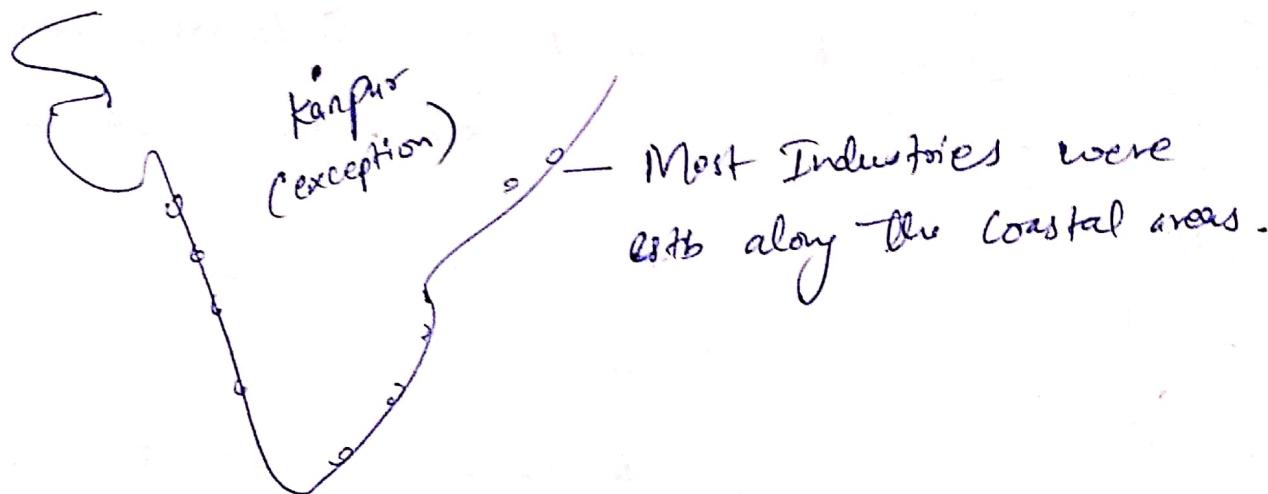


18 Dec 2020

Industries



Most Industries were estd along the coastal areas.

Types of Industries

- Primary — raw materials.
- Secondary — Manufacturing
- Tertiary — services
- Quaternary — intellectual activities ex: Scientists.
- Quinary — involved in decision making

Industries :-

- Industrial development in India, has a very long history. India's handicrafts manufactured in villages, had huge demand in the foreign market. Some of the Indian products such as Dhoti, muslin, cotton textile industry was extremely famous in other countries.

- Iron & Steel industry was also in the advanced stage at that time.
- In addition to Cotton textile, wood, stone & ivory carvings, silk, textiles, pottery, bronze, brass, silver & copper work, dyeing & Calico printing were also famous throughout the world.
- The beginning of modern industry in India, started with cotton textile in Mumbai in 1854, while Jute mill, was set up at Rishra, near Kolkata in 1855.
- In modern times, the categorisation of the industries can be done as follows,

Ist - Primary Sector - It extracts or harvests products from the earth. The primary sector includes the production of raw material & basic foods.
Activities associated with primary sector, include agriculture, mining, forestry, grazing, hunting & gathering, fishing & quarrying.

Secondary Sector - It manufactures finished goods. All of the manufacturing, processing & construction lies within secondary sector.

Tertiary Sector - It is the service industry. This sector provides services to general population & businesses.
Activities associated with sector includes retail, & wholesale sale, transportation, entertainment, restaurants,

- clerical services, media etc.

* Quaternary sector - It consists of intellectual activities. Activities associated with this sector includes, culture, libraries, scientific research etc.

* Tertiary sector - Some consider these to be a branch of quaternary sector, which includes the highest level of decision making in a society. It will include top executives / officials in such fields as govt, science, universities, healthcare, culture & media.

Factors responsible for estb of Industries

Geographical

- Raw material
- Power
- Labour
- Transport
- Sites

Non-Geographical

- Govt policies
- Market
- Capitalist
- Banking sector
- Industrial inertia

- Weight losing industries — Raw material heavier than finished goods.

Weight gaining industries —

X factors responsible for location of Industries:-

① Geographical factors —

1) Raw materials — Modern industry is so complex that wide range of raw materials is necessary for its growth.

further, the finished product of 1 industry may well be raw material of the another.

ex: ~~Pig iron~~ Pig iron produced by smelting industry serves as raw material for the steel making industry.

Industries, which use heavy & bulky raw materials, in their primary stage, in large quantities, are usually located near the supply of raw materials.

