

CLASS X - GEOGRAPHY

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Module 2

Agro Based Industries:

Textile Industry

- Occupies a unique position in the Indian Economy.
- It contributes significantly to industrial production (14%).
- It employs the largest number of people after agriculture, i.e., 35 million persons directly.
- Its share in the foreign exchange earnings is significant at about 24.6%.
- It contributes 4% towards GDP and is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain.

Cotton Textile Industry

- The cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- Availability of raw materials, market, transport, labour, moist climate and other factors contributed to its localisation

Factors for concentration/location of cotton textile industry in Maharashtra and Gujarat:

- Availability of raw cotton was abundant and cheap.
- Moist climate in these coastal States also helped in the development of cotton textile industry because humid conditions are required for weaving cloth, else the yam breaks.
- Well developed transportation system and accessible port facilities in Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- Proximity to the market and
- Moreover, cotton clothes are ideal to wear in these warm and humid States.

Problems faced by the cotton textile industry:

Power supply is erratic in our country.

Machinery needs to be upgraded, especially in weaving and processing sectors.

- Low output of labour.
- We still need to import cotton in spite of the fact that the production of cotton in the country has increased.
- Stiff competition from the synthetic fibre industry.

Why is it important for our country to keep mill-sector loomage lower than power loom and handloom?

- Power loom and handloom in India are used by the cottage industries.
- They provide income to the economically deprived sections of society.
- If the mill sector consumes more yarn than the individual weavers who depend on power looms and handlooms for their sustenance will be out of work.
- Keeping the mill sector loomage low helps the poor weavers to earn and face the competition with the mass products.
- The power loom and handloom will help to provide employment in the rural areas and reduce the migration of villagers to the cities.

Jute Textiles

India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh.

Factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry on the banks of Hugly:

1. Proximity of the jute producing areas to the Hugly Basin.
2. Inexpensive water transport provided by the Hugly river.
3. It is well connected by a good network of railways, waterways and roadways.
4. Availability of abundant water for processing raw jute.
5. Availability of cheap labour from West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.
6. Kolkata as a port and large urban centre, provides banking, insurance and port facilities.

Sugar Industry

India stands second as a world producer of sugar, but occupies the first

place in the production of *gur* and *khandsari*

Reasons for location of sugar mills close to the fields:

The raw material, sugarcane is bulky and perishable. It cannot be transported to long distances because its sucrose content dries up fast. So it should be processed within 24 hours of its harvest.

Sugar Industry is shifting towards southern and western States

Cane produced here has higher sucrose content.

The favourable climatic conditions (cooler climate) ensure a longer growing and crushing season.

The Cooperatives are more successful in these States.

Sugar industry being seasonal in nature, is ideal for the cooperative sector.

Yield per hectare is higher in southern States.
