



UNIT VII
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

NOTES

- 1. Manufacturing Industries** - Production of goods after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing. It helps in modernising agriculture and provides employment to many people in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- 2. Classification of industries** – Industries are classified in different ways -
 - Based on source of raw materials
 - Based on capital investment and labour size
 - Based on ownership
 - Based on the bulk and weight of raw materials and finished goods
 - Based on the use of their products
- 3. Spatial distribution of industries** - Spatial distribution of industries refers to distribution of industries over land area of the country. It is in certain regions offering locational advantages.
- 4. Textile industries** – The textile industries occupy a unique position in the Indian economy because it contributes to industrial production, foreign exchange earnings and provides employment to 35 million persons directly.
- 5. Cotton textiles** – Cotton textile industry is one of the oldest industries in India .The industry has a close link with agriculture and provides a living to farmers. It also provides livelihood to workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, designing etc.
- 6. Jute textile** – India ranks number one in raw jute and jute goods production. There are about 79 jute mills in India.
- 7. Sugar industries** – Sugar industry is the second largest in India after textile Industries. India ranks second in the production of sugar in the world but first in the production of gur and khandsari.



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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

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8. **Iron and steel industry** - The iron and steel industry is called the basic or key industry. It is used to manufacture tools, implements, engineering goods, industrial machines etc. The integrated steel plants are –
 - Tata Iron and Steel Company
 - Bhilai Steel Plant
 - Rourkela Steel Plant
 - Durgapur Steel Plant
 - Bokaro Steel Plant
 - Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant
9. **Aluminium industries** - Aluminium smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India. Six tonnes of bauxite and 18,600 Kwh of electricity are needed to produce one tonne of aluminium.
10. **Chemical industry** - Chemical industry is one of the fastest growing and diversifying industries in India. It contributes 14 per cent of production of the entire manufacturing sector.
11. **Fertiliser industry** - The fertilizer industry is centred on nitrogenous fertiliser (mainly urea), phosphoric fertiliser and di-ammonium phosphate (DAP).
12. **Cement industry** - The Indian cement industry is the second largest in the world. In terms of quality, productivity and efficiency, it compares with the best in the world.
13. **Automobile industry** - India manufactures trucks, buses, cars, three-wheelers and multi-utility vehicles. After the liberalisation, the emergence of new and contemporary model stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry.
14. **Information technology and electronic industry** - The electronic industry include manufacturing of Radios, televisions, telephones, computers, etc. The Government has established 18 Software Technology Parks in the country and made significant contributions in terms of employment generation.



15. **Contribution of industries to national economy** - The importance of industries and their contribution to the national economy may be measured in three main areas.
- Gross Domestic Products has stood at 26% in 2005 -06
 - Industries provide employment to about 40 million people
 - The trend of growth rate in manufacturing has been around 7% per annum.
16. **Degradation of environment** - The degradation of environment is one of the major problems of industrial development. Various industries cause pollution by dumping solid wastes, emitting smoke and toxic gas in atmosphere.
17. **Industrial pollution** - Industries are responsible for the following four types of pollution.
- **Air pollution** - Air pollution is the addition of contaminants like dust, gas, smoke etc. into the atmosphere.
 - **Water pollution** - Water pollution is caused by industrial wastes and effluents discharges into rivers and lakes.
 - **Land pollution** - Land pollution is mainly caused by disposal of industrial wastes.
 - **Noise pollution** - Emission of unwanted sounds from industrial units causes noise pollution. It is dangerous to human health resulting into irritation, anger, hearing stress, increased heart and blood pressure problems.
18. **Control of the Environmental degradation** – Environmental degradation can be reduced by the following measures:
- To treat hot water effluents before releasing them in rivers and lakes
 - To minimise use of water by reusing and recycling it
 - To harvest rain water to meet water requirements
 - To prohibit over drawing of groundwater by industry
 - To fit smoke stacks with electronic precipitators, fabric filter, wet scrubber, inertial Separators etc.
 - To plant trees such as Ashok, Neem, Tamarind etc. around industrial sites for absorbing and dissipating sound.