- It is true in the case of materials, which lose weight in the process of manufacture or which cannot be a high transportation cost, or can not be transported over long dist, because of their perishable nature.

2) Power — Regular supply of power is a prerequisite for the localisation of industries. Coal, mineral oil, & hydroelectricity, are 3 imp. conventional sources of power.

~~Most~~ Most of the industries tend to concentrate, at the source of power. Iron & Steel Industries, which mainly depends on large quantities of coking coal, as a source of power, are frequently tied to coal fields. As petroleum can be easily piped and electricity can be transmitted over long distances by wires, it is possible to disperse industry over a larger area.

- Industries moved to southern states only when hydro-power can be developed in these cold deficient areas.

3) Labour - Adequate supply of cheap & skilled labour is necessary for any industry. The availability of skilled workers in the interior part of Bombay region, was one of the factors responsible for initial concentration of cotton textile industry in the region.

ii) Transport - Transport facilities are generally of 3 types, i.e. water, road & rail. So, the junction points of waterways, roadways or railways become the imp. centres of indust activities.

further, the modes & rates of transport & transport policy of the govt, considerably affect the location of indust units.

The heavy concentration of cotton textile industry in Bombay, has been due to cheap & excellent transport network. Both, in regard to raw material & market.

5) Sites & Services -

Site requirements for indust developments, is such that it should be flat, & well-served by adequate transport facilities. Large areas are required to build factories. Now, there is a tendency to set up industries in rural areas, because the cost of land has shot up in the urban centres.

6) Climate -

Harsh climate is not much suitable, for the estb of Industries. There can be no industrial development in extremely hot humid, dry or cold climate. The extreme type of climate of N-W India, hinders the develop of industries.

In contrast, to this, the moderate climate of western coastal area is quite favourable for the development of industries. That's why about 24% of India's modern indust & 30% of India's Industry labour is concentrated in Maharashtra-Guj region alone.

7) Footloose Industries:-

Some of the indust., like watch & electronics, use wide range of light raw materials. Thus, the

attractive range of each raw material diminishes, thus, such industries are often located with no reference to the raw material, & its called as Footloose industry.

② Non - Geographical factors :-

- 1) Govt Policies - Nowadays, alternative raw materials are also being used because of modern, scientific & technological developments. Availability of electric power supply, over wider areas, & the mobility of labour have reduced the influence of geographical factors on the location of indust.
- Govt Policies - Govt activity in planning in the future distribution of indust. for reducing regional disparities, elimination of pollution of air & water and avoiding more heavy clustering in big cities has become an imp. locational factor.
- It is of relevance to examine the influence of India's five year plans on industrial location in the country.

- The emergence of suitable industries in South India around new nuclei of Pub. sector plants & their dispersal to backward potential areas, has taken place due to govt policies.
- Location of oil refinery at Mathura, coach factory at Kapurthala & fertilizer plant at Jagdishpur, are some of the results of govt policies.

3) Capital & Banking facilities :-

Modern industries are capital intensive & require huge investments. Capitalists are available in urban centres. Big cities like Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai are big industrial centres. Because, a large no. of capitalists live in those cities.

- Banking facilities :- for large scale marketing, the industries which has future prospects of development gets huge funds & loans from banks & other venture capitalists.

3) Industrial Inertia -

Industries tend to develop at the place of their original establishment, though the original cause may have disappeared. This phenomenon is referred to as inertia, sometimes as Geographical Inertia & sometimes, as Industrial Inertia.

Ex: Lock industries at Aligarh.

