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MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

Can you identify a few things in your house that don't occur naturally and are manufactured with the help of machines. Have you ever thought where these have been manufactured? Products such as clothes, utensils, paper, plastic boxes, notebooks, books, pens and pencils, etc. are manufactured in industries. Industries are the places where goods are produced or manufactured in large quantities. This sector includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing (Registered and Unregistered), gas, electricity, construction, and water supply. This is also known as the secondary sector of the economy. Many of these resources are used in industries to manufacture goods. Industries also provide employment to a large number of the population. Those engaged in agricultural activities are said to be involved in primary activities. Similarly, those engaged in manufacturing and industries are said to be engaged in secondary activities.



OUTCOMES

After studying this lesson, learner:

- highlights the role of industries in national development;
- differentiates between agro based and mineral based industries;
- describes spatial distribution of major industries and their production and
- identifies the major industrial complexes and regions.

19.1 SIGNIFICANCE AND ROLE OF INDUSTRIES IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Learners, as discussed in the previous lesson, agriculture, industries and services provide employment to the people of a country. Industries are considered as the backbone of development especially, economic development. This is because of the following reasons:

1. Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture which is the backbone of the Indian economy.

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2. They reduce heavy dependence of people on agriculture by reducing the human burden on it by providing jobs.
3. As industries employ a large number of the population, industrial development is one of the preconditions for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This philosophy was responsible for the development of public sector industries in India.
4. Industrial development in backward areas also aims at bringing down regional disparities.
5. Export of manufactured goods helps in expanding trade and commerce and inviting foreign exchange.
6. Transformation of raw material into finished goods adds value to the product and the skilled labour.

In India, industries employ around 12 percent of the total population. This sector has contributed 29.8 percent, 29.3 percent and 29.1 percent in GDP (Gross Value Added or GVA) for 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, respectively. The contribution of agriculture and related activities was 17.7 percent, 17.9 percent and 17.1 percent for the same three time periods.



DO YOU KNOW?

It is very important to mention here that the importance of agriculture is to provide the basic need of humankind i.e. food and cannot be seen just in terms of contribution to GDP. The comparative figures given here are in order to show how important the role industries play in the GDP of India.

In addition to its direct contribution to the economy, the secondary sector has a multiplier effect for job creation in the service sector. According to National Manufacturing Policy 2011, every job created in the manufacturing sector creates two-three additional jobs in related activities. In general, different amounts of labour and different types of skills are required in different industries. Some of the industries such as, textile, leather and food processing employ a larger number of labour as compared to machinery industry and are therefore, called labour intensive industries.

Industries add value to the existing goods and also to the skill of labour employed in it therefore, this sector is also considered as a transformational sector. In a country like India, where the agriculture sector is burdened with a large amount of surplus labour, the industrial sector can act as a good option for absorbing this surplus. As can be seen in Figure manufacturing and other industries have a larger share in the GDP as compared to the percentage of workforce employed in it as compared to the agricultural sector.

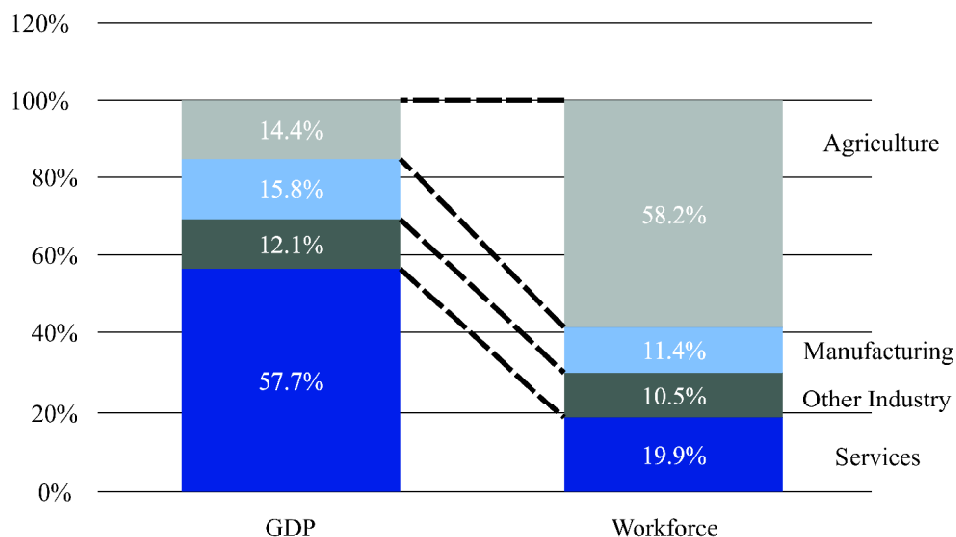
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Fig. 19.1: Distribution of labour in different sectors of India and the share in GDP of economy 2017-18

Source : <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget, 2019-20>

The demography of India having an expanding population i.e. large percentage of population in the working age-group supplements the importance of the industrial and service sector other than agriculture. The importance given to the secondary sector in several Five Year Plans and growth of this sector in the future can provide a potential for employment to a large number of the population in the coming years.

