

# Industry

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The processing of one form of resource in another form of useful item or resource is called manufacturing. The raw materials used in manufacturing may be either in natural form or in the form needed by a particular industry. This is also called an input. For example, paper pulp is an input for paper industry. So, wood pulp is an input and paper is an output. Sugarcane is an input for sugar industry and sugar is the output or manufactured item. But in car industry many finished items manufactured at different places are assembled at one place to manufacture cars. There are different inputs at various places and cars come out as the finished product. In this case, finished product of one industry is a raw material for another industry.

Economic growth of any country is dependent on its industries. Industrial development is possible when the country has:

- Needed technical skills,
- Needed resources,
- Supportive energy, education, health, transportation, communication and trading facilities. These are also called infrastructure.
- Enterprising people to take advantage of the facilities available and keep on adding to them. India is on the path of becoming one of the developed countries. As of now, India exports a large number of goods to various countries. There are many ways of grouping industries. It is also called classification of industries. These are:

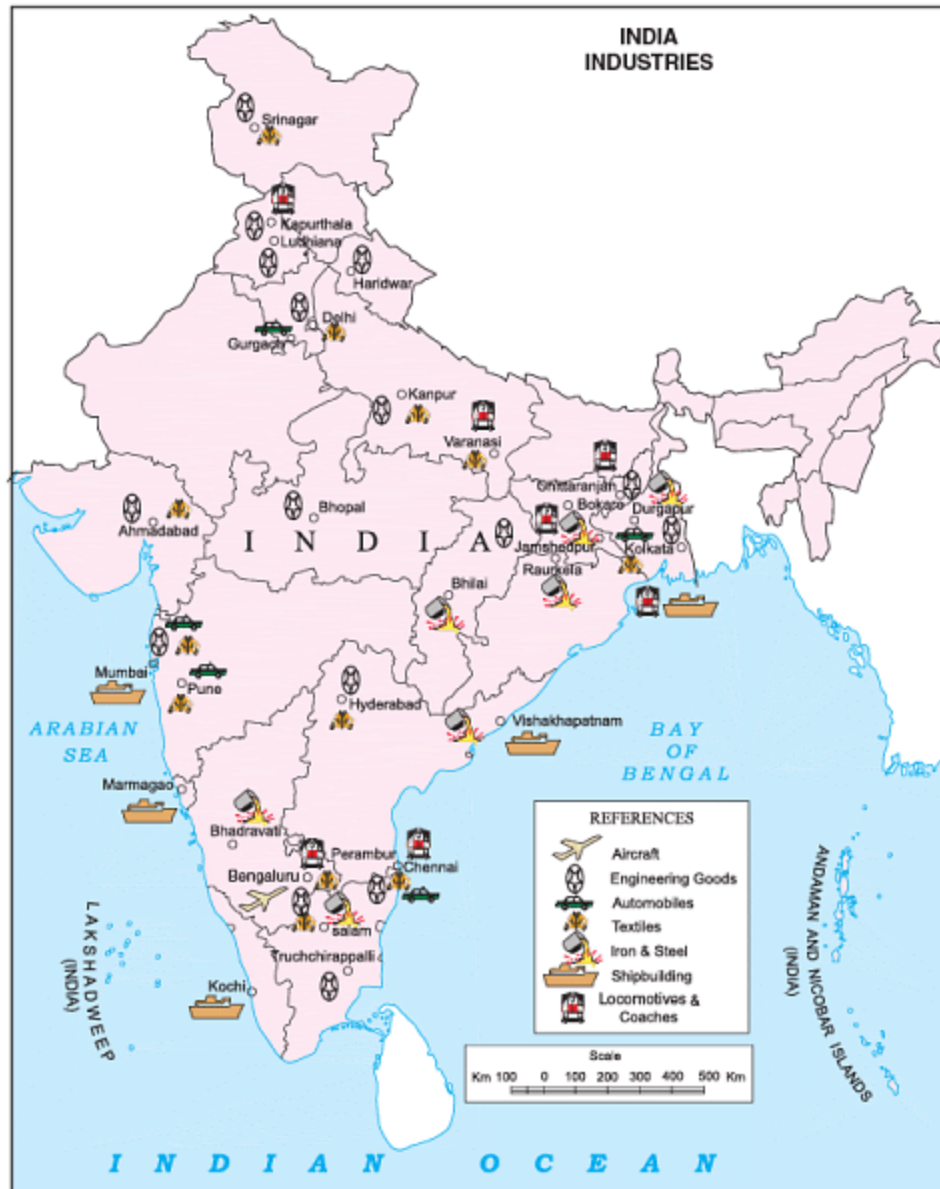
## **Sources of raw material**

(a) Agro-based industries such as sugarcane fruit processing, most of the snacks, paper, processed milk and milk products, etc.

(b) Mineral based industries such as iron ore, chemical, cement, etc.

## **Size of industries**

(a) Large scale industries such as iron and steel industry. It uses many people, many machineries and large amount of money and works round the clock, seven days a week and throughout the year.



India-Industries

(b) Small scale industries such as pencil and pen manufacturing units, electrical goods manufacturing units etc. Such units need less people, light machines, less amount of money and may have lesser number of working hours and days.

(c) Rural and Cottage industries such as handicrafts, handlooms, and art work etc. Generally these are home based, family owned and workers may be family members. Working hours are irregular and people attend to other responsibilities as well.



A Handloom

There are other ways of classification as well.

- **Agro-based Industries:** Textile Industries include cotton textile, woollen textile, silk textile, jute fibre textile and now synthetic fibre textile. It has large scale industries, powerlooms and handlooms as well. It is the second largest employer of people next only to agriculture and farming. Maharashtra, especially Mumbai is the largest textile centre. Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, are other major centers of textile industry. Sugar Industry is mostly situated in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Mineral based Industries** are mostly large scale industries. These are generally located near the source of their raw material. There are more than half a dozen Iron and Steel industries. These are in the states of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. There are more than 100 minerals obtained in India out of which about 30 are profitable to work on. Therefore there are as many industries working on them.

#### Tips:

- The processing of one form of resource in another form of useful item or resource is called manufacturing. The raw materials used in manufacturing may be either in natural form or in the form needed by a particular industry. This is also called an input.

- In some cases, finished product of one industry is a raw material for another industry.
- Industrial development is possible when the country has:
  1. needed technical skills,
  2. needed resources,
  3. supportive energy, educational, health, transportation, communication and trading facilities These are also called infrastructure.
  4. enterprising people to take advantage of the facilities available and keep on adding to them.
- India is on the path of becoming one of the developed countries.