CHAPTER

08

Manufacturing Industries

Introduction:

The manufacturing industries include those that make textiles, beer, handicrafts, cars, irons and metals as well as Petro-chemical chemicals. For a country to prosper economically, it needs to make every effort to produce most of its assets and to avoid relying entirely on imported goods.

1. Manufacturing industries

The manufacturing industries include those that make textiles, beer, handicrafts, cars, irons and metals as well as petro-chemical chemicals. For a country to prosper economically, it needs to make every effort to produce most of its assets and to avoid relying entirely on imported goods.

2. Types of industries

There are various ways to divide industries:

On the basis of the size of the investment and the Labour forced employed:

1. Large industries
2. Medium scale industries
3. Shopping malls and small-scale housing industries

On the basis of ownership:

1. Government industries
2. Private sector
3. Joint and Collaborative Sector

On the basis of the use of finished goods:

1. Basic commodity industries
2. Major goods industry
3. Medium goods industry
4. Consumer goods industry

On the basis of the Raw materials used by them:

1. Agricultural-based industries
2. Forest-based industries
3. Mineral-based industries
4. Industrial raw materials industrially processed

Based on the nature of the manufacture products:

1. Metallurgical Industries
2. Mechanical engineering industries
3. Chemical and composite industries
4. Fabric industries
5. Food processing industries
6. Electricity generation
7. Electricity
8. Communication industries

3. Industrial area

The industrial area is determined by the essentials namely raw materials, electricity, water, labour, markets and transportation services. Property and industry are related. Many manufacturing industries are located in an area where production costs and delivery costs are minimal. The nature of the raw materials and finished goods determines the cost of travel.

4. The Features of Industrial Area

The following factors influence the industrial environment:

1. Raw materials:

Industries that use raw materials that rot or lose weight during production are usually located close to the source of raw materials. For example, sugar mills, pulp industries, copper smelting, pig iron industry, etc.

Iron and steel industries are most commonly found near coal mines (eg, Bokaro, Durgapur) or near iron-ore source (Bhadravati, Bhilai, Rourkela) as both iron and coal lose weight during processing. Of metal.

2. Power:

Energy is needed throughout the industry so power supply must be verified before acquiring any industry. For example, Aluminium and the nitrogen processing industry.

3. Market:

The market is an important factor in market-oriented industries as the markets provide stores for manufactured goods such as heavy machinery, machinery, heavy chemicals, for the sale of finished goods. For example, Petroleum refineries such as Koyali, Mathura and Barauni are close to markets so that their products can be used as raw materials in other industries.

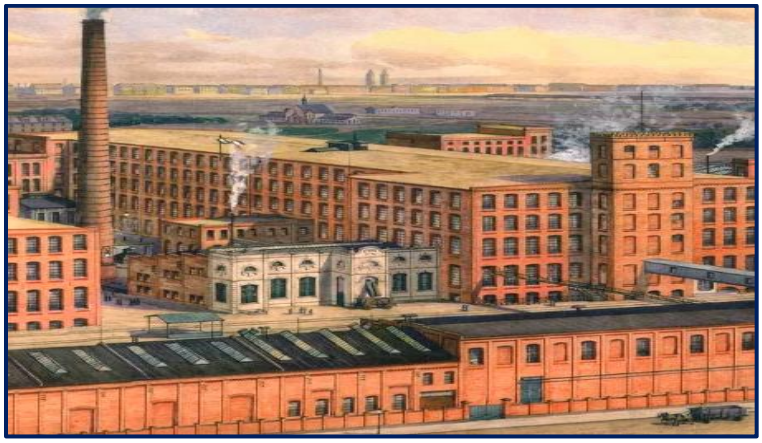
4. Transportation:

It is important that the industrial area moves goods and workers from the industrial area to markets and so on. For example, in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata, industrial focus is very high.

5. Labour:

It is another important element of the industrial environment. Due to our large numbers, staff move and are available in large numbers.

5. Historical Features



The influence of colonies such as British property competition and British discriminatory policies, are also important reasons for the emergence of some of our industrial nodes (such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai) and production facilities (such as Murshidabad, Dhaka, Bhadohi, Surat, i-Vadodara., Kozhikode, Coimbatore, Mysore, etc.).

6. Industrial Policy

1. Bringing equitable regional development and ending regional economic disparities are the main goals of our democratic country.
2. India strives to promote the backlog as a tribal region into a process of economic development by providing incentives to promote. For example, the establishment of the steel and steel industry in Bhilai and Rourkela was based on the decision to develop the country's backlogs.

7. Large Industries

Some of the major industries of our country are discussed below:

1. Iron and Steel Industry:

The steel and steel industry provides basic infrastructure in almost every sphere of Indian industry. The raw materials used in the industry, iron-ore, charcoal, limestone, dolomite, manganese and fire clay are found in parts of Chhattisgarh, Northern Odessa, Jharkhand and Western West Bengal. The industry has large integrated steel mills and small steel mills and includes second-hand manufacturers, rolling mills and auxiliary mills.

8. Other metal plants included are

1. TISCO:

The Tata Iron and Steel Plant is located near the Mumbai-Kolkata railway and is located 240 kilometers from Kolkata which is the nearest steel export port. The industry derives its products from various sources such as:

1. Water from the Subarnarekha and Kharkai rivers.
2. Iron-ore from Noamundi and Badampahar.
3. Coal from the Odisha mines in Odisha.
4. Coking coal in the Jharia and West Bokaro coal fields.

2. IISCO:

The first Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO) factory was established in Hirapur one in Kulti. In 1937, a Bengal steel corporation was formed in partnership with IISCO by establishing another unit in Kanpur (West Bengal). IISCO derives its resources for use in various resource regions such as:

1. Coal from the coal mines in Damodar (Raniganj, Jharia and Ramgarh).
2. Iron-ore from Singhbhum in Jharkhand.
3. Water from the Barakar River (the tributary of the Damodar River).

The Kolkata-Asansol railway line runs near plants. Later in 1972-73, the government took over the IISCO industry due to the collapse of steel production.

3. Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Works Ltd. (VISL):

Originally named Mysore Iron and Steel Works, VISL is located on the shores of Bhadravati in the Shimoga district of Karnataka. This plant produces special metals and alloys.

VISL receives resources at:

1. It finds iron ore in Kemmangundi in the Baba Budan Mountains, limestone and manganese in the area.
2. Water from the Bhadravati River.
3. Due to the unavailability of coal in the region, coal was initially used as fuel for burning wood until 1951. Later, a hydroelectric power station was installed from the Jog falls hydel power project.

