

Revision Notes for Class 8 Social Science (resource and Development)

Geography Chapter 4 – Industries

The industry is an economic activity responsible for delivering us valuable finished goods that we use in our daily lives. For example, even the smallest of things, a pencil or paper has to go through more than one type of industry to develop into a finished product. Read below to know more about the classification and significance of industries.

1. Importance of Manufacturing

- i. Industries add value to raw materials and turn them into usable finished products.
- ii. Industries help to modernise the primary sector as it assists in creating jobs in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
- iii. It reduces poverty and unemployment rates.
- iv. Manufacturing industries boost trade and commerce, which brings in foreign exchange.
- v. It contributes to the progress of the country by improving the economy.

2. Factors Affecting Location of industries:

The location of an industry is affected by the availability of several things—

a. Capital: How much capital can be gained after investment and how much capital will be required to sustain the business in the location - all of these factors determine the location which will require the least capital, most favourable for industrial development.

b. Raw Material: If the location has raw materials easily available, it is ideal for the industries as raw materials form the backbone of any industry.

c. Market: The location should have a booming market nearby so the industries can sell their products easily. These markets should have both national and international connections.

d. Government Policies: The government-made rules and regulations regarding imports, exports, and other traffic also determine the location of an industry.

e. Power: This refers to the availability of electricity in that location. Power is essential for industrial machinery to function and produce goods. Uninterrupted power increases the productivity of the factory.

f. Labour: Cheap labour should be readily available to work in the industry. The workforce is necessary to operate its machines and also to oversee the administrative work.

3. Classification of Industries

i. There are several grounds on which industries are classified.

ii. Based on raw materials, industries can be classified into the following types:

a. Agro-Based Industries: Here plant and animal-based products serve as raw materials to produce finished products. For instance, food processing, dairy products, vegetable oil, cotton textile industries, etc.

b. Mineral-Based Industries: These primary industries involve the usage of ores of various minerals as their raw materials. Finished goods from these industries are used as raw materials for other industries. For instance, iron, an outcome of mineral-based industry, is used to make heavy machinery, tools, etc.

c. Marine-Based Industries: These industries use products obtained from the oceans and seas as raw materials. For instance, industries that process seafood or manufacture fish oil.

d. Forest-Based Industries: These are industries employing forest produce as raw material. For instance, pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, furniture industries.

iii. Based on size, capital investment, industries are of the following types:

a. Small Scale Industries: These are industries using a lesser amount of capital and technology. For example, silk weaving and food processing industries.

b. Large Scale Industries: These are industries involved in the production of large volumes of products as the investment of capital is higher and the technology used is superior. For example, automobiles production and heavy machinery industries.

iv. Based on ownership, industries are of the following types:

a. Public Sector Industries: These are industries that are owned as well as operated by the government. For example, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

b. Private Sector Industries: These are industries that have individuals or a group of individuals owning and operating them. For example, ITC Limited and Reliance Industries Limited.

c. Joint Sector Industries: These are industries owned and operated both by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. For example, Maruti Udyog Limited.

d. Cooperative Sector Industries: These are industries that are under the ownership and operation of producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers, or both. For example, AMUL, Sudha Dairy, etc.

4. Agro-Based Industries

i. Textile Industry: It is the only industry in India, which is both self-reliant and thorough in the value chain. It generates employment, industrial production, and foreign exchange.

a. Cotton Textiles: It links workers who work in weaving, designing, ginning, packaging, spinning, sewing, tailoring, and cotton ball plucking and agriculture. Until the industrial revolution took place, cotton cloth was made from looms or hand spinning wheels. The USA, China, India, and Japan are the most crucial cotton-producing countries. It was the year 1854 when in Mumbai the first successful mechanised cotton mill was established.

b. Jute Textiles: The largest manufacturer of jute goods and raw jute is none other than our country India. Several mills are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of the Hugli river. Most importantly, jute was employed for making textiles in the Indus valley civilization since the third millennium BC.

ii. Sugar Industry: India is the world's second producer of sugar. The sugar industry includes certain stages like the production of sugars, their processing, and finally marketing. This industry is seasonal in nature.

