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India–Industries

Lesson Plan

Contents

- ▶ What is manufacturing? What is industry?
- ▶ Three types of industries: Cottage, small scale, large scale
- ▶ Some important industries

Objectives

- ▶ Manufacturing – what it is.
- ▶ What is industry? What is its importance?
- ▶ Three types of industries: Cottage, small scale and large scale – their scope and functions.
- ▶ Agro-based and mineral-based industries.
- ▶ Some important industries in India: Textiles – cotton, woollen, silk and jute; sugar, vegetable oils, iron and steel, railway equipment, automobile, aircraft, shipbuilding.

Teacher's Aids

- ▶ Maps of India – Political and Physical
- ▶ Maps showing distribution of raw materials and industries
- ▶ Atlases
- ▶ Blank maps of India for the students
- ▶ Blackboard, the internet, pictures, magazines, etc.

Tips for Teacher

- ▶ Correlate what has been learnt about regions, climate, physical features, crops, minerals, etc., with the distribution of industries.
- ▶ Students should be able to understand how everything in an area is connected.

/// Gear Up, Background

- ▶ Gear Up shows the logo of Make In India – a project launched by the Prime Minister to attract business from around the world to invest and manufacture in India, making India a manufacturing hub.
- ▶ Manufacturing is the process of turning raw material into usable material by processing it.
- ▶ ‘Industry’ means to work. The work of manufacturing generates employment for people. Therefore, there are ‘industries’ that do various manufacturing, production and distribution tasks. They provide employment to people and remove poverty.
- ▶ Industries are usually based where raw material, sources of power and markets are easily available.
- ▶ Read the lesson aloud and explain, including the points to remember.

/// Types of Industries

- ▶ Cottage, small scale and large scale industries
- ▶ Cottage – or household – family members – simple tools, local raw material – carpet weaving, handlooms, handicrafts, leather goods, toy making, basket making, etc.
- ▶ Small scale – few workers employed, small machines used – small factories – produce mostly consumer goods – garments, hosiery goods, plastic goods, furniture, utensils, auto parts, leather goods, electrical appliances, etc.
- ▶ Large scale – big plants, employ large number of skilled and unskilled workers – produce goods on a large scale – located near raw materials and sources of power – mostly near big cities – iron and steel plants, textile mills, oil refineries, chemical plants, automobile industry, railway engines, aircraft manufacture, shipbuilding, etc.
- ▶ Agro-based and mineral-based industries and others
- ▶ Agro-based – cotton textiles, jute textiles, woollen textiles, sugar, vegetable oil, food processing, etc.
- ▶ Mineral based – iron and steel, transport equipment, machine tools, cement, chemicals, fertilisers, etc.
- ▶ Others – paper, plywood, rubber goods, consumer goods, tobacco products, etc.

/// Some Important Industries

- ▶ (i) Cotton textiles; (ii) Woollen textiles; (iii) Silk textiles; (iv) Jute textiles; (v) Sugar Industry; (vi) Vegetable Oil Industry; (vii) Iron and Steel Plants; (viii) Railway Equipment; (ix) Automobile Industry; (x) Aircraft Industry; (xi) Shipbuilding Industry.
- ▶ **Others:** Cement, chemicals, fertilisers, paper, rubber goods, heavy electrical, food processing, plywood, medicines, glass, ceramics, tobacco products, machine tools, garments, etc.