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Industries – An Introduction

Lesson Plan

Contents

- ▶ An overview of the major industries in the world
- ▶ Understanding the classification and types of industries, their distribution and systems

Objectives

- ▶ To understand the major industries of the world
- ▶ To learn about their classification and distribution
- ▶ To know about industrial systems and types
- ▶ To appreciate the need for industries for economic development

Teacher's Aids

- ▶ Globe
- ▶ Pictures, charts, atlas and wall maps
- ▶ Blackboard
- ▶ Internet

Tips for Teacher

- ▶ Explain what constitutes industry, how industries grew and spread – and speak of their classifications and distribution.
- ▶ Explain the industrial regions of the world and India, and why they are normally found in a cluster.
- ▶ Students should be encouraged to know places, locations and their placement on the maps.

Background and Reading

- ▶ Read the lesson aloud and explain, sharing the aids, etc., pausing to examine and explain the data in the boxes.
- ▶ Particularly focus on the development, classification and distribution of industries.

Manufacturing and Industry

- ▶ Primary activities: Agriculture, forestry, fishing, herding, mining, etc.
- ▶ Secondary activities: Process products of primary activities and convert them into more valuable and useful goods—process is called manufacturing.
- ▶ In geography, industry refers to activities relating to manufacturing—these activities have become so important that the economic prosperity and strength of a country is measured with reference to the goods and products manufactured by them.
- ▶ Industry—refers to activity concerned with processing of raw materials and production of goods [such as textile industry], extraction of minerals [copper mining industry], and providing service [banking industry].

Classification of Industries

- ▶ Classification can be done on different bases:

On the Basis of Raw Material Used

- ▶ Four types of industries—
 - (a) Agro-based: Depend on agricultural products for raw materials—for example, cotton textiles, food processing, dairy products, vegetable oil, jute industry, etc.
 - (b) Mineral-based: Depend on mineral ores for their raw materials—for example, cement, iron and steel, railway equipment, etc.
 - (c) Marine-based: Depend upon products from the seas and oceans for raw materials—processing seafood and fish oil, etc.
 - (d) Forest-based: Depend upon products from the forests for raw materials—pulp, paper, furniture, etc.

On the Basis of Size

- ▶ Size refers to the number of labourers employed and the amount of capital invested:
 - (a) Large-scale industries: Very large number of labourers—huge capital for setting up factory, machines, purchase of raw materials—iron and steel mill, cotton textile mill, automobile factories, etc.
 - (b) Small-scale industries: Employ a relatively small number of workers and less capital investment—rice mills, breweries, flour mills, etc.
 - (c) Cottage industries: Mostly located in rural areas or small towns—skilled artisans and craftsmen working with wood, cane, ivory, stone, brass, etc.—low capital investment.

On the Basis of Ownership

- ▶ One of the most important classifications—many ways, but we will specify four types:
 - (a) Public Sector Industries: Fully owned and managed by the government or its agencies—Integral Coach Factory, Iron and Steel plant at Bhilai, Ordnance Factories, etc.

- (b) Private Sector Industries: Owned and managed by individuals or group of individuals or firms–Reliance Industries Limited, Chambal Fertilisers, Maruti Udyog Ltd., etc.
- (c) Joint Sector Industries–owned and managed jointly by the state and the private firms or individuals–Oil India Ltd., Punjab National Bank, etc.
- (d) Cooperative Sector Industries–owned and managed by a group of people who are the producers of raw materials–sugar mills in Maharashtra, Amul, etc.

Location of Industries

- ▶ To locate an industry–assess various factors favouring a site and also its disadvantages–availability of raw materials; sources of power, labour, capital; means of transport; market; government policies; etc.–some governments give incentives and concessions for locating industries in backward areas–location of industries helps development and growth of cities as they generate employment.

Industrial Systems

- ▶ The system in the location, development and growth of industries as in agriculture–Three independent wings: Inputs, Processes, Outputs.
- ▶ Inputs–raw materials, sources of power, cost of land and infrastructure, labour and transport.
- ▶ Processes–methods and techniques that help to convert raw material into useful and valuable finished goods.
- ▶ Outputs–the end products and the profits earned after its sale in the market.
- ▶ Example: Cotton textile mill–inputs: Cotton, human labour, cost of building, transport; processes: Ginning cotton, spinning thread, weaving, dyeing, printing of cloth; outputs: Cloth and garments made of cotton cloth.

Industrial Regions

- ▶ Some industries have a tendency to grow near each other–form industrial regions–usually located in temperate regions.
- ▶ Europe: Home of Industrial Revolution–first to develop industries on a large scale–in terms of industrial output, varieties of industries and number of people employed it is the greatest in the world–main regions: Western, Central and Eastern Europe.
- ▶ North America: Started later than Europe–but achieved greater industrial and technological advances–now the wealthiest and most highly developed nation in the world–main regions: Industrial clusters in eastern N. America, in and around the Great Lakes.
- ▶ Asia: Though large in size, rich mineral and agricultural resources–less industrialised than Europe and N. America–lack of technical know-how, lack of financial resources, and a conservative attitude towards industrialisation–main region: Eastern Asia [the reasons given are historical, rather than current–seeing the technical know-how of Japan, China, India, S. Korea and Russia; progress made by each of these countries and their manpower fuelling the technological and economic development of USA/Canada/Australia and Europe].

- ▶ Southern Continents: Traditionally depended on agriculture and primary extractive industries, especially mining – sparse population and under-development of many parts – prevented large parts of the Southern Continents becoming industrialised – some countries like Australia, South Africa and Brazil, etc., are increasingly becoming industrially developed.

India

- ▶ A developing industrial power – manufactures a large variety of goods in big and small factories – four large areas with higher concentration of industries:
 - (a) Western Industrial Region – including Mumbai-Pune and Vadodara-Ahmedabad belts.
 - (b) Eastern Industrial Region – Kolkata and the Damodar Valley belt.
 - (c) Southern Industrial Region – including industrial cities like Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Madurai, Coimbatore, and Chennai.
 - (d) Northern Industrial Region – including industrial cities Delhi, Kanpur, Prayagraj [Allahabad], Varanasi, and Lucknow as the Ganga-Yamuna valley belt.

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask for answers at random from the students. Confirm the right answers. Let them write down the correct answers if they like in their books.

Written Assignment

- B–F. The teacher has two options – (i) Either do these exercises orally first and then ask the students to write them down. OR (ii) Ask the students to write the answers on their own. Then the teacher can announce the correct answers from the students and they can ask their partners to cross-check them.

In either case, the answers can be written as homework and the teacher can check them in the class.

Think Tank

- G. **HOTS questions:** Discuss the questions in the class and let the students write the answers to G and H as homework. Teacher should assess individual work.