LET'S DO

Prepare a list of five countries in the world and try to find out the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing and service sector in their national economy.

In order to know how much you have understood about the industries and their importance in national development, let us go through some of the questions.

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 19.1**

1. What activities can be classified under secondary activities?
2. The percentage of labour force engaged in industries in India is _____.
3. Why are industries important in the Indian economy? Choose the correct answer from the given options.

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- i. As they are huge
- ii. Because they are found everywhere
- iii. As they provide employment to large number of people, modernise agriculture and reduce heavy dependence of people on agriculture

19.2 LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

After knowing how important industries are in the national development, it is important to know whether industries can be set up anywhere or there are certain requirements for setting them up.

LET'S DO

Is there any industry near your place of residence or does anyone in the family is engaged in any industry? Talk to them and people near you and try to find out what are the factors responsible for that particular industry to be located there.

For setting up an industry it is important to keep in mind the manner in which profit can be maximised. Industries maximise the profit by reducing costs. Therefore, industries are located in the areas where they can reduce or minimise their cost of production. Some of the factors that determine location of industries are the following:

- A. Raw material** - Raw materials used in industries are the prerequisite for any type of industry and that should be available at low price or should be cheap and easy to be transported to the site of industry. Industries which are dependent on bulky, weight-losing, perishable raw materials are located near to the source of raw materials e.g. agro-based industries and dairy industries, etc.
- B. Market** - Access to markets for selling of manufactured goods is required. Here the market means people who have a demand for these goods and have the purchasing power (ability to purchase) to buy the finished goods from the manufacturer. Remote or secluded areas with low population and lower purchasing power are considered as small markets and vice-versa.
- C. Labour supply** - Labour or human power to work in the industries is another important factor that determines the location of industries. In recent years, mechanisation of industries has reduced the importance of labour supply as a determining factor but, still there are many industries which are labour intensive or require large amounts of labour.
- D. Source of energy** - Those industries which are dependent on heavy supply of energy are located near its source. Earlier coal was the source of energy for industries therefore; industries were located near the source of coal. Later, hydroelectricity and petroleum became the source of energy.



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- E. Transportation and communication facilities** - An efficient and speedy transportation is required for transferring raw material from its source to the factories. Similarly, it is required for supply of finished goods from factories to the markets. Cost of transportation is an important factor for determining the location of industries. Industries all over the world have been concentrated where easy and efficient transportation and communication facilities are available. Good communication facility is required for exchange and management of information within and outside the industry. Can you find out why there is a concentration of industries in Western Europe and East North America?
- F. Government policies** - Favourable policies of the government in compliance with industrial growth is an important factor. In India, the government has adopted regional policies and target area approaches in its various Five Year Plans to propagate industrial growth in particular regions of the country.
- G. Agglomeration economies** - Many times industries benefit from their nearness to each other. This is in the manner that either they share the infrastructure or the finished goods of one industry are used as raw materials for another. Such industries are known as agglomeration economies.

The above factors are responsible for the location of most of the industries. But, there are few industries which are not dependent on these factors and can be located anywhere or at a variety of places. This is because they are not dependent on any specific raw material and are largely dependent on component parts which can be obtained from anywhere. This gives them the liberty to get established anywhere. Such industries are known as Footloose industries. The only important factor that has been found to affect them is accessibility through roadways. Foot loose industries have generally been found to be non-polluting. Examples of Footloose industries are, mobile manufacturing industry, computer chip producing industries, etc. Let us now try to find out how much you have understood about the factors affecting the location of industries.


INTEXT QUESTIONS 19.2

- Raw material, Market, Labour supply, Source of energy, Transportation and communication facilities, Government policies & Agglomeration economies are the factors responsible for _____?
- If there is perishable raw material then where do you think that particular industry will be located?
- Industrial units benefit each other from _____.
- Industries are based on cost maximisation or profit maximisation? Choose the correct option.

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19.3 TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

In the previous sections we talked about various goods produced in industries. What do you think are all industries the same? All industries are not the same. They utilise different raw materials and manufacture different types of goods and in different quantities. In this manner, industries can be of different types depending upon various bases. Table 19.1 gives an idea about the classification of industries.