During the second five-year program (1956-61), three new integrated public sectors steel industries were established in international cooperation namely Rourkela in Odessa, Bhilai in Chhattisgarh and Durgapur in West Bengal.

These were owned by Hindustan steel Limited (HSL). In 1973, the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) was established to manage these plants.

4. Rourkela Steel Plant:

The plant was established in 1959 in the Sundergarh region of Odessa in partnership with Germany. This plant derives its resources from various sources such as:

1. Coal from Jharia.
2. Iron-ore from Sundergarh and Kendujhar provinces.
3. Hydro-electric power from the Hirakud Power Project.
4. Water from the Keul and Sankha river.

5. Bhilai Steel Plant:

It was co-founded by Russia in the Durg region of Chhattisgarh and began production in 1959. It finds its raw material in various places such as:

1. Coal from Korba and Kargali.
2. Water from Tanduladam.
3. Power from Korba thermal power station.

The plant is connected to the Kolkata-Mumbai railway line. This plant supplies a lot of iron at the Hindustan Shipyard in Visakhapatnam.

6. Durgapur Steel Plant:

It was founded in collaboration with the Government of the United Kingdom in West Bengal and began production in 1962. It finds its raw material in the following locations:

1. Coal from Jharia and Raniganj.
2. Iron ore from Noamundi.
3. Water and hydel power from Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC).

It is located on the main railway line of Kolkata-Delhi.

7. Bokaro Steel Plant:

The Bokaro steel industry was established in 1964 with the cooperation of the Russians in Bokaro. It aims to reduce transportation costs by building a Bokaro-Rourkela combination.

The resources and their resource areas are:

1. Iron ore from Rourkela.
2. Water and Hydel Power from Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC).
3. Some materials come from about 350 km.

8. Other Iron Plants:

in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, three new steel industries were set up away from the main material resources, namely:

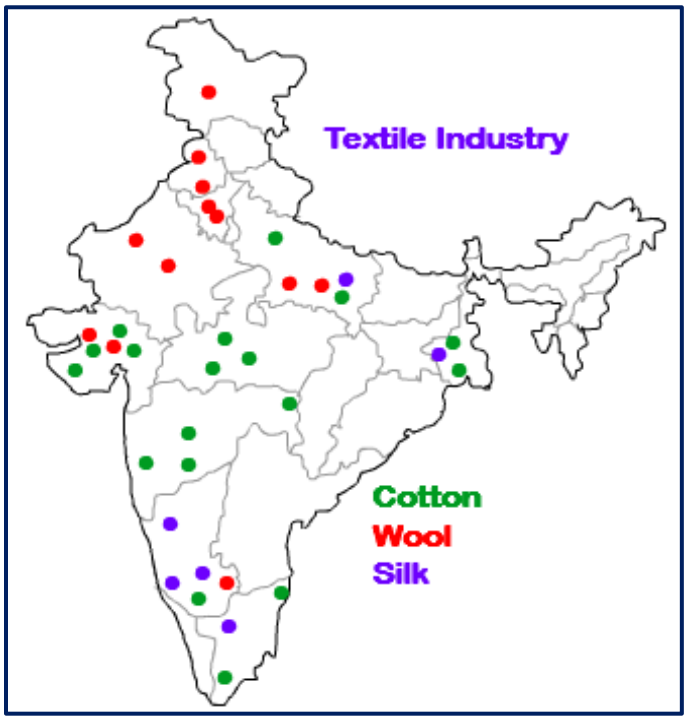
1. The Vizag Steel Plant located in Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh is the first port-based facility operated in 1992.
2. Vijayanagar Steel Plant at Hospet in Karnataka.
3. The Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu operated in 1982.

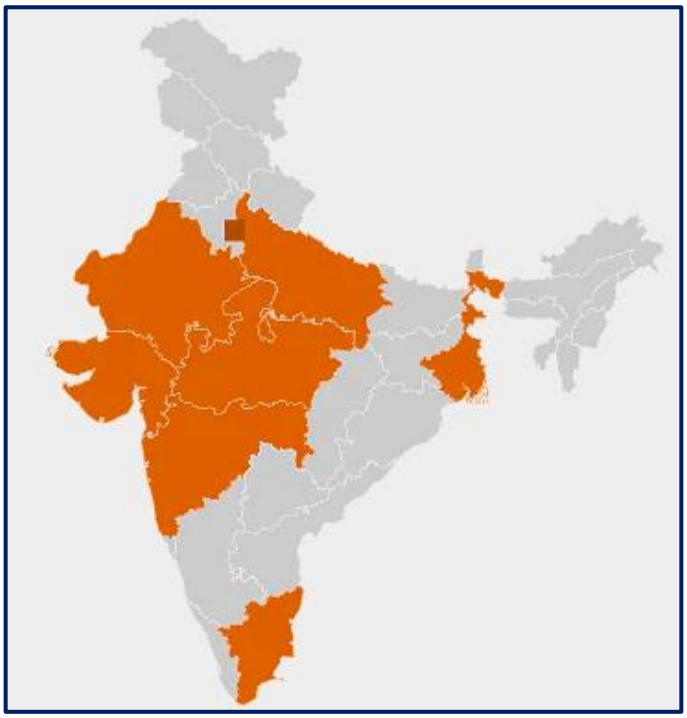
There are also more than 206 units in India that use iron ore as the main commodity and process it in electric furnaces.

9. Cotton Textile Industry

This industry is one of the traditional industries of India. The first modem of a successful cotton textile mill was developed in Mumbai in 1854. Because, which is very close to the cotton producing areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra and as a major city, provides employment opportunities for many people. After the first milling machine, two more mills were developed, the Shahpur mill and Calico in Ahmedabad (Gujarat). However, after the split, India was left with 409 of the 423 mills and only 29% of the cotton growing area. The cotton textile industry can be divided into formal and segregated sectors. The most diverse sector includes fabric made from handlooms (including card) and power looms. On the other hand, formal sector productivity has declined sharply from 81% in the mid-twentieth century to about 6% in 2000. Now power looms in the divided sector are more productive than in the handicraft sector. Since cotton does not reduce weight in the manufacturing process, that is why the location of the cotton fabric industry is determined by other factors such as electricity supply, labour, capital or market. Currently, the market is the most preferred option for the industry as the market determines what the current trend of clothing is. After the introduction of the first cotton mill mills in Mumbai and Ahmedabad, the cotton textile industry grew rapidly. Rail upgrades have also contributed to the expansion of mills. In southern India, mills were set up in Coimbatore, Madurai, and Bangalore. In central India, mills were set up in Nagpur, Indore, Sholapur, and Vadodara. Mills were also set up in Kanpur and Kolkata. The discovery of hydel power allowed the suspension of cotton mills in Tamil Nadu. The availability of cheap labour has led to the suspension of cotton mills in Ujjain, Bharuch, Agra, Hathras, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli.

