forests in the dead of the night, now getting out of the house in the night gives us **goosebumps**. This is because, nowadays our self defences have gone down due to the technological advancements and we will never be able to be as strong as the people from the kingdom days.

Industrialization brought in standardization and bulk creation that is goods are available in large quantities very quickly; while this takes care of quality, quantity and timely delivery, has it made us less creative?

Are we losing our art, handicraft, human touch in this standardization? Well, not necessarily, digital drawing is a classic example of art and technology together. Another general regular example for our daily use the typewriter which directly got the letters printed on the paper has led to the printers, the printer is given info from the phone or the laptops and the info can be **edited in these devices** and then printed on the paper.the only problem with the typewriter was that if you made any mistakes, you could not backspace like you do on the laptop.

So for me industrial revolution has helped the world in many ways and the disadvantages that we see today are the ones which we should be aware of and ensure that we work towards controlling of these. E.g. **pollution and deforestation** control by **planting new trees**. managing **depleting resources like coal and petroleum** by using **renewable sources of energy** and more than this is being **self aware and increasing awareness** on these current and potential issues.