-○○○ **RELEVANT FACTS** ○○○-
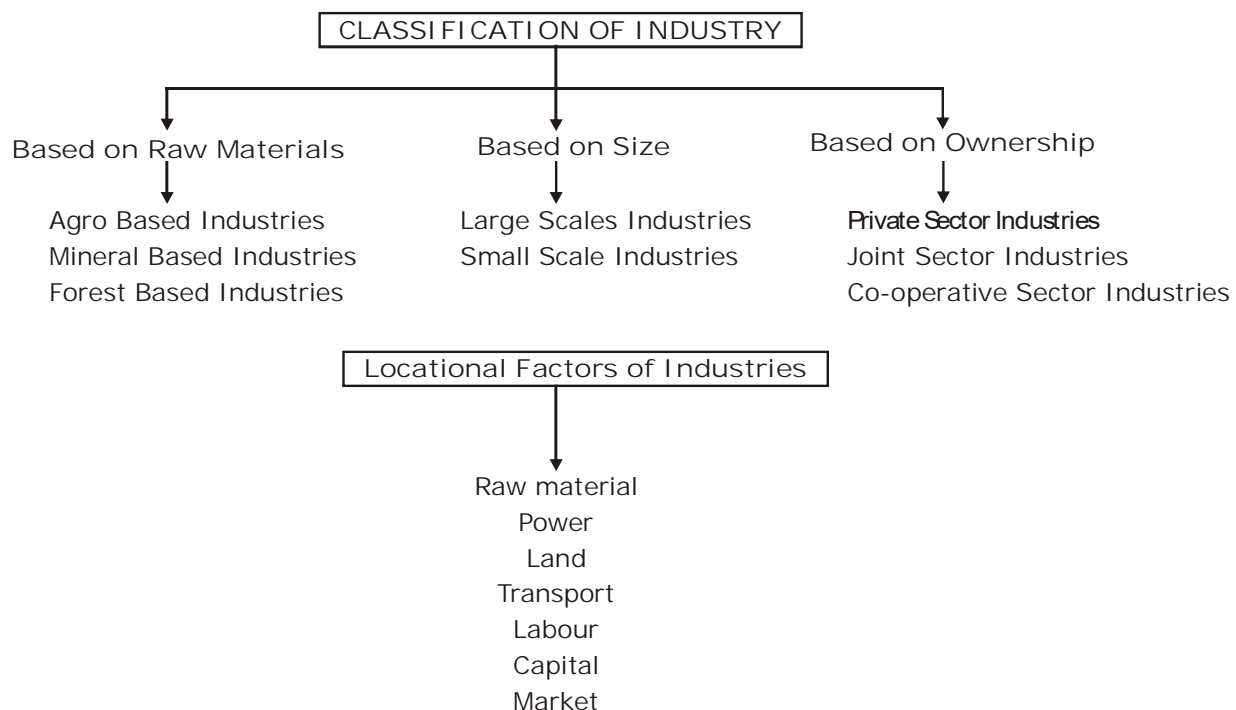
☞ *Sunrise Industries* are the emerging new concept of industries which club together information technology, wellness, hospitality and knowledge.

☞ The word *Textile* has originated from Latin word texere which means to weave.

☞ The most important great lakes are *Superior, Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie.*

☞ *Lake Superior* stands at the apex and is the largest among all the five lakes.

☞ The first textile mill of India was established at *Fort Gloster* near Kolkata in 1818.

☞ The export rate of Indian textile is very high, *i.e.,* 1/3rd of total production is exported.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE INDUSTRY ON THE BASIS OF

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRY

Based on Raw Materials	Based on Size	Based on Ownership
Agro Based Industries	Large Scales Industries	**Private Sector Industries**
Mineral Based Industries	Small Scale Industries	Joint Sector Industries
Forest Based Industries		Co-operative Sector Industries

Locational Factors of Industries

Raw material
Power
Land
Transport
Labour
Capital
Market

ON THE BASIS OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Ñ Large scale Industry :
  1. Employ a large number' of labQurers.
  2. Huge investment i.e. lnore than f crore is involved in large scale industry.

Ñ Small Scale Industry :
  1. Industries which are owned and' nui by individuals.
  2. Employ a small number of labourers.
  3. Small investment i.e. less than 1 crore Rs. are invested.

ON THE BASIS OF RAW MATERIAL

Ñ Heavy Industries :
  Industries which use heavy and bulky raw materials and produce products which are heavy and bulky are callee Heavy Industry. e.g. Iron & steel industry.

Ñ The activity that enables man to satisfy his needs and enables him to live in comfort is known as economic activity.

Ñ An Industry employing a large number of labour and high capital investment is grouped under large-scale industry, e.g., textile, cotton textile, jute textile, etc.

Ñ Mass production means production on a very large scale. It adopts Assembly line technique. The industries whose finished products are used as raw material for other industries are called 'basic industries', e.g., Iron and steel industry.

Ñ The raw material and the fuel required by the Iron and Steel industry are - iron ore, coal, limestone and an adequate quantity of water.

Ñ 'Sugar Industry' and' Aluminium Industry' are located near the source of raw materials.

Ñ Diamond cutting and watch-making (Switzerland) industries are largely dependent on the skilful labour.

Ñ The industries need a large amount of water for cooling, washing and mixing chemicals.

Ñ Petrochemicals like viscose, are the raw materials used for producing synthetic fibres.

Ñ Mumbai in Maharashtra is known as the 'cottonpolis' of India because of geographical, economic and political factors.

Ñ India, China, and Japan with Public, Private and Joint sectors are the major sectors of textile industry in the world.