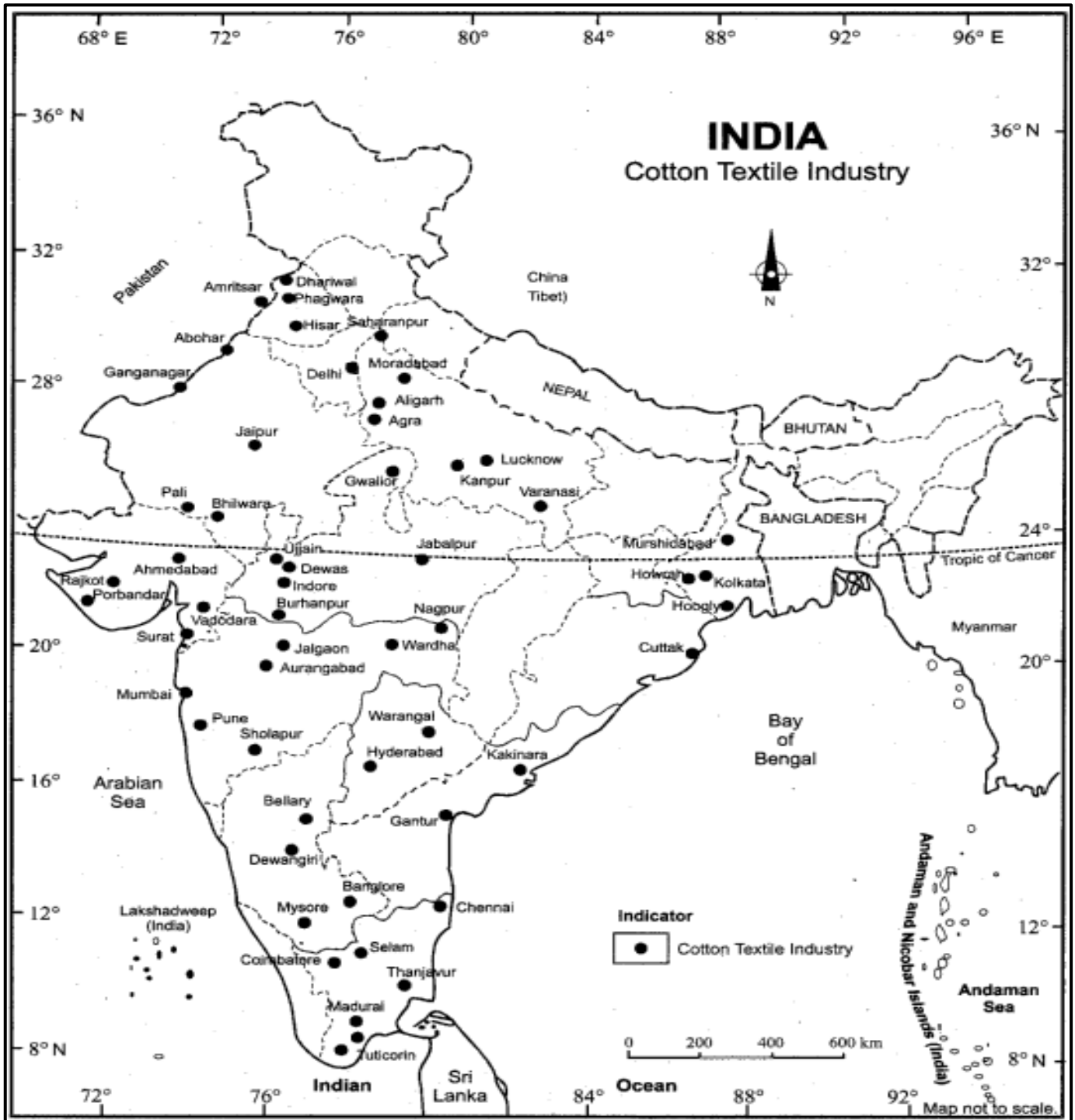
1. Distribution of Cotton Textile Industries:





1. At present, the main centers of the cotton textile industry are Ahmedabad, Bhiwandi, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Indore and Ujjain. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are the leading cotton producing provinces. West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, and Punjab are some of the most important cotton producers.
2. Tamil Nadu has a large number of mills and most of them produce yam rather than cloth. Coimbatore makes up 50% of the total mill. Other important centers are Chennai, Madura, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Salem.

3. Karnataka, Bengaluru, Hubli Davanagere, Bellary, Mysore are other important centers.
4. The cotton fabric industry has developed in the cotton production area of Telangana. Key centers are Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Warangal in Telangana and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh.
5. Most of the cotton textile industry has developed in the western part of Uttar Pradesh. Kanpur is the largest center and is known as Manchester of Uttar Pradesh. Other important centers are Agra, Modinagar, Saharanpur, Lucknow and Hathras.
6. In West Bengal, important centers are Kolkata, Serampore, Howrah and Shyamnagar.
7. The cotton fabric industry was facing stiff competition from synthetic fabric.



Map : Location of major centres of Cotton Textile Industry in India

10. Sugar Industry

The sugar industry is the second largest agricultural-based industry in India, a major producer of both sugar and sugarcane. It contributes about 8% of the world's total sugar production. The first sugar mill was established in 1903 in Bihar and many mills were established in many parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The industry provides employment for more than 4 lakh people and a large number of farmers. It is an industry of the season.

1. Sugar Industry Area:

As sugarcane is a heavy, low-cost, weight-loss and decomposing material, the sugar industry is widely available in sugarcane growing areas. Maharashtra has emerged as the world's leading sugar producer and produces more than a third of the world's total sugar production. Uttar Pradesh is now the second largest sugar producer.

There are two belts where sugar factories are located:

1. Ganga-Yamuna Doab Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Baghpat and Bulandshahar provinces.
2. Tarai province Lakhimpur Kheri, Basti, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Bahraich provinces.

2. Countries that produce sugar:

Tamil Nadu has sugar factories in the districts of Coimbatore, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram and Tiruchchirappalli. In Karnataka, the main sugar producers are Belgaum, Bellary, Mandya, Shimoga, Bijapur, and Chitradurga. The industry is still expanded to coastal regions i.e., East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam districts and Nizamabad, and Medak districts of Telangana along with Chittoor district or Rayalaseema.