5. Mineral-Based Industry

i. Iron and Steel Industry: Heavy, medium, and light industries depend on the iron and steel industry for primary machinery. Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), Burnpur (West Bengal) are some hotspots locations for the iron and steel industry. TISCO or Tata Steel Company Limited is an important example of such an industry.

ii. Aluminium: Smelting Bauxite is the raw material employed in this industry. It is the second-most crucial metallurgical industry in India and has immensely gained popularity.

iii. Chemical Industry: It includes both small-scale and large-scale manufacturing industries in both organic and inorganic sectors. For example, Tata chemicals Limited, UPL Limited, Atul Limited, and so on.

iv. Fertiliser Industry: These industries focus on phosphate production, nitrogenous, ammonium phosphate, and other types of fertilisers.

v. Cement Industry: The cement industry forms the backbone of the construction sector. It is required for the construction of bridges, factories, houses, and other buildings. The cement industry contributes to the urbanisation process. This industry consumes heavy raw materials, limestone, gypsum, and silica.

vi. Automobile Industry: It deals with the manufacturing of buses, cars, trucks, scooters, multi-utility, and three-wheelers. The transportation sector heavily depends upon this industry. The automobile industry is located in Bangalore, Delhi, Mumbai, Pune, and other cities. Information Technology and Electronic Industry This industry covers a broad range of products ranging from televisions, cellular telecom, radars, computers, etc. It also supports the

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Industrial Systems:

An industrial system includes three main parts:

Inputs: These are the raw materials, labour, land, transport, power, and other necessary resources.

Processes: These are the activities that turn raw materials into finished goods.

Outputs: These are the final products and the income generated from selling them.

For example, in the textile industry:

Inputs: Cotton, human labour, factory setup, and transport costs.

Processes: Ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, and printing.

Output: The final product, like the shirt you wear.

Industrial Regions:

- Industrial regions are formed when many industries are located close to each other, allowing them to share resources and benefits.
- Major industrial regions around the world include eastern North America, western and central Europe, eastern Europe, and eastern Asia.

- These regions are usually found in temperate zones, near sea ports, and close to coal fields.
- In India, important industrial regions include:
 - Mumbai-Pune cluster
 - Bangalore-Tamil Nadu region
 - Hugli region
 - Ahmedabad-Baroda region
 - Chottanagpur industrial belt
 - Vishakhapatnam-Guntur belt
 - Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut region
 - Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram industrial cluster

Jamshedpur:

- Before 1947, India had only one iron and steel plant, Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO), which was privately owned.
- TISCO was started in 1907 at Sakchi, near the Subarnarekha and Kharkai rivers in Jharkhand.
- Later, Sakchi was renamed Jamshedpur, making it the most convenient location for iron and steel production in India.
- Jamshedpur was chosen because it was 32 km from Kalimati station on the Bengal-Nagpur railway line, close to iron ore, coal, and manganese deposits, and near Kolkata, a large market.
- TISCO gets coal from Jharia, and iron ore, limestone, and manganese from Odisha and Chhattisgarh.

- The rivers Subarnarekha and Kharkai provided a steady water supply, and government support gave enough capital for further development.
- After TISCO, other industries like chemicals, machinery, locomotive parts, and wire production were set up in Jamshedpur.
- The iron and steel industry contributed significantly to India's rapid industrial development, supporting almost all sectors of the Indian industry.
- The Indian iron and steel industry now includes large integrated plants, mini steel mills, secondary producers, rolling mills, and related industries.

Pittsburgh:

- Pittsburgh is an important steel city in the United States.
- The steel industry in Pittsburgh has advantages due to its location.
- Coal is available locally, while iron ore comes from Minnesota, about 1500 km away.
- The Great Lakes waterway provides a cheap shipping route for iron ore.
- Trains transport iron ore from the Great Lakes to Pittsburgh.
- The Ohio, Monongahela, and Allegheny rivers supply ample water to the area.
- Most steel mills are no longer in Pittsburgh but in the valleys of nearby rivers.
- Steel is transported to markets by land and water routes.
- Pittsburgh also has many other factories that use steel to make products like railroad equipment and heavy machinery.