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## Geography

### Jute Textile

This is the second important textiles industry of India after cotton textile industry. The Indian Jute industry is very old and predominant in the eastern part of the country. Govt. of India has included Jute industry for special attention in National Common Minimum Programme.

The industry has seen a significant growth before independence but suffered a great setback as a result of partition of country. In 1947 because 82% of Jute output went to Bangladesh while 102 out of 112 Jute mills remain in India. Consequently, a huge shortage of raw Jute was felt in India because we could not get the same from Bangladesh. Later with increased demand of synthetic fiber in the world Jute industry has lost its market. Now various products which are made up of Jute Gunny bags, ropes, strings, carpets. In recent times Jute fiber is also used to manufacture shifting material that is Linen fabrics. \* West Bengal -  $\frac{4}{5}$ th of the total Jute production.

Temp  $\rightarrow$  25 to 35°C

Precipitation  $\rightarrow$  120cm to 150cm.

# Sugar Industry

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This is the second largest agrobased industry after cotton textile. India is second largest producer of sugarcane after Brazil and second largest producer of sugar after Cuba.

## Localisation of Industry

- Sugar Industry in India is based on sugarcane which is heavy low value, weight losing and perishable raw material.
- Sugarcane can't be stored for long as loss of sucrose content is unavoidable.
- Besides it can't be transported over long distance because any increase in transportation cost would raise the cost of production and sugarcane would dry up on the way.



- 50% cost of production is accounted for sugar cane alone. Thus sugar industry is established in areas of sugarcane cultivation.
- Thus it is clear that UP, Bihar, Haryana & Punjab in the North while Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra & Tamil Nadu in the South would constitute Sugar Industry.

### Difference b/w Sugar Industry of North & Peninsular India

- Peninsular India has tropical climate which gives higher yield per unit area.
- Sucrose content is also higher in tropical variety of Sugarcane.
- Crushing season is longer. that is 7-8 months in South and 4 months in North.
- Cooperative Sugar mills are better managed in South.
- Most of the mills in peninsular region are new which are equipped with modern Industry.
- Close vicinity to the port in peninsular India thus more profit.

## Fertilizer Industry

Indian soils are generally deficient in fertilizing elements which are nitrogen phosphorus and potassium hence it do not give high yield. It is therefore essential to feed these soils with chemical fertilizers so that their productivity increases. The significant contribution made by chemical fertilizers can be seen from the impact of green revolution on Indian agriculture.

The localisation of fertilizer industry is closely related to petrochemicals. About 70% of the plants producing Nitrogenous fertilizers use Naphta as a basic raw material. This is why most of the fertilizer plants are located near oil refineries.

Some fertilizer plants draw their feed stock from steel slag as well as coke & lignite. Phosphatic fertilizer plants are mainly dependent upon mineral phosphate which is available in U.P., M.P and Rajasthan. Sulphur is another important mineral used for manufacturing fertilizer. It is available in Tamilnadu.



During recent years ease of transport through <sup>5</sup> HBT gas pipeline and rail has facilitated diversification of this industry at Vijapur, Jagdalpur, Aonla, Babrala, Gradipar etc.

### Food Processing Industry

It is the transformation of raw ingredient into food or a food into other forms. food processing typically takes harvested crops or butchered animals products and use these to produce long self life food products.

There are two type of processes in the food processing industry -

- 1> Manufacturing (Raw material into food)
- 2> Value addition (increased self life & value of a manufactured food)

We can divide products in food processing into two forms

- 1→ Primary (fruits & Vegetables)
- 2→ Secondary or Value added (Squash & Jams)

## Scope & Significance of food processing Industry

India ranks first in the production of milk, Ginger, Banana, Guava, Papaya, Mango etc. It ranks second in the production of rice, wheat, Potato, Sugarcane, cashewnut, Tea etc. It is among the top five countries in the production of coffee, Tobacco, spices, seeds etc. with such a huge raw material base, we can easily become the leading supplier of food items in the world.

- Different soil types and climate types for cultivation of diverse food crop, long coast line suitable for fishing, use resource of domestic animal etc.
- It is expected to create more than 20 lakh new jobs.
- Provides employment in rural areas hence reduces rural to urban migration thus resolves issues of urbanization.
- It removes issues of wastage or middleman it can curb food inflation.
- Because of long shelf life farmers can diversify their products
- It is expected to reach 250 billion dollar by 2015 and 350 billion dollar by 2020.



- Youth population, middle class, rising income, nuclear families, media penetration, shopping mall culture etc. are sighted as positive factors.
- Govt initiative like attractive FDI, reduction in excise duties, have boosted food processing.
- Food processing correspond to about 10% of the GDP in agriculture, manufacturing sector. It has potential for more.