Ñ The major centres of textile industry in India are (i) Mumbai, (ii) Ahmedabad, (iii) Kanpur and (iv) Kolkata.

Ñ Industry indicates an organised human effort (skill) to transform primary goods (raw material) to more useful goods by machines (secondary goods). In other words, Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with the production of goods.

Ñ The similarities between information technology industry in Bangalore and California are as follows:
   (i) Both are having temperate / moderate climate with the temperatures rarely dropping below 0° C.
   (ii) Bangalore and California both are having highest availability of middle and top management talent.

Ñ Sometimes. industries cluster together to take advantage of the products of an industry, which may be used by them as raw materials. Such clusters are known as Industrial regions or complexes.

Ñ Industries on the basis of number of persons employed and capital used by them can be classified in the following ways:
   (i) Large-scale industry. (ii) Small-scale industry and (iii) Cottage industry.

Ñ Industries are called the basis of economic progress because economic condition of any country is assessed on the basis of her industries.
   (i) Industries provide opportunities for employment.
   (ii) Industries lay emphasis on ultramodern technology and produce highly successful goods from raw materia!.
   (iii) Industries bring good foreign exchange.

Ñ "Joint Sector Industry" is jointly managed by the public sector, i.e., government agencies and private firms, i.e., private sector, e.g., Oil India and Gujarat Alkalies are managed jointly.

Ñ The following are the main points that led to the growth of large-scale Industries:
   (i) Large number of workers,   (ii) Heavy capital and (iii) Favourable location with all modern technology.

Ñ Mineral-based industries are generally located near the source of raw materials or the power stations because :
   (i) They derive their raw material from the source of mining. (ii) They consume large quantities of power.

Ñ Consumer industries are those industries whose goods are directly used by consumers. Industries such as bicycle industry, paper industry and sugar industry are some examples of consumers industries.

Ñ The world has four major Industrial Regions like:
   (i) Eastern part of North America,   (ii) Western and Central Europe,
   (iii) Eastern Europe and   (iv) Eastern Asia.

Ñ In order to promote industrial development, the government provides certain basic infrastructure facilities such as industrial sheds, roads and electricity to attract industrialists to set up industries in that region.

Ñ The major centres of the cotton textile industry in India are:

(i) Gujarat - Ahmedabad, Yadodara and Surat.   (ii) Uttar Pradesh - Kanpur.

(iii) Chennai   (iv) Madhya Pradesh - Dewas, Indore and Ujjain.

Ñ Osaka is known as "Manchester of Japan" because it is the most important textile centre of Japan. The extensive plain around Osaka is especially suitable for the growth of textile mills.

Ñ (i) Ahmedabad had a tradition of spinning and weaving.

(ii) Being surrounded by the cotton-growing region, it has better access to raw cotton and has low cost of living.

(iii) Ahmedabad city has better access to internal markets. All these helped the growth of Ahmedabad over Mumbai.

Ñ Fibres are the raw materials of textile industries. There are two types of fibres:

(i) Natural: These are obtained from wool, silk, cotton, linen, jute, etc.

(ii) Man-made: These include nylon, polyester, acrylic and rayon.

Ñ The textile industry is divided on the basis of raw materials as :

Industry	Raw Material
(i) Cotton industry	Cotton fibre
(ii) Woollen industry	Wool
(iii) Jute industry	Jute fibre
(iv) Silk textile industry	Silkworm
(v) Synthetic fibre or the artificial silk and rayon industry.	Petrochemicals

Ñ Following are the main factors that led to the development of the textile industry in "Osaka city" :

(i) Moist climate,

(ii) Women labour and

(iii) Harbour for transport.

Ñ The cotton textile industry of Osaka has been replaced by other industries like:

(i) Iron and Steel Industry,   (ii) Machinery Industry,

(iii) Shipbuilding industry,   (iv) Automobiles Industry,

(v) Electrical equipment Industry and   (vi) Cement Industry.

Ñ The Silicon Valley is located in West California, (America). It is bordered by the San Francisco Bay on the East, Santa Cruz Mountain on the west and the Coast Range to the South East.

Ñ Due to following factors Bangalore is called the Silicon Valley of India:

(i) Bangalore is the base of India's space programme.

(ii) It has the highest number of software companies including multinational companies.

(iii) it has been ranked the fourth best "global hub of technological innovation" by United Nations.

Ñ Information Technology and computer industry have developed in Silicon Valley due to the

(i) availability of skilled labour, (ii) enough capital and (iii) adequate power supply.

Ñ The old village where Jamshedpur has been built was Sakchi. It was close to the iron ore, coal and manganese deposits.

Exercise - I	UNSOLVED PROBLEMS

1. Why has the cotton textile industry rapidly expanded in Mumbai ?

2. Which industry is often referred to as the backbone of modern industry and why?

3. Discuss the various categories of industries based on raw materials.

4. How are industries classified on the basis of ownership?

5. How do the transport and power resources influence the location of industries?

6. Examine the main features of the cooperative sector industry.

7. What are the chief requirements of a large-scale industry ?

8. What are the chief characteristics of the cottage industry?

9. Distinguish between:

   (a) Public sector and private sector

   (b) Agro-based and mineral-based industry.

   (c) Basic industry and consumer industry.

   (d) Small scale industry and large scale industry.

   (e) Public sector and joint sector industry.

10. What are ancillary industries?

11. Indicate the basis for the distribution of major industries in the world.

12. Explain the geographical advantages enjoyed by Osaka for the textile industry.

13. How is the textile industry run in Japan even without the availability of raw material?

14. What locational advantages are enjoyed by TISCO?

15. Mention the major industries which have been developed at Detroit. Mention its locational advantages also.

16. Write a note on the Industrial System.