



Industries

Chapter 4 Geography (NCERT)

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Introduction

- Story of wood(a raw material)
- Value adds within every stage of manufacturing process.
- The finish product has more value and utility rather than raw material.
- Industry-refers to as economic activities concerned with the production of goods, extraction of minerals etc.



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Classification of Industries

- Classified into raw materials, size and ownership.
- ❑ Raw material-are concerned with agro based,minerals,marine,forest.
- **Agro based** use plants, animals ,food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textiles,dairy,leather are examples of it.
- **Marine based** -use product form sea and oceans ex-sea food, fish oils.

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Agro

Based

Industry



Wheat



Sugarcane



Spices



Tea



Rice



Cotton

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Marine based industry



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- **Forest based industries** - associated with pulp, paper, pharmaceuticals, furniture, buildings.
- **Size-** this refers amount of capital invested, no. of employes, volume of production
- ***They are classified into two*** –
 - **Small scale** -product is manufactured by hand, artisans. ex cottage and household industries.



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Small scale industry



Large scale industry



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- Ex- handicrafts, basket weaving, pottery. (lesser amount of technology and capital)
- **Large scale-** uses large technology and higher investment. Ex heavy machinery, automobiles etc.
- **Ownership** -classified into private, public, joint and cooperative.
- **Private** -sectors are owned by groups of individuals.



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- **Public** -operated and owned by gov.
 - Ex-Hindustan limt,steel authority of India limt.
- **Joint** -operated and owned by individuals and the state.ex Maruti Udyog limt.
- **Cooperative** -owned by producer and supplier of raw material.
 - Ex- Anand milk union limt. Sudha dairy.

Public sector



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Cooperative sector



Joint sector

MARUTI SUZUKI

Way of Life!



Industrial System and Factors Affecting Location

Industrial System

- ❑ ***Three process are there -***
 - Inputs, process, output**
 - **Inputs**-raw material, labour power and others.
 - **Process**- includes activities that convert raw material into finished product.
 - Ex- grinning, painting, weaving, dyeing.

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input

process



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- **Output-** the process where finish product is ready to earn the money from it.
- Ex-the shirt you wear.

Factors Affecting Location

- Factors affecting availability of raw material, land, water, labour, power capital, transport etc.



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- Government also provide incentives i.e., subsidized power, low cost transport.
- Industrialization leads to development of cities and towns.



Industrial Regions and Its Worldwide Distribution

- When number of industries share the benefits of their closeness.
- **Major industrial regions are-** east America, western, central and eastern Asia.
- Industrial regions are tend to be located near sea ports, coal fields.
- **In India-**
 - Ahmdabad-baroda
 - Delhi-meerut
 - Mumbai-pune

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Ahmedabad

mumbai



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Distribution

- **Iron and steel**-older.
- **Textile**-older
- Information technology-emerging.
- **Iron and steel**
- Germany, USA, china, Japan, Russia
- **Textile**
- india, hongkong, korea, Japan, Taiwan.
- **IT**- California, Bangalore(India)



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Iron and Steel Industries

- It is a feeder industry whose products are used as raw materials for other industries.
- Includes all three stages-input, process and output.
- Ex-it needs iron ore, coal, limestone, labour, capital, sites etc.
- the process of converting iron ore into steel goes through many stages.(smelting, refining then it turns and became steel that later used in other industries.

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Iron and steel industry



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Alloy of steel

- Steel is tough, easily cut and shaped. Alloy of steel can be made by adding aluminium, nickel, copper, these things give toughness and ability of resisting rust.
- Steel is backbone of all modern industries, everything we use is made up of iron or steel.
- **Example-** needles, autos, building, ships, truck, steel, pipeline for transporting oil. Etc.