Table-19.1: Classification of industries

Sl.No.	Criteria	Types of Industries	Main characteristics	Examples
1.	Sources of Raw Material	(i) Agro-based Industries	Agricultural products used as raw materials	Cotton textile, jute, sugar and paper industry
		(ii) Mineral based Industries	Minerals are used as raw materials	Iron and steel, chemical and cement industry
2.	Ownership	(i) Public Sector	Owned and managed by Government	Bokaro iron and steel plant, Chittaranjan locomotive works.
		(ii) Private Sector	Owned and managed by an individual or a group as a company	Tata Iron and Steel J.K. cement industry Appolo Tyres.
		(iii) Joint Sector	Owned jointly by public and private sectors	Maruti Udyog
		(iv) Cooperative Sector	Owned by cooperative society of raw material producers	Sugar industry in Maharashtra, Amul (Gujarat) and IFFCO (Kandla)
3.	Function or Role	(i) Basic Industry	Finished products of basic industry are used as raw material for other industries	Iron and Steel and petro-chemical industries.
		(ii) Consumer Goods Industry	Finished products of this industry are directly used by individuals.	Toothpaste, soap, sugar industry
4.	Size of Industry	(i) Large Scale Industry	Huge investment, heavy machinery, large number of workers, large factory, 24 hour's operation.	Iron and steel, oil refineries,
		(ii) Small Scale Industries	Small investment, small factory, few factory workers	cycles, electrical goods industry
		(iii) Rural and Cottage Industries	owned by family members, small machine at homes	Jewellery, handicrafts, handlooms, art work
5.	Weight of Raw Materials and Finished Products	(i) Heavy Industries	Both raw material and finished products are heavy and bulky, high transport cost	Iron and steel, BHEL (Hardwar): heavy electrical like generator.
		(ii) Light Industries	Both raw material and finished products are light in weight, low transport cost.	Watches, readymade garments, toys, fountain pens.

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 19.3**

1. What are the five criteria based on which industries can be classified?
2. Cosmetics is a _____ industry.
3. Industries owned and managed by Government are known as _____ and those owned and managed by an individual or a group as a company are known as _____.

LET'S DO

Have you ever thought in what kind of industry the paapad or market pickles are manufactures in, small-scale industry or large-scale industry? Try to find out.

19.4 AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES

As you have read earlier that like manufacturing or industry, agriculture is also an integral sector of the Indian economy. Both these sectors complement and supplement each other in boosting the national economy. Agricultural products are used in industries as raw materials to produce various goods whereas, industries provide agricultural tools and fertilisers, etc. for growing crops and for making processed items like jams and jellies, etc.

Amul

The story of Amul started more than 70 yrs. ago in a small town of Gujarat, India. The exploitative trade practices followed by the local trade cartel triggered off the cooperative movement. When people approached Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for a solution, he advised them to get rid of the middlemen and form their own co-operative for procurement, processing and marketing. With the inspiration of Sardar Patel and under the guidance of Morarji Desai and Tribhuvandas Patel, farmers formed their own cooperative in 1946. This was known as Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd. It began with just two village dairy co-operative societies and 247 litres of milk. Now this dairy is known as Amul Dairy. Dr. Verghese Kurien was appointed as the Chairman of the co-operative.

The approach of Amul Dairy formed the basis of the National dairy Development Policy.

Source - <https://www.amul.com/m/about-us>

Like many other industries in India, there are two important agro-based industries that play a major role in the Indian economy. These are: Sugar and Cotton industries. Let us try to know

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more about these industries.

- a. **Sugar industry** - Sweet dishes and chocolates are loved by all. Festivals are awaited by all of us so that we can relish sweets. Even milk, tea and coffee taken every day have sugar in it. Gur is also used in many households everyday as a sweetener. It also holds a special place in some of our festivals and religious rituals. Do you know, India stands second in the world in producing sugar and first place in the production of gur and khandsari. The raw material used in the sugar industry is sugarcane which is a bulky raw material. The amount of sucrose present in sugarcane gets reduced during transportation. Therefore, the sugar mills to churn out sugarcane juice from sugarcane and to produce sugar, gur and khandsari are generally located near the sugarcane fields or where the raw material is produced.



DO YOU KNOW?

During Makar Sankranti also known as, Pongal, Suggi Habba, Pongal, Uttarayan, Maghi and Bihu in different parts of India gur is used as one of the important ingredients for performing rituals. For example, in parts of East India yoghurt, chuda or poha is eaten with gur; during Ellu Birodhu in Karnataka bella or gur is used; Chikkis and laddoos made of til and gur are prepared all over North India, appalu is prepared in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; Gulachipoli/puranpoliis prepared in Maharashtra and likewise.

Distribution- Have you ever visited a place where you have seen sugarcane fields? Can you recall and list down some of the places and states producing sugarcane? Now, look at the map given below showing distribution of sugar mills in India.