3. Other sugar producing regions are:

1. Bihar Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Siwan, Darbhanga, Gaya.
2. Punjab Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Sangrur, Patiala, Amritsar.
3. Haryana Yamuna Nagar, Rohtak, Hissar, Faridabad.
4. Gujarat sugar industry is relatively new here. Important sugar mills are found in the regions of Surat, Junagarh, Rajkot, Amreli, Valsad and Bhavnagar.

11. Petrochemical Industries

This industrial group was growing very fast in India. Demand for its products has been very high since the 1960s. Most of the materials are derived from crude petroleum, which supplies materials to many new industries, all of which are known as petrochemical industries.

Petrochemical industries are divided into four subgroups:

1. **Polymers**
2. **Synthetic fibers**
3. **Elastomers**
4. **Surfactant intermediate**

1. Distribution of Petrochemical Industries:

Mumbai is a hub for petrochemical industries. Other fragmentation units are Auraiya (Uttar Pradesh), Jamnagar, Gandhinagar and Hazira (Gujarat), Nagothane, Ratnagiri (Maharashtra), Haldia (West Bengal) and Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh).

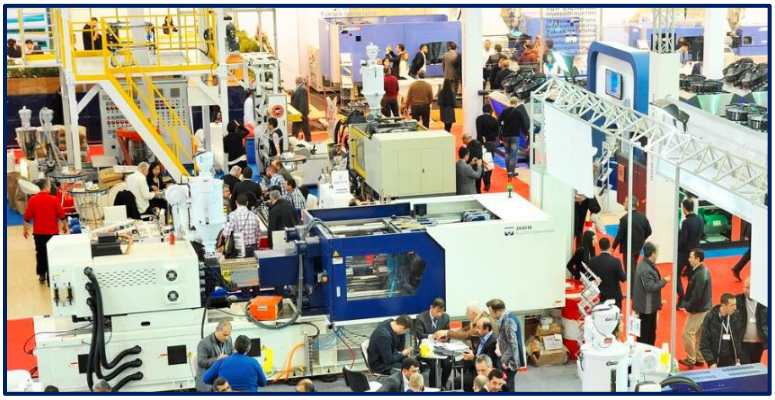
There are three organizations operating in the petrochemical sector under the control of the department of chemicals and petrochemical chemicals:

1. ***Indian Petrochemical Corporation Limited- it is a government agency committed to the production and distribution of polymers, chemicals, fibers and fiber intermediates.***

    1. Petrifies Cooperative Limited (PCL):
    It is a joint venture of the Indian government and cooperative cooperatives of weavers. It has two plants in Vadodara and Maldhari where my polyester filament and nylon chips are produced.
    2. Central Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET):
    Centers Involved in providing training in the petrochemical industry.
    3. Sub-Groups of Petrochemical Industries
    Polymers made of ethylene and propylene are obtained after refining crude oil. It provides the basic materials used in the plastic industry that are selected due to their strength, flexibility, water and chemical resistance and low prices.

4. National Organic Chemical Industries Limited (NOCIL):
National Organic Chemical Industries Limited (NOCIL) was established in 1961 and started a naphtha-based chemical industry in Mumbai. The major manufacturers of plastic items are Mumbai, Barauni, Mettur, Pimpri and Rishra. About 75% of these units are in small industries. The industry also uses recycled plastics that make up about 30% of the total product. Synthetic fibers are widely used in the manufacture of fabrics due to their durability, shock and resistance to shrinkage. The main fibers and their production facilities are Nylon and Polyester factories in Quota, Pimpri, Mumbai, Modinagar, Pune, Ujjain, Nagpur and Udhna as well as Acrylic Staple Fiber Industries in Quota and Vadodara. Now, plastic is already a major threat to our environment due to its non-perishable quality.

12. Knowledge-Based Industries



1. IT and IT services that enable business process outsourcing (ITES-BPO) services continue to grow at a slower pace.
2. Lots of government-owned software parks and software industries produce computer hardware.
3. The contribution of the IT software and service industry to India's GDP is about 2%.
4. Most international IT companies have re-launched software or research development centers in India.
5. In the field of computer hardware development, India has not yet achieved much but in the IT sector, it creates a double employment rate every year.

13. Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization (LPG) and Industrial Development in India

A new industrial policy was announced in 1991 for the following purposes:

1. Building on the benefits already made.
2. Correct any deviations or weaknesses that have crept in.
3. Maintain continued productivity growth, as well as profitable employment.
4. Find international competition.

1. **The following are the policy measures taken under the LPG:**
   1. Termination of industrial licenses.
   2. Free access to external technology.
   3. Foreign Investment Policy
   4. Access to financial markets.

5. Open trade
6. Completion of the phased production system.
7. Plan for free industrial areas.

The policy has three main components to Free, Private Trade, and global trade. With the exception of six industries based on security, strategy or environmental concerns, in all industries the licensing system has been abolished. The number of industries set up in the public sector since 1956 has been reduced from 17 to four. Investing in an authorized sector has no prior approval. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been an addition to domestic investment to achieve the highest level of economic development in this policy. Industrial policy has been released to attract local and international private investors. Globalization refers to the integration of the world economy with the global economy. There is a free flow of goods and services, jobs, big money from one nation to another. Global trade aims to increase domestic and foreign competition through a market approach and facilitate strong relationships with foreign investors and technology providers.