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Made up of
steel or iron



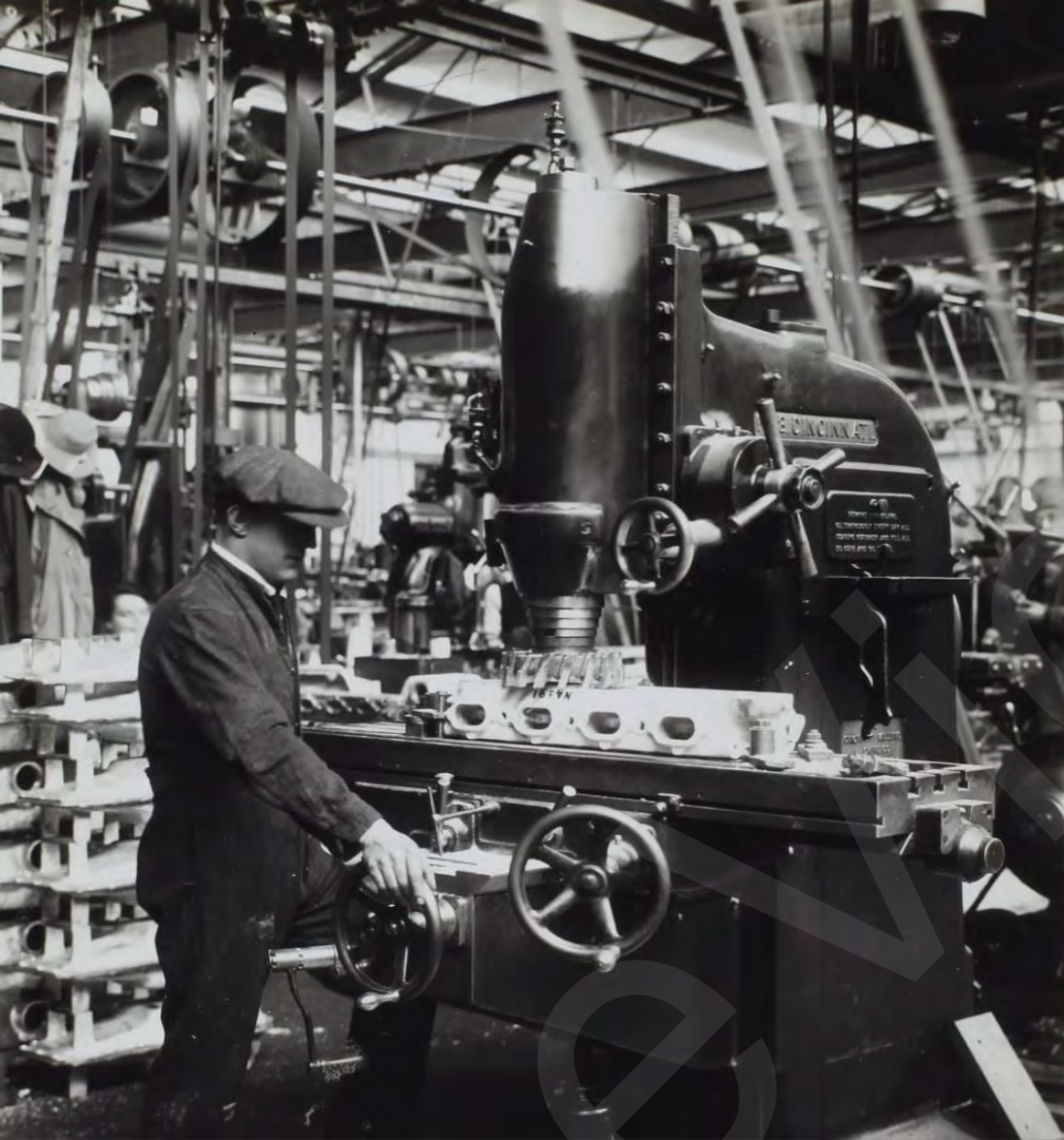
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- **Before 1800 A.D** -iron and steel industries was located where raw materials,power,supply,running water were available.
- **After 1950**-near sea ports and flat lands for larger stock import export in overseas.
- In India industries have taken advantage of raw material, cheap labour and transport.