Fig. 19.2 Sugarcane



Fig. 19.3: Distribution of Sugarcane mills in India

Factors responsible for distribution of sugar industry- As you know sugarcane is one of the important cash crops of India. The production of sugarcane has grown dramatically over the past several years. Sugarcane growing area in India may be broadly classified into two agro-climate regions: i) Sub-Tropical region comprising Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana ii) Tropical region comprising Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh

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and Karnataka. Since sugarcane is a perishable item and the sucrose content is lost after sometime, therefore, sugar industries are located near to the sources of sugarcane fields in these regions.

Sugarcane industry was initially set up in the subtropical region of India. Till 1950's - 90% of area under sugarcane was in this region. With the commencement of the planning process, sugarcane found its route in tropical areas. Sugarcane being a tropical crop finds favourable agro-climatic conditions for its growth in this region - i.e. higher yields. Growth after 1950's was more in this region and by 1994-95 the subtropical region sugarcane area was 65% and cane production was 55% of the total cane produced.

The recent trends show that the tropical region is already developed and reached near saturation level. This is because the biggest state in this region-Maharashtra faces an acute problem of lack of water which affects cultivation of sugarcane. The subtropical belt, with fertile land, high water table and irrigation, appears to be the area for future growth.

Production- Sugar industry usually experiences over-production for 3-4 years followed by low production for a year or two. The sugarcane crop is sturdy and can withstand fluctuations in weather. Compared to many other crops, cane farmers have to put in little effort by way of inputs and human hours in growing their crops and therefore, it is often considered the 'lazy crop'.



DO YOU KNOW?

Did you know, the history of sugar and sugarcane in India goes back to several thousand years B.C? Old scriptures of India contain some legends depicting the origin of sugarcane. It is believed that sometimes in 4/6th century art of sugar making was discovered but, the method of producing sugar was crude. Cane was cut in pieces, crushed under heavy weight and the juice thus obtained was boiled and stirred, till it turned solids. Solids of uneven shape and size were called Sarkaran, a Sanskrit term of 'gravel'. Modern word 'sugar' is derived from the word Sarkara. Thus, it could be rightly said that India has been the original home for sugarcane as well as sugar manufacture.

Before the mid 1920s, India imported sugar to fulfil its demands. The number of sugar mills sprang up in UP and Bihar during the 1920s. By 1930-31, there were 29 sugar factories producing 1,00,000 MT of sugar. Sugar industry found adverse competition from Japanese sugar which was ruling the Indian market. Details of the number of sugar mills, production of sugarcane, etc. from 2015-16 to 2020-21 can be seen in the following table.

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Table- 19.2: Details of number of sugar mills, production of sugarcane, etc. from 2015-16 to 2020-21

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
No. of factories in operation	526	493	525	532	461	506
Cane average (000 HA)	5284	4945	5042	5502	4841	5288
Sugarcane Production (Lakh tons)	3369	3036	4110	4142	3440	4018
Molasses Production (000 tons)	10873	9026	14063	13788	11526	14906

According to the Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA), the opening stock at the start of the 2021-22 sugar season from October was anticipated to be nearly 8.7 million tonnes.

- b. Cotton industry or Cotton textile industry:** Cotton industry has been an important part of Indian history. We all know Mahatma Gandhi used to spin cotton yarn out of Charkha. Even before independence cotton was produced through hand spinning tools and through handloom. Later, power-looms came which gave a setback to the existing hand spinning and handloom techniques. Many Hindi movies have shown the difficult situations through which the former went through. Do you know where the first mill was established in India? It was in Mumbai in 1854. This was because the cotton growing belt was located in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Distribution-You must have read about the requirements for growing cotton in the module on agriculture. Can you recall a few of them? Apart from the climatic and soil conditions required for growing cotton crops, this region of India had a market, transportation facilities including port facility and labour supply, etc. All these conditions favoured establishment of the cotton textile industry in this region.

Cotton industry is closely linked with agriculture as it is an agro-based industry using cotton as a raw material. It is also a good absorber of labour in the manner that from picking of cotton pods from the plant to ginning and weaving, etc. requires labour. The industry also supports other industries like, chemicals, dyes, packaging material, machines and fashion.

Presently, cotton textile industries are located mostly in western India: Gujarat, Maharashtra;

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western part of Madhya Pradesh; Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. By looking at the map try to recall and relate the climatic and other requirements of growing cotton and establishing the cotton industry. The production of yarns etc. is done in a large number of small units catering to local markets as well as in large factories with modern equipment.