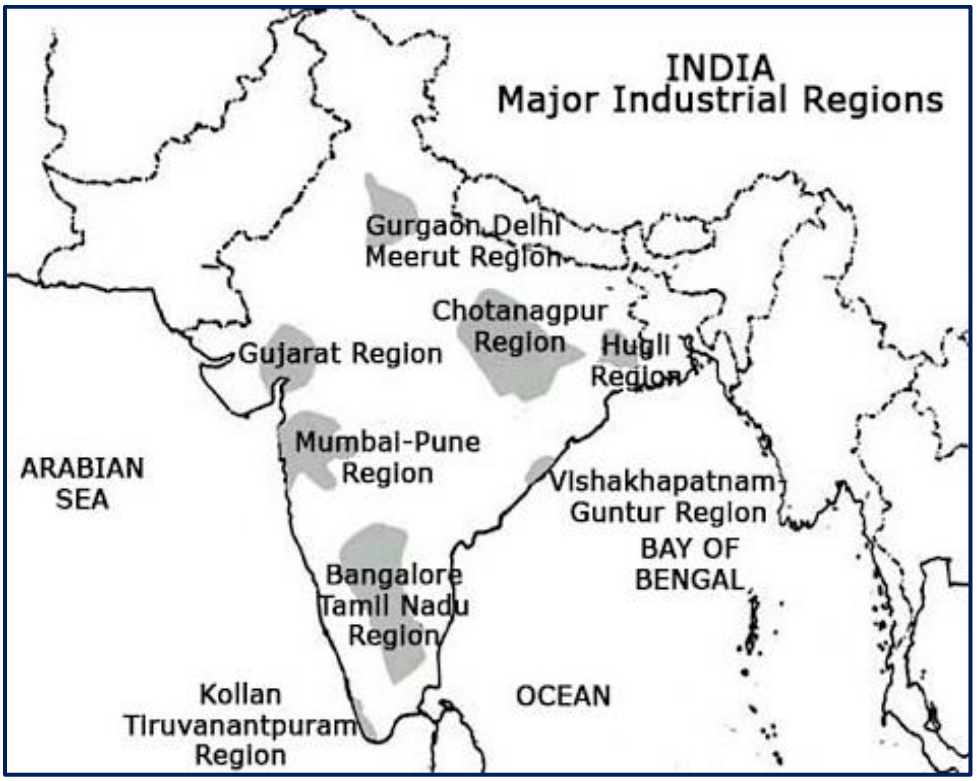
In the context of India, global trade has the following objectives:

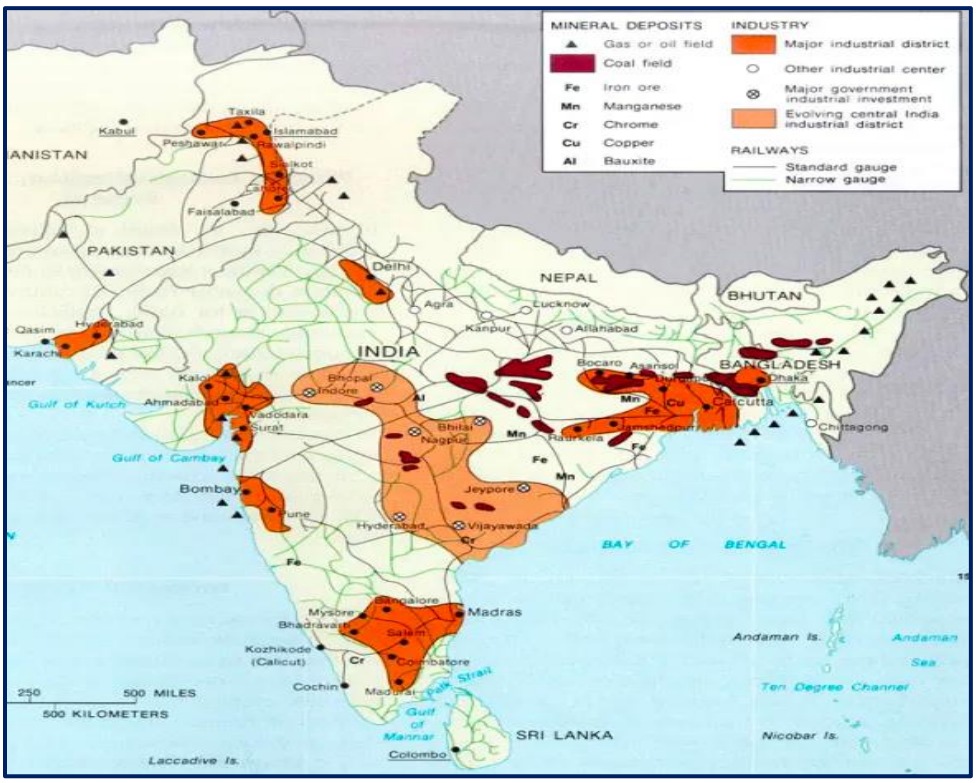
1. Economic openness to direct foreign investment by providing services to foreign companies to invest in various sectors of economic activity in India.
2. Removing restrictions and barriers to entry of international companies in India.
3. To allow Indian companies to enter into partnerships with other countries in India and to encourage them to establish joint ventures abroad.
4. Implementing major export exemptions by changing the original cost limits and lowering the import duty significantly.
5. Instead of a set of export benefits, opt for an exchange rate adjustment to improve export.

2. The negative impact of LPG:

1. The infrastructure sector was not affected while the majority of the shares went to the major sectors.
2. The gap between developed and developing regions has widened and the gap between regions has widened, e.g. of investments from 1991-2000, one-fourth (23%) was Maharashtra, 17% of Gujarat, 7% of Andhra Pradesh about 6% of Tamil Nadu, and only 8% of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, the share of domestic and foreign investment has already gone to developed countries. Your share of both domestic and foreign investment has already gone to developed countries.
3. Economically weak provinces have not been able to compete with developed regions in open markets in attracting industrial investment.

14. Industrial regions in India





Due to favorable features, many industries are available in a few packages. Multi-industrial packages are known as industrial collections.

A few indicators are used to identify industrial integration, the most important of which are:

1. Number of industrial units
2. Number of industrial workers
3. The amount of energy used for industrial purposes
4. Value of industrial product
5. Value added by production

1. Industrial and regional districts:

1. Major Industrial regions

1. Mumbai-Pune District
2. Hugli District
3. Bengaluru, Tamil Nadu region
4. Gujarat region
5. Chotanagpur District
6. Vishakhapatnam-Guntur District
7. Gurugram-Delhi-Meerut Region
8. Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram District

2. Small Industrial Region

1. Ambala-Amritsar
2. Saharanpur-Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor
3. Indore-Dewas Ujjain
4. Jaipur-Ajmer
5. Kolhapur-South Kannada
6. Northern Malabar
7. Central Malabar
8. Adilabad-Nizamabad
9. Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur
10. Bhojpur-Munger
11. Durg-Raipur
12. Bilaspur-Korba
13. Brahmaputra Valley

3. Industrial Districts

1. Kanpur
2. Hyderabad
3. Agra
4. Nagpur
5. Gwalior
6. Bhopal
7. Lucknow
8. Jalpaiguri
9. Cutting
10. Gorakhpur
11. Aligarh
12. Kota
13. Purnia
14. Jabalpur
15. Bareilly

