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— R K JAIN —

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10

CONTENTS

1. PRACTICAL GEOGRAPHY – STUDY OF TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS
 2. STUDY OF TOPOGRAPHICAL SHEET NO. G43S7
 3. STUDY OF TOPOGRAPHICAL SHEET NO. G43S10
 4. PRACTICAL GEOGRAPHY – MAP OF INDIA
 5. INDIA – LOCATION, EXTENT AND PHYSICAL FEATURES
 6. INDIA – THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS
 7. INDIA – SOIL RESOURCES
 8. INDIA – NATURAL VEGETATION
 9. INDIA – WATER RESOURCES
 10. INDIA – MINERAL RESOURCES (IRON ORE, MANGANESE, COPPER AND BAUXITE)
 11. INDIA – ENERGY RESOURCES (CONVENTIONAL)
 12. INDIA – ENERGY RESOURCES (NON-CONVENTIONAL)
 13. INDIA – AGRICULTURE
 14. INDIA – AGRICULTURE (CROPS I – RICE, WHEAT AND MILLETS)
 15. INDIA – AGRICULTURE (CROPS II – PULSES, OILSEEDS AND SUGAR CANE)
 16. INDIA – AGRICULTURE (CROPS III – COTTON AND JUTE)
 17. INDIA – AGRICULTURE (CROPS IV – TEA AND COFFEE)
 18. INDIA – INDUSTRIES
 19. INDIA – AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES
 20. INDIA – MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES
 21. INDIA – MEANS OF TRANSPORT
 22. IMPACT OF WASTE ACCUMULATION
 23. NEED FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT AND METHODS OF SAFE DISPOSAL
 24. NEED AND METHODS FOR REDUCING, REUSING AND RECYCLING WASTE
- GEO-GLOSSARY 255

ICSE GEOGRAPHY

Class 10

Chapter 18: (India-Industries)

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

The history of modern industrial development in India started with the setting up of a charcoal-based iron smelting plant in 1830, which failed in 1866. Some factors that helped in the development of industries are as follows:

- ❖ The introduction of **railways** in 1853, and its further development helped in the movement of raw materials and manufactured goods.
- ❖ The real expansion of cotton textile industry was witnessed during 1870s due to an increase in demand in the wake of the **American Civil War**.
- ❖ The real beginning of the iron and steel industry commenced with the working of **Bengal Iron and Steel Works Ltd.** in 1874 at Kulti.



Multinational sector industries (Maruti Udyog)

- ❖ The establishment of the iron and steel industry on a large-scale dates from 1911, when the **Tata Iron and Steel Company** started its production in Jamshedpur.
- ❖ The **first paper mill** was started at Ballygunge near Kolkata in 1870.
- ❖ Some **woollen textile mills** were set up at Kanpur, Dhariwal and Bengaluru during the 1870s to meet the requirements of the military, police and railway personnel.
- ❖ Though many industrial units were started, the real push to industrial development was given by the two World Wars.

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIES

The economic growth and progress of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. Thus, almost all the countries in the world, big or small, rich or poor, developed or developing, are making sincere efforts to promote industrialisation. The manufacturing industries are important due to the following reasons:

- ❖ Manufacturing is the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular.
- ❖ It helps in modernising the agriculture sector by providing machines, fertilisers and other chemicals.
- ❖ It reduces the dependence of people on agricultural income by providing work in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
- ❖ It helps in the eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.
- ❖ It can reduce regional disparities if we set up industries in the tribal and backward areas.

- ❖ It helps in increasing trade through export of manufactured goods and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- ❖ It brings prosperity in the country, as the low cost raw materials are converted into high cost finished goods.
- ❖ The economic progress of the people of India depends on large-scale industrialisation.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

The industries are dependent upon raw materials, sources of power, labour supply, ownership, etc. We can classify industries on the basis of size, sources of raw materials, ownership, etc.