Fig. 19.4: Centre of textile industries in India



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Factors responsible for distribution- Maharashtra is the leading producer of cotton textile in the country. Mumbai has been the major centre of textile mills. About a half of the Cotton textile mills are still located in Mumbai alone. Because of this reason, it is also called as 'Cottonpolis' of India. Sholapur, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Pune, Aurangabad and Jalgaon are other important centres in Maharashtra. Can you think of the reason why so many cotton textile mills are located in this region? The following are the factors for the localization of textile industry in Ahmedabad- Mumbai - Pune region.

- A Raw material** - A large amount of cotton is grown in this belt.
- B Capital** - Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Pune are the places where capital for investment is easily available.
- C Means of transport** - This region is well connected with the rest of India by roads and railways. This facilitates transportation of finished products.
- D Accessibility to the market** - Maharashtra and Gujarat have a large market to sell textile products. Developed means of transportation help in movement of textile products to other market centres and to foreign markets. Nowadays the market has become a dominant factor in determining the location of the cotton textile industry.
- E Nearness to ports** - Mumbai port facilitates the import of machinery and good quality of cotton from abroad and export of the finished products.
- F Cheap labour** - Cheap and skilled labour is easily available to this region from the surrounding areas.
- G Power supply** - Cheap and sufficient power is also available here.

Production- India exports products of the cotton industry to various countries. For example, it exports yarns to Japan, U.S.A., U.K., Russia, France, East European countries, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka and African countries as well. Though significant improvement has been done in quality of yarns produced in India but, the need is to integrate the smaller units to the larger ones.

India produced 4,182 million kg.s of cotton yarn during 2018-19. Production of cotton yarn in the last few years can be seen in table.

Table- 19.3 Production of cotton yarn from 2015-16 to 2018-19

Year	Production (in million kg)
2015-16	4138
2016-17	4055

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2017-18	4064
2018-19	4182

Source: <http://texmin.nic.in>

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 19.4**

1. What are the factors responsible for the location of the cotton textile industry?
2. Why are sugar industries found mostly in humid areas?

19.5 MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES

Apart from agro- based industries there are industries that use minerals as raw materials. These are called mineral-based industries. Can you think of any such industry?

Iron and steel industry- Iron and steel is also known as the basic industry. This is because all other industries depend on it and the products of this industry form the basis of these industries. Steel is used in manufacturing of various industrial goods, equipment, machinery, automobiles and scientific equipment, etc.

Iron and steel industry is also known as heavy industry as the raw materials used and the finished goods manufactured are heavy and bulky. The raw materials used in the iron and steel industry are iron ore, coking coal, limestone and manganese. Can you make out these characteristics of the iron and steel industry where it should be located? Find out a clue to the answer in the given box.

Distribution- The first modern steel plant in India was set up at Kulti, Bengal in 1870 and production began in 1874. Today, there are 10 major steel plants in India.

Finished products of Iron and steel industry need efficient transport network for their distribution in markets so that, consumers can use it.

By looking at the map can you identify why the steel plants are located in particular regions? Chotanagpur region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries in India. Make a list of the factors that are available for setting up these plants at their particular locations.

Steel industry was delicensed in 1991 and de-controlled in 1992. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) is the authority through which public sector undertakings market their steel.

Surrounded by the existing large mother plants of Iron and Steel, a National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) is being developed at Kalinganagar, Odisha. Spread over 160

sq km, the zone is envisaged to become a self contained ecosystem along with residential, commercial and social amenities and will enable the potential investors for setting up value added downstream facilities. It is expected that the Kalinganagar industrial complex in Odisha can contribute 20 percent of the country's targeted 300 million tons steel capacity by 2030.