## Iron & Steel Industry

While considering localisation of Iron & steel industry, a set of factors are important. The primary factor is availability of the raw material, market, energy supply and labour. While second category of factors are the factors of survival such as establishment cost like taxes duties, rent, etc. and second is production cost eg- labour, wage, transport charges, sales tax, income tax etc.

Raw material and power resources are the key component of the establishment, and concentration of Iron & Steel Industry.

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Many of the world's famous steel centres today had their inception during 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> centuries at the places where iron ore and coal were available.

Initially Iron & steel plants had a clear tendency towards coal areas. But with the passage of time, new technologies such as nuclear and Hydel energy were introduced which were fuel saving and on the other hand requirement of iron ore volume also came down.

Capital & market are also important factors. Market based location is generally found in the countries where coal and Iron ore deposits are rare, e.g. Japan. is deficient in both.

### Problems

- Industry Requires huge capital investment
- It was hightech upto mid 1970s due to new setups with the help of Russia, Britain etc. However after oil crises, steep hike in



energy cost and other inputs, reduce profit margins, resulted in lower investment and thus India lost its tech age.

→ Material value productivity in India is very low. In Japan & Korea 1.1 tonn of crude oil is required to produce 1 tonn of steel while in India it is 1.2 tonn.

iv) Per capita <sup>labour</sup> productivity in 90 to 100 tonn in India. which is one of lowest in the world.

v) Inefficiencies caused by heavy investment on social overhead, poor labour relation and

inefficient management.  
vi) Scarcity of high grade coal thus increasing import.

### Cement Industry → weight losing

Cement is indispensable for building and construction work and cement industry is considered to be an important infrastructure core industry. It is one of the most advanced industries of India.

The per capita consumption of cement is taken as one of the important indicator of well being of the people. The average per capita consumption of cement in India was 195 kg against the world average of 500 kg.

Locational factors are  $\rightarrow$  Manufacturing of Cement requires heavy low value and weight losing material and is mainly a raw material oriented ~~the~~ Industry. Limestone is the main raw material and comprises 60 to 65% of the total product. On an average 1.5 tons of limestone are required to produce 1 ton of cement. Hence the location of cement plant is based on lime stone deposits.

The other raw materials used are sea shells, slag from steel plants and fertilizer plants. Silica & Alumina are also important ingredients. Gypsum is necessary to regulate the setting time of cement. Power is used in raw material grinding and other purposes.

Coal is another major input along with electricity and forms 40% of total cost. Coal is used not only as a fuel but also to burn lime stone. Cement and its raw material are low value bulk materials and transportation by rail & road involve huge cost. Transportation cost is reduced if manufacturing plant is near market. In fact steady market is prerequisite for proper growth of an industry.



Industries mainly concentrated along the Vindhyan ranges running from eastern Rajasthan to Jharkhand where good quality of lime stone is available.

## Aluminium Industry

It is second most important metallurgical industry of India after Iron and steel. It plays a crucial role in overall industrial development. Its elasticity, flexibility, good conductivity of Heat & electricity and its capability to be moulded into any desired shape has made it universally accepted metal. It is used in industry such as generation and distribution of electricity, manufacturing of Aeroplanes, railway coaches etc.

### Locational factors are -

- 30 to 40% of the production of Aluminium is accounted for by electricity alone. Thus smelting plants are located in Renukot in U.P., Hirakud in Odisha, because of proximity of Bauxite ore and cheap electricity of Rihand & Hirakund Dam.
- for the production of 1 ton of Aluminium it requires 6 ton of Bauxite. The Bauxite is located in Korba (Chhattisgarh) & Jaduguda & Niyamgiri Hills (Odisha).

## Auto Mobile Industry

Ques - Write a short note on locational factor of Automobile industry and their growth trend in India.

Auto industry consist of manufacturing of Moped to harvestors. It is an indicator of economic growth in real terms because healthy and growing automobile sector indicates overall growing agriculture economy, good roads, rising income and employment. The Industry currently employs 30 million people and contribute nearly 6% of the National GDP. \* Location factors are —

- It tends to be located near Iron & steel producing centres because steel is the basic raw material used in this Industry.
- Ports cities also find favour because of import and export facilities offered by such places.
- Market nearness, generally in outskirts of urban areas to reduce transport cost and onsite assembly.
- Under Govt plans for decentralisation of industries, some locations in remote and industrially backward area are given priority.



- skills in labours, employees or their discipline.  
In North India because of protest and political delays, trade & labour unions has discouraged automobiles industry.
- Government assistance like soft loan, land for SEZs and relaxed labour laws, electricity, tax holidays and setting up of Diploma colleges nearby.
- Like in MP and Haryana, Major Automobile production is focused on agriculture heavy equipment like tractors, Harvesters, threshers, Shasters etc. while in Urban areas major focus is on two wheelers or four wheelers based on Income of the people.
- Demography of the area nearby depending on youth, middle aged, rich, poor etc.