ON THE BASIS OF SIZE

The size of an industrial unit depends on the amount of capital invested, number of workers employed and the total production of goods. According to size, we can classify the industries into the following types:

Large-scale Industries

These industries involve power-driven machines, large capital investments, thousands of workers and highly complex management. Iron and steel mills, textile mills, oil-refineries and chemical plants are some examples.

Medium-scale Industries

These industries employ neither very large nor very small number of workers, and the total investment is about ten crore rupees.



Large scale industry (Iron and steel plant)

Small-scale Industries

These industries employ few workers and produce general consumer goods or act as **ancillary units**, which supply components to large assembly plants. The factories producing garments, automobile parts, handloom textiles, aluminium utensils, furniture, electrical goods, leather goods, etc. are included in this category.



Small-scale industry (Garment industry)

ON THE BASIS OF THE SOURCES OF RAW MATERIALS

The raw materials which need processing can originate from **biotic** or **abiotic sources**. Accordingly, we can classify the industries into the following types:

Agro-based Industries

These industries use agricultural products as the basic raw materials. Cotton and jute textiles, sugar, vegetable oil, food processing are some examples of the agro-based industries.



Agro-based industry (Textile mill)

Mineral-based Industries

These industries obtain their raw materials from rocks and minerals. Iron and steel, aluminium, chemicals, cement, etc. are some examples of the mineral-based industries.

Pastoral-based Industries

These industries obtain their raw materials from animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, etc. They use hides, skin, bones, flesh, milk, etc. of the animals. Woollen textiles, carpets, leather goods and dairy products are examples of pastoral-based industries.

Forest-based Industries

These industries obtain their raw materials from the plant kingdom, such as trees, bushes, grasses, etc. Paper, ardboard, furniture, rayons, lac, rubbers and resins are the products of forest-based industries.



Forest-based industry (Plywood factory)

ON THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP

Since the beginning of planned development in our country, the system of ownership of industries has undergone many changes. We can classify the industries on the basis of ownership in the following types:

Private Sector Industries

These industries are owned and managed by individual or group of individuals. Tata Steel, Reliance Industries, Hindustan Motors, etc. are some of the examples of private sector industries.

Public Sector Industries

These industries are owned and managed by the central government or state government or their agencies. Steel Authority of India, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Mathura refinery, etc. are examples of public sector industries.

Joint Sector Industries

These industries are owned and managed jointly by the government agencies and the private firms. Now the trend in India is towards joint sector industries. Oil India Ltd., Gujarat Alkalies, etc. are some examples of the joint sector industries.

Cooperative Sector Industries

These industries are owned and managed by a group of people belonging to a cooperative society. Generally the members of the society produce raw materials for the industry. Amul, sugar mills, handlooms and food processing are examples of cooperative sector industries.



Cooperative sector industry

Multinational Sector Industries

These industries are owned and managed by the members of two or more countries. The foreign investors provide technical know-how. Coca Cola, Hindustan Lever, Maruti Udyog, etc. are some examples of the multinational sector industries.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

Some industries, based on the variable characteristics, can be classified into the following types:

Village Industries

They cater to the needs of the people in the rural areas and are located in the villages. Oil extraction, flour grinding and making of some agricultural implements are examples of village industries.

Cottage Industries

They are set-up by the artisans in their own houses. They work with wood, cane, brass, clay, stone, etc. Even handlooms, khadi and leather work are included in the cottage industries.



Cottage industry (Clay pottery)

Consumer Goods Industries

They convert the primary raw materials into articles used directly by the people. Garments, bakeries, gur and food processing are some examples of consumer goods industries.

Basic Industries

They help other industries in their manufacturing work. They provide raw materials and power to other industries. The iron and steel mills and the power generating units are examples of basic industries.

Heavy Industries

This type of industry needs huge capital investment, skilled and unskilled labour, as well as sophisticated equipment and raw material in bulk. For example: iron and steel industry.

Light Industries

This type of industry needs less number of workers and less capital investment. Its finished goods are also light in weight, such as TV sets, utensils, bicycles, etc.

THANK YOU