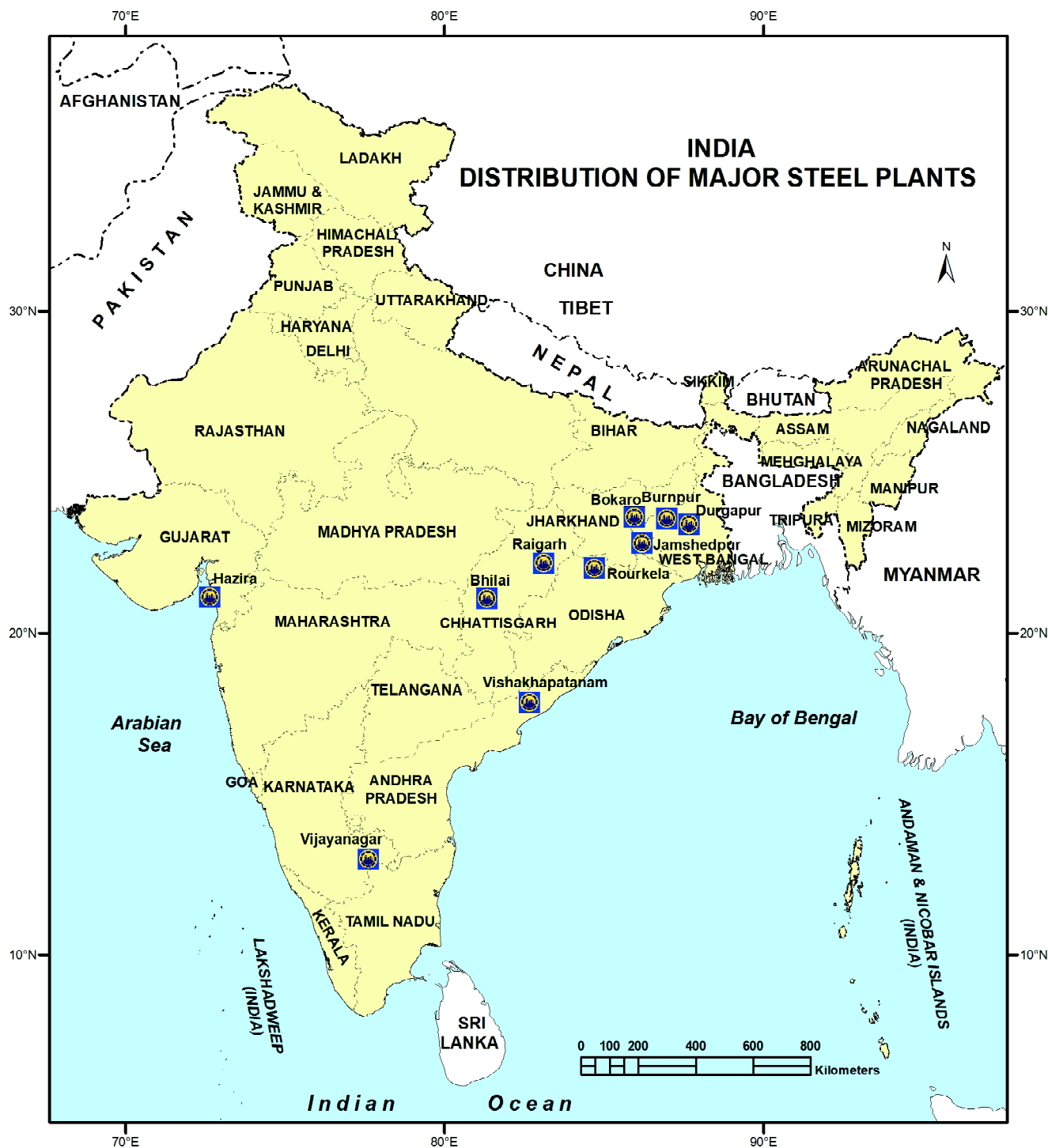


Fig 19.5: Distribution of major steel plants in India

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Production- India is one of the largest producers of steel in the world and with 101.28 million tons of finished steel it ranked second in the world after China in the year 2018-19 following Table gives a brief idea of production in the iron and steel industry of India.

Table - 19.4: Production of various components of Iron and Steel Industry in India during 2018-19

S. No.	Product	Production
1	Finished steel (alloy/stainless + non alloy)	101.287 million tonnes (mt)
2	Pig Iron	6.414 mt
3	Sponge Iron	34.71 mt

Source : <https://stcl.gov.in/overriow-steel-sector>, Ministriy of Steel, govt. of India

In spite of the fact that India produces large amounts of iron and steel, it is also an importer of it. Inadequate and costly supply of coking coal, lower productivity of labour, poor infrastructure and irregular supply of adequate power are some of the factors responsible for it. Investment by the public and private sector has given a boost to the industry in the recent past but more research and development is needed. After knowing about the major agro-based industries and Iron and Steel industry, let us now try to assess our understanding with the help of a few questions.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 19.5

- Why is iron and steel considered a basic industry? Choose the correct answer from the given options.
 - It uses basic things
 - It was the first industry that was set up in India
 - All other industries depend on it and the products of this industry form basis to these industries
- _____ has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries in India.
- India is _____ producers of steel in the world.

19.6 INDUSTRIAL REGIONS AND COMPLEXES

Now you know about various factors determining location of industries and about few important industries of India. Let us learn about various industrial regions and complexes of India.

Industries in India are not evenly located rather they are concentrated in particular regions forming complexes. Can you think of why? Yes, they tend to concentrate because of favourable conditions such as availability of raw material, market, labour, power supply and various other infrastructures at those places. Certain indicators that are used to recognize any industrial complex are the following:

- i. Number of industrial units
- ii. Number of industrial workers
- iii. Amount of power being used for industrial purposes
- iv. Total industrial output
- v. Value added by manufacturing

Based on these indicators any concentration of industrial units is called an industrial complex. The regions having concentration of industries or complexes are known as industrial regions. India has several major and minor industrial regions and complexes as given in Table - 19.4. As it can be seen in the map, the major industrial regions are located mainly in the areas with rich availability of mineral resources, cheap labour supply, market and other infrastructures.