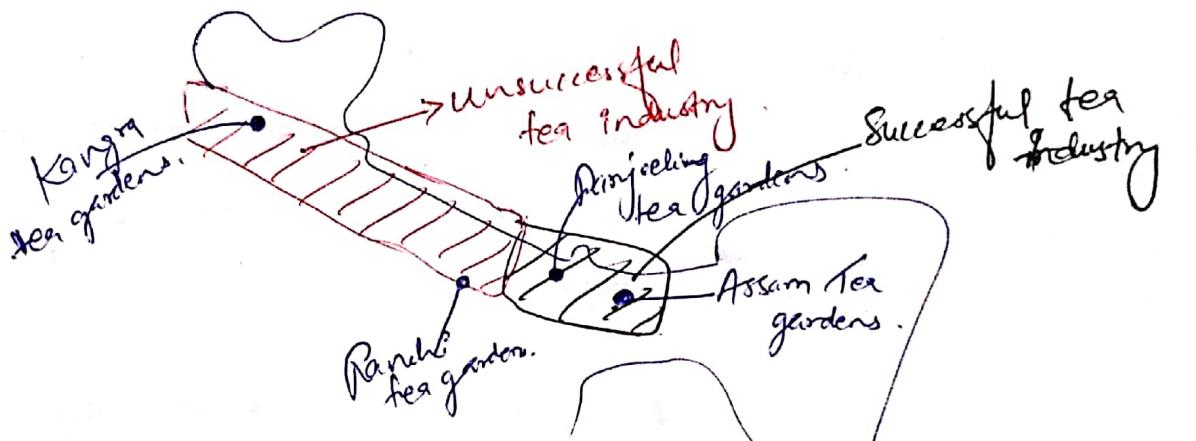
* Types of Industries:-

> Tea Industry -

Whereas the British planters have developed tea gardens, all along the shivaliks and lesser himalayas from Assam to H.P., in effect they didn't succeed beyond Darjeeling area. Explain.

Assam Tea }
Darjeeling " }
Nilgiri " }

Kangra tea — H.P. } not much flourished.
Ranchi tea }



Ans Tea was not only planted in Assam, but also many other sites. Tea gardens were developed all along shivaliks & all along himalayas, from Assam to H.P. wherever the climatic cond's & terrain,借 itself to plantation of tea shrubs.

But the success of plantations was in limited amt. the areas where the tea plantations succeeded, included, the regions located in Monsoon wind.i.e Assam, West Bengal & foothills of himalayas in north & moist slope & plateaus of western ghats in south.

- Not much success was received in areas such as H.P., Ranbir, Dooon valley etc.

The Ranbir gardens have poor soil, not suitable for tea cultivation.

The rainfall, temp & humidity needed by tea, were not available in H.P & Dharadun. Although soil in D.Dun is equivalent to that of Assam.

Tea needs relatively low temp. for its growth, but not very low.

for ex: Kangra valley lies in foot hills of himalayas & here climate is too cold.

Additionally, tea requires high rainfall of around 150-250 cm, along with well-drained slopes. The combination of all these factors exists in the areas of N-E, Assam & areas near Darjeeling, as well as Nilgiri hills.

In Kangra, the first tea estate began in 1852, but in 1905, this area was struck by an earthquake, which ruined the tea plantations. This caused panic into British planters and they sold their share to locals.

The local people could not maintain the plantations, because of lack of technical know how.

→ Meeting Geographical factors for the tea are :-
Weeding, manure, pruning & plucking is a tedious job,

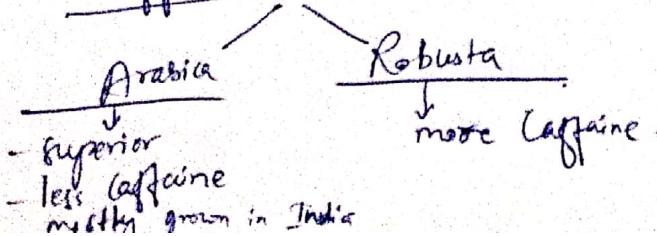
which requires skill & patience, thus cheap female labour is preferred. The industry is labour intensive, as in the sloping areas, mechanisation is not possible. Soil, with around $4.5 - 5.5$ pH, is most suitable.

- It is a water losing industry. Thus, present at the plantations itself.
- Mostly grown in the sloping terrain, as stagnant water is harmful.

2) Rubber Industry :-

- Rubber requires hot, humid, climate, with temp of $25 - 35^\circ\text{C}$ & annual rainfall of > 200 cm.
- Laterite soil is good for its growth.
(alternate hot & wet).
- Daily rainfall, followed by hot sun, is very useful.
- The yields decline at higher elevations & no rubber plantations are found above 780 m elevation.
- India is 3rd largest natural rubber producing country of the world, next to Thailand & Indonesia, producing 9% of the global output.
- Kerala is the largest producer of natural rubber in India, producing 92% of total rubber.

3) Coffee Plantations :-



- Coffee needs hot & humid climate, with temp varying b/w 15° — 28°C .
- It is generally grown w/^d shady trees. Strong sunshine, high temp above 30°C , frost & snowfall are unfavourable for coffee cultivation.
- Dry weather is necessary at time of ripening of berries, rainfall b/w 150 — 250 cm., is favourable for coffee cultivation.
- well drained rich loamy soil, with humous & minerals are ideal for coffee cultivation.
- It also needs cheap & skilled labour.
- There are >100 species of coffee, but only few are grown commercially.
- Coffee In India, Coffer Arabica & Coffer Robusta are grown.
Arabica is more famous than Robusta, the high caffeine content in Robusta, leads to inferior taste.