2. **India's major industrial regions are as follows:**

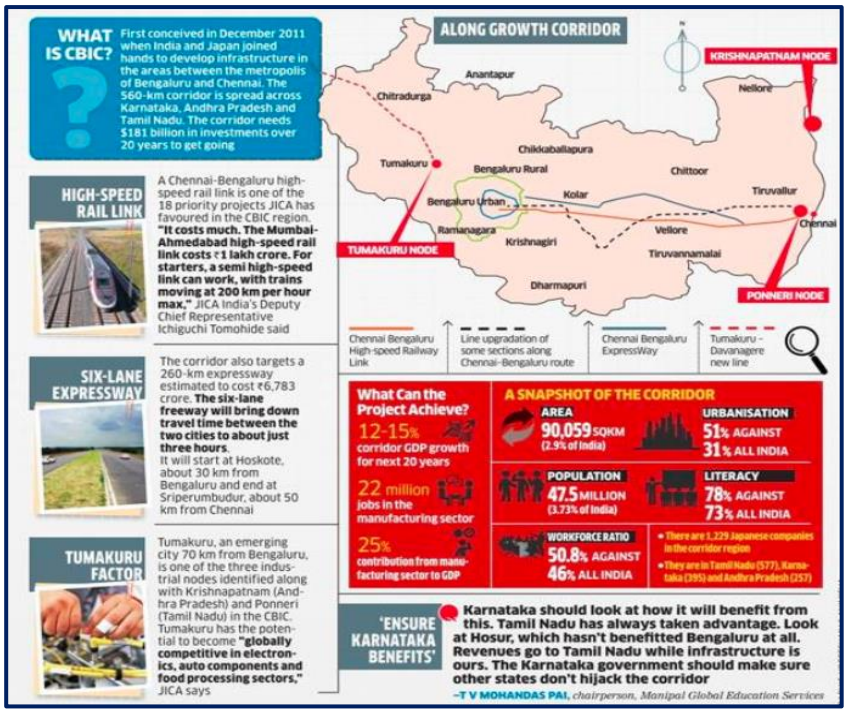
1. **Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region:**
It extends from Mumbai-Thane to Pune and the nearby districts of Nashik and Solapur. In addition, the provinces of Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sangli and Jalagaon also have industries.
The benefits of the region are:
1. Development of the cotton fabric industry in Mumbai.
2. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 gave momentum to the port of Mumbai.
3. The machines were able to import through this port.
4. Hydropower development in the Western Ghat region.
Later, many industries developed such as chemical industries, Mumbai High petroleum field, nuclear power plants, engineering goods, petrochemicals, leather, drugs, fertilizers, shipbuilding software, transportation and food industries, etc. Important industrial centers are Mumbai, Kolaba, Kalyan, Thane, Trombay, Pune, Pimpri, Nashik, Manmad, Solapur, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sangli.

2. **Hugli Industrial Region**
Located near the Hugli River, the region extends from Bansberia in the north to Birlanagar in the south and Medinipur in the west.
The factors responsible for the industrial area here are:
1. Opening of a river port on the Hugli River.
2. Kolkata emerged as a leading center and connected to internal sections by railway and bypass.
3. Development of Assam tea gardens and hills in northern West Bengal.
4. Opening of coal mines in Damodar district and iron-ore deposits in the Chotanagpur plain.
5. Indigo processing before and jute later.
6. Availability of personnel from Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh and Odisha.
7. Kolkata attracted the British capital as it was the British capital.
8. The establishment of the first jute mill in Rishra in 1855 ushered in a period of integration of industrial modes in the region.
9. The Haldia petroleum refinery has helped us develop various industries here.

The largest jute industry is located in Haora and Bhatapara. The main industries are the cotton, jute, paper, engineering, textile, electrical, chemical, chemical, pharmaceutical, fertilizer and chemical industries.
The Hindustan motor factory limited to Konnagar and the diesel engine factory in Chittaranjan are world symbols of the region. The major industrial centers are Kolkata, Haora, Haldia, Serampore, Rishra, Shippur, Naihati, Kakinara, Shyamnagar, Titagarh, Sodepur, Budge Budge, Birlanagar, Bansberia, Belgurriah, Triveni, Hugli, Belur, etc.

3. **Bengaluru (Bangalore} Chennai Industrial Region**
It is distributed in all districts of Tamil Nadu except Villupuram. Its development is based on the Pykara power plant, built in 1932. The cotton textile industry was the first to grow roots due to the presence of cotton growing areas. Major engineering industries are located in Bengaluru. Aircraft (HAL), machine tools, telephony (HTL) and Bharat Electronics are the industry symbols of this region.

Important textile industries, railway cars, diesel engines, radios, light engineering equipment, rubber goods, medicine, aluminum, sugar, cement, glass, paper, chemicals, film, tobacco, matchbox, leather goods, etc. The petroleum refinery in Chennai, the iron and steel industry in Salem and the fertilizer plants are the latest developments.



3. Gujarat Industrial Region

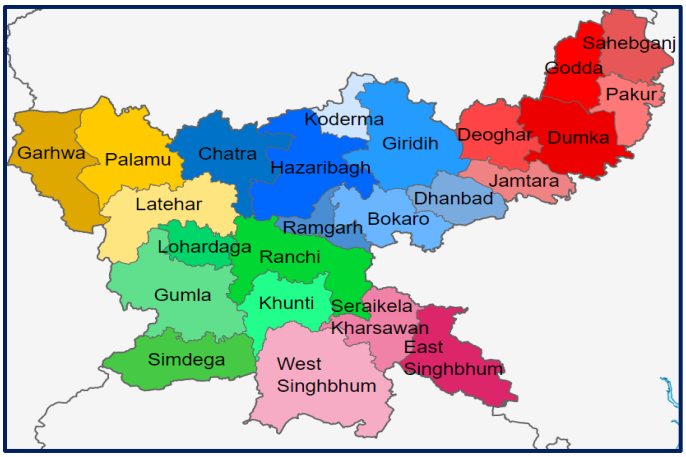
The base for the growth of its work is between Ahmedabad and Vadodara but the region extends to Valsad and Surat south and Jamnagar to the west.

The industrial features of the region are:

1. The decline of the cotton fabric industry in Mumbai.
2. This region is located in the cotton growing area, which is why raw materials and the market are easily accessible.
3. The discovery of oil fields led to the establishment of petrochemical industries near Ankaleshwar, Vadodara, Jamnagar.
4. Development of Kandla port.
5. Koyali Refinery:

The main industries are textiles (cotton, silk, synthetic, textile), petrochemical industries, heavy and basic chemicals, motor, tractor, diesel engines, textiles, machinery, engineering, medicine, dyes, pesticides, sugar, dairy products and processing food. Recently, a large petroleum refinery was established in Jamnagar. Important industrial centers are Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Bharuch, Koyali, Anand, Khera, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Surat, Valsad, Jamnagar.