Table-19.5: Classification of industrial regions of India

S. No.	Classification of industrial regions	Regions
1	Major (8 regions)	1. Mumbai-Pune region 2. Hugli region 3. Bengaluru-Tamil Nadu region 4. Gujarat region 5. Chotanagpur region 6. Vishakhapatnam-Guntur region 7. Gurugram-Delhi-Meerut region 8. Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region
2	Minor (13 regions)	1. Ambala-Amritsar region 2. Saharanpur-Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor region 3. Indore-Dewas-Ujjain region 4. Jaipur-Ajmer region 5. Kolhapur-South Kannada region 6. Northern Malabar region 7. Middle Malabar region 8. Adilabad-Nizamabad region 9. Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur region 10. Bhojpur-Munger region 11. Durg-Raipur region 12. Bilaspur-Korba region 13. Brahmaputra Valley region



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Fig. 19.5 Major industrial regions of India

In order to know how much you have understood, let us try to answer a few questions.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 19.6

1. Industries concentrated in particular regions are known as _____.
2. Why are several industrial units located at one place?
3. How many major and minor industrial regions are present in India? Name the major industrial regions.

4. Can you identify one the most important industrial regions of India?

19.7 GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

By now, it is clear that industries play an important role in the national economy of any country. Therefore, it is important for any government to Since independence of India, there have been several initiatives taken up by the government of India for growth of industries and to enhance industrial production especially from the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61). In the recent past also the Government of India has taken several initiatives in order to promote a healthy environment for the growth of the manufacturing sector in the country.

Let's discuss Some of these initiatives.

Skill India campaign was launched by the Prime Minister of India, on 15 July, 2015 to train over 40 crore people in India in different skills by the year 2022. Various initiatives under this campaign are:

- National Skill Development Mission
- National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
- Skill Loan scheme
- Rural India Skill

For an example, a brief of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) has been discussed here. PMKVY is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) implemented by National Skill Development Corporation. The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. During PMKVY 1.0, 19.85 lakh candidates were trained, out of which 2.62 lakh (13.23 per cent) got placements. PMKVY 2.0 (2016-2020) was launched in October 2016 and by June 2019 about 52.12 lakh candidates have received training and about 57% of them reported placement



DO YOU KNOW?

National Manufacturing Policy was launched in 2011, which aims to create to 100 million jobs in the manufacturing sector and increase the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent by 2022.

Startup India is another flagship initiative of the Government of India which was launched in



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2016, to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of startup businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large-scale employment opportunities. This initiative aims to empower startups to grow through innovation and design. It aims to contribute to the vision of transforming India into a country of job creators instead of job seekers.

Several other measures at the policy level have been taken by the government in recent times in order to support and to have a robust growth of the manufacturing sector of India.

LET'S DO

Try to identify two startup industries of your state. Try to find out the factors behind these startups coming up in your state.

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 19.7**

1. Why has the government taken up steps to boost industries in India? Choose the correct answer.
 - i. For growth of industries
 - ii. To enhance industrial production
 - iii. Both i) and ii)
 - iv. To counter agricultural growth
2. The first major effort done by the government to support industries in India was during _____.
3. Name the two major recent government initiatives in India in order to support industrial growth.
4. What is the idea behind the launch of the Skill India programme?

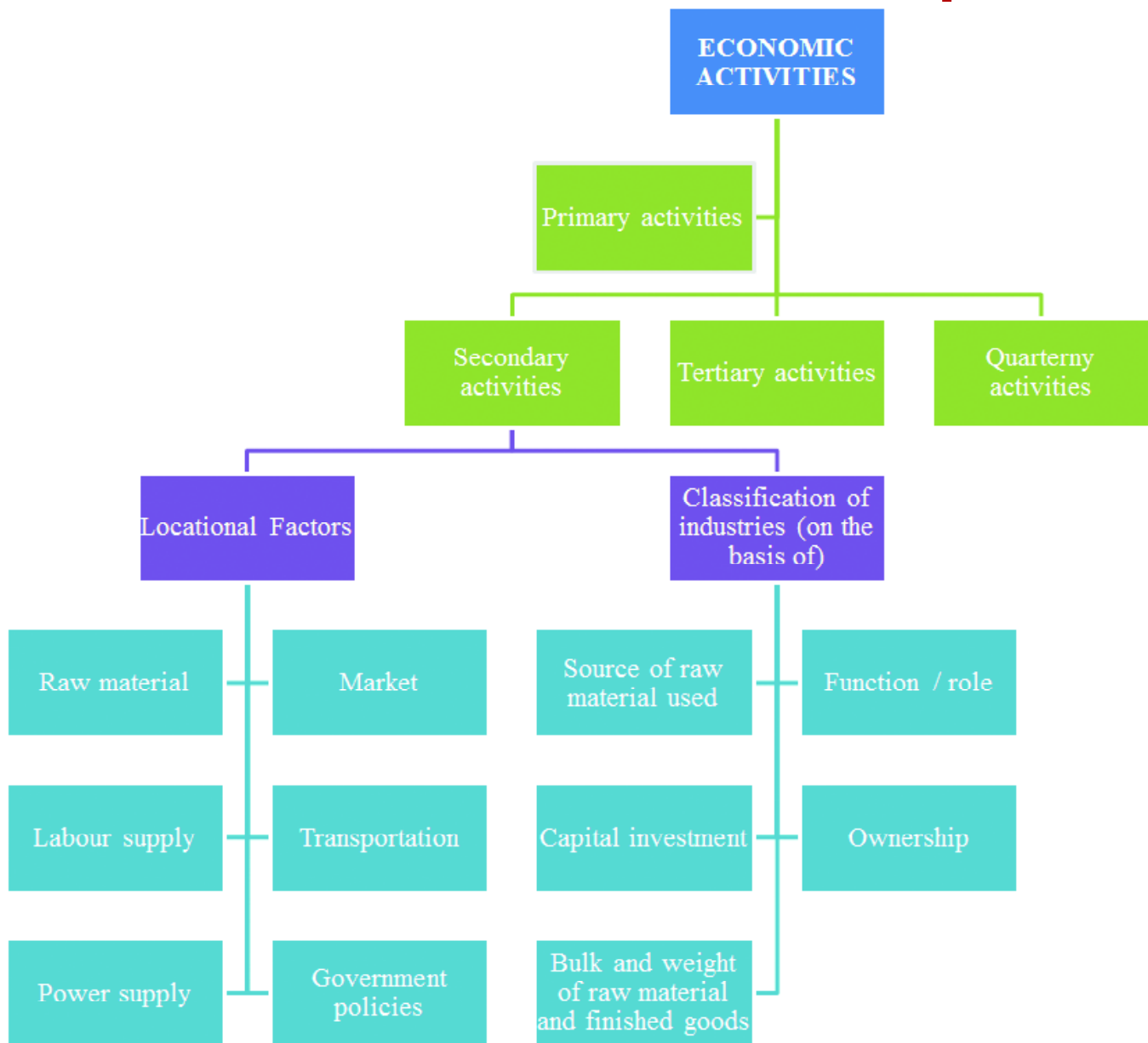


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TERMINAL QUESTIONS

1. If agriculture and related activities are classified under primary activities, what are secondary activities classified under?
2. In what manner industries contribute to the national economy of India?
3. Match the following:

Aluminium smelting	Agro-based industry
Amul dairy industry	Consumer industry
Sugar industry	Small-scale industry
Soap industry	Cooperative industry
Paapad making industry	Mineral-based industry Heavy industry
4. Mobile making industry can be classified under which type of industry? What are the characteristics of these industries?
5. Certain regions of India have a concentration of industrial units. Identify the reasons behind this spatial pattern.
6. Location of specific industries has specific factors responsible for their location. What are these? Give examples in support of your answer.



ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

19.1

1. Mining & quarrying, manufacturing (Registered & Unregistered), gas, electricity, construction, and water supply
2. 12 percent
3. (iii)



Notes

19.2

1. Location of industries
2. Near to the source of raw material
3. Agglomeration economies
4. Profit maximisation

19.3

1. Source of raw material, ownership, function, size of industry, weight of raw material and finished products. (Any five)
2. Consumer goods industry
3. Public sector and private sector

19.4

1. Raw material, Capital, Means of transport, Accessibility to the market, Nearness to ports, Cheap labour and Power supply
2. As sugarcane is produced in humid areas

19.5

1. (iii)
2. Chotanagpur region
3. One of the largest

19.6

1. Industrial complexes
2. They benefit from each other
3. 8 major and 13 minor
4. Mumbai-Pune region, Hugli region, Bengaluru-Tamil Nadu region, Gujarat region, Chotanagpur region, Vishakhapatnam-Guntur region, Gurugram-Delhi-Meerut region, Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region (Any of these)

**Economic
Geography of
India**



Notes

19.7

1. (iii)
2. Second Five Year Plan
3. Skill India campaign, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Startup India (Any two)
4. To train over 40 crore people in India in different skills by the year 2022