4. Chotanagpur District:

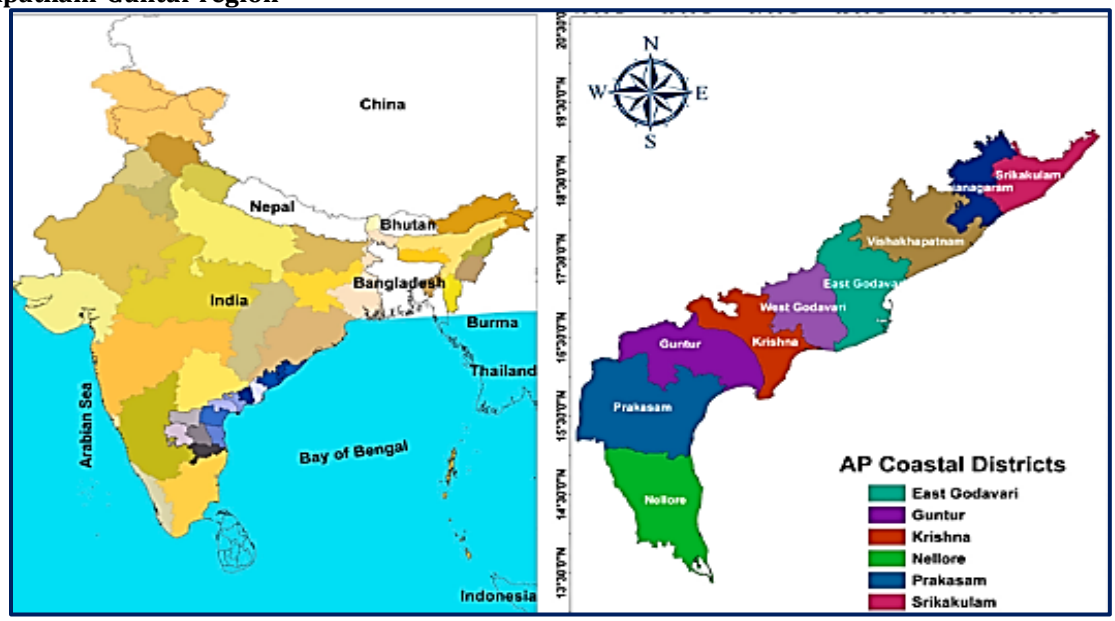


This extends to Jharkhand, Northern Odisha and West Bengal. The region is best known for its heavy metallurgical industries.

The advantages of the industrial area here are:
1. Coal discovery in Damodar village.
2. Metal and non-metallic minerals in Jharkhand and northern Odisha.
3. Hot and water plants in Damodar district.
4. Cheap work from surrounding regions,
5. Hugli provides a large market for its industries.

Important industries are heavy engineering, mechanical tools, fertilizers, cement, paper, trains, and heavy electrical equipment. Important centers are Ranchi, Dhanbad, Chaibasa, Sindri, Hazaribagh, Jamshedpur, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur, Asansol and Dalmianagar.

5. Vishakhapatnam-Guntur region

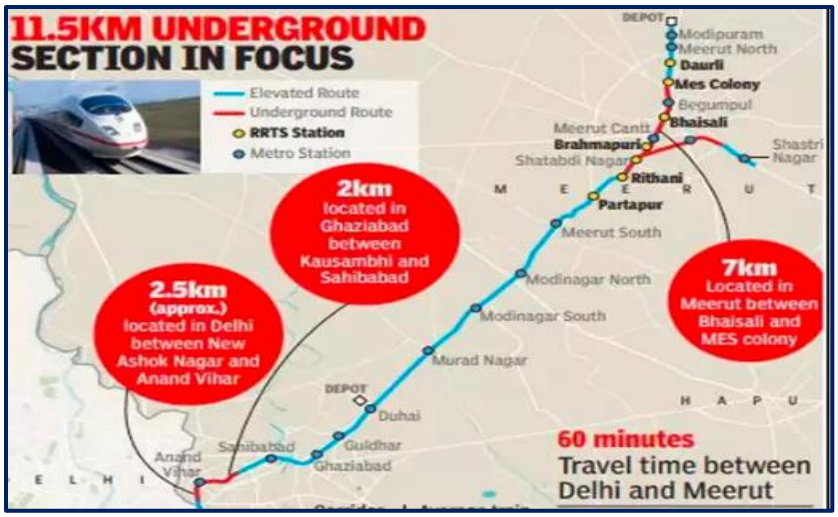


The region extends from Visakhapatnam to the Kumool and Prakasam regions in the south.

The key local features are:
1. Currently the ports of Visakhapatnam and Machilipatnam, develop agriculture and rich mineral reserves in remote areas.
2. Coal fields of Godavari basin.
3. Availability of gas refineries.

Guntur region has one lead-four solvent. The main industries are sugar, textiles, jute, paper, fertilizer, cement, aluminum and light engineering. Important centers are Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Vijayanagar, Rajahmundry, Guntur, Eluru and Kumool.

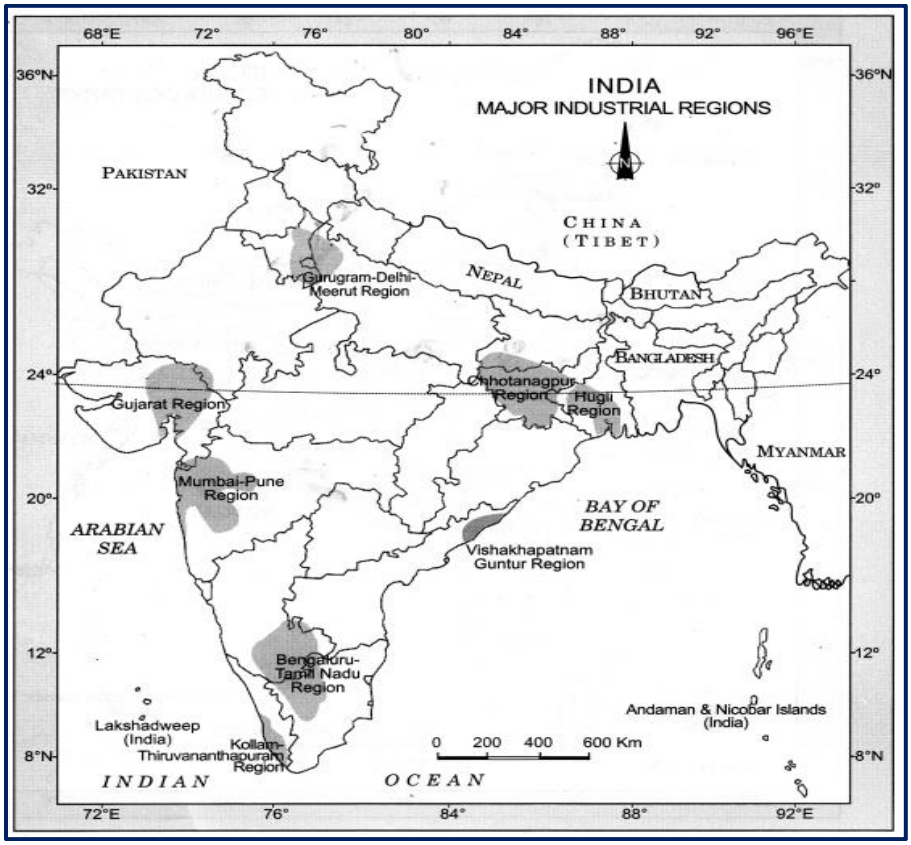
6. Gurugram-Delhi-Meerut District



The region's industries are simple and market-oriented as the region is far from mineral and energy resources. Industrial Industries electronics, light engineering, electronics, cotton, wool and synthetic fabrics, hosiery sugar, cement, machine tools, tractor, cycle, vanaspati, etc. The software industry has recently been upgraded.
Important industrial centers are Guru Gram (Gurgaon), Delhi, Shahdara, Faridabad, Meerut, Modinagar, Ghaziabad, Ambala, Agra and Mathur.

7. Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram District

Important industrial centers are the districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Always, Emakulam, Punalur, and Alappuzha. It is far from the Indian mineral belt, so processing of agricultural products and market-focused light industries is pervasive. The main industries are cotton, sugar, rubber, matchbox, glass, chemical fertilizers, fish processing, food processing, paper, coconut products, aluminum and cement.



Questions For Practice

1. Manufacturing activity is type of?
(a) Primary
(b) Second
(c) Higher education
(d) Quarter

2. The first cotton textile industry was established in….?
(a) Ahmedabad (b) Fort Gloster
(c) Mumbai (d) Kanpur

3. Where did the first port industry be established, starting in 1992?
(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Uttar Pradesh

4. Which of the following agencies, the market tool for public sector plants?
(a) STICK
(b) SIAL
(c) TATA instrument
(d) MNCC

5. What is the status of the Jamshedpur Iron and Steel industry?
(a) West Bengal (b) Jharkhand
(c) Bihar (d) Orissa

6. Which of the following is not part of the industrial area?
(a) Power
(b) Overcrowding
(c) Capital (d) Market

7. What industry is called the Basic Industry?
(a) Aluminum Industry
(b) Metal and Steel Industry
(c) Agricultural Industry
(d) Chemical Industry

8. How many sugar factories were established in India in 2010-11?
(a) 560 (b) 600
(c) 662 (d) 700

9. Which is not part of the New Industrial Policy, 1991?
(a) Termination of industrial licenses
(b) Foreign investment policy
(c) Free access to external technology
(d) Major Government Intervention.

10. When was the Bokaro Steel Plant founded?
(a) 1900 (b) 1950
(c) 1960 (d) 1964

11. Which one of the industries is referred to as Basic Industry?
(a) Aluminum Industry
(b) Iron and Steel Industry
(c) Agriculture Industry
(d) Chemical Industry

12. A city also refers as Silicon City
(a) Mumbai (b) Jaipur
(c) Bengaluru (d) Lucknow

13. When was the Bokaro Steel Plant set up?
(a) 1900 (b) 1950
(c) 1960 (d) 1964

14. Which is not a factor of industrial location?
(a) Market
(b) Capital
(c) Population Density
(d) Power.

15. Which one is not a feature of New Industrial Policy, 1991?
(a) Abolition of industrial licensing
(b) Foreign investment policy
(c) Free entry to foreign technology
(d) Maximum interference of Govt.

16. How many sugar factories were established in India in the year 2010-11?
(a) 560 (b) 600
(c) 662 (d) 700

17. The earliest Iron and Steel Company to be established in India was?
(a) IISCO
(b) TISCO
(c) Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Works
(d) Mysore Iron and Steel Works

18. Which is the largest producer of Sugar in India?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Tamil Nadu

19. In which of the following cities of Gujarat has the largest petroleum refinery been set up?
(a) Jamnagar (b) Ahmedabad
(c) Surat (d) Rajkot

20. The nucleus of the Hugh Industrial Region is?
(a) Kolkata – Howrah
(b) Kolkata – Medinipur
(c) Kolkata – Rishra
(d) Kolkata – Konnagar

21. Which state is the largest producer of sugar in India?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Punjab
(d) Tamil Nadu

22. Manufacturing is an activity of which type?
(a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary

23. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computers, etc.?
(a) Steel (b) Aluminum
(c) Electronic (d) Information Technology

24. The concentration of the jute industry in West Bengal is in this region?
(a) Kolkata and Durgapur
(b) Kolkata and Midnapore
(c) Haora and Bhatpara
(d) None of these

25. First cotton textile Industry was founded in?
(a) Ahmedabad (b) Fort Gloster
(c) Mumbai (d) Kanpur

26. Where was the first port-based plant, which started operating in 1992, set up?
(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Uttar Pradesh

27. Which one of the following agencies, market steel for the public sector plants?
(a) HAIL (b) SAIL
(c) TATA Steel (d) MNCC

28. In which of the following states is the Rourkela Steel Plant located?
(a) Jharkhand (b) West Bengal
(c) Odisha (d) Bihar

29. Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material?
(a) Aluminum (b) Cement
(c) Sugar (d) Jute

30. Which one of the industries is referred to as Basic Industry?
(a) Aluminum Industry
(b) Iron and Steel Industry
(c) Argo Industry
(d) Chemical Industry

Solutions

1. (b)	**4. (b)**	**7. (b)**	**10. (d)**	**13. (d)**	**16. (c)**	**19. (a)**	**22. (d)**	**25. (b)**	**28. (c)**
2. (b)	**5. (b)**	**8. (c)**	**11. (b)**	**14. (c)**	**17. (a)**	**20. (a)**	**23. (d)**	**26. (a)**	**29. (b)**
3. (a)	**6. (b)**	**9. (d)**	**12. (c)**	**15. (d)**	**18. (a)**	**21. (b)**	**24. (c)**	**27. (b)**	**30. (b)**