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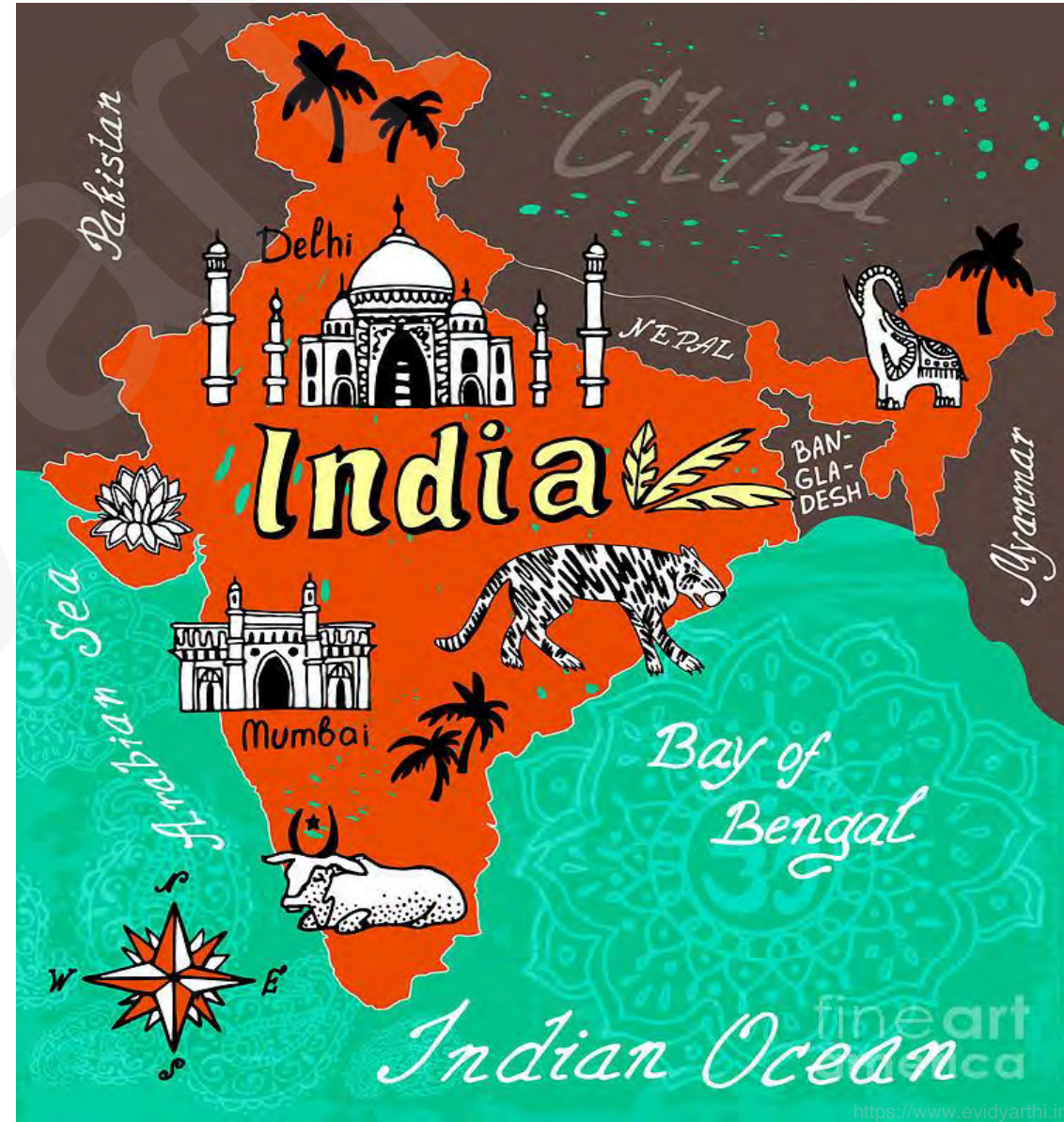


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➤ Important centers-

- Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bhilai, Bhubaneswar, Bokaro are spreaded over many states- T.N, A.P, Jharkhand etc.



Jamshedpur: the industry of India

- Jamshedpur was before called sakchi were TISCO was started in 1907 near river Subarnarekha and kharkhai in Jharkhand.
- Before 1947 TISCO was the only iron and steel indus.
- It was close to Kolkata(that provide large market,Nagpur,railway line kalimati station and coal,manganese,iron deposits.

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Bokaro

- They get coal from jharia coalfields ,iron ore and limstones,manganese from Odisha.
- After TISCO many started developing new mini steel plants, mills and almost all the plants are depended on iron and steel.



Pittsburg: the industry of united states

- Important steel city of USA.
- Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela river provide water supply.
- Coal is locally available while iron ore comes from Minnesota (Pittsburg).
- Pittsburg is the world's best routes to ship cheap iron ore.

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city

of

steel

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- Many steel mills are now itself situated in those rivers and are transporting through land and water.
- **Example-** railroad, equipments, heavy machinery and rails.



Cotton Textile Industry

- Weaving cloth is a traditional art ex-cotton,wool,flax,jute,silk.
- Fibers are the raw materials used for textile indus.
- Man made-nylon,polyster,acrylic,rayon.
- The cotton textile industry is one of the oldest in the 18th century it has gone through many changes.

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Handmade



Machine made



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- Important producers- china,Japan,USA,india,Britain.
- India was famous for its cotton quality i.e. chintz of masulipatnam,muslin of Dhaka and calicos of Calicut.
- First mill in Mumbai in 1854
- At first industries were set up in warm and moist location but now humidity can be created artificially and has spreaded to different parts.
- Kanpur,Chennai,Panipat,Puducherry Ahmedabad etc.

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Jute

muslin



chintz

silk



Ahmedabad: The Cotton Textile of India

- Established in Gujrat and largest textile mill(1859) called as Manchester of India.
- It is situated close to cotton area with skilled labours,well developed roads are providing easy transportation.

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Osaka: the cotton textile of Japan

- Important textile of Japan (known as Manchester of Japan) The land is extensively fertile for cotton growth.
- The river Yodo provides water supply labour is easily available and port facility is there.
- Cotton has also been imported to Osaka from India, China and USA
- It is later been replaced by other industries i.e. steel and iron machinery, automobile, cement etc.

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Information technology(IT)

- Story of Denny and Smitha.
- IT works for 24 hrs. through different countries and deals with storage, processing and distribution of information.
- They guide on infrastructure, cost, resources,
- Major hubs are-silicon valley of California and Bangalore of silicon plateau.
- Other hubs in india-Chennai, Mumbai, delhi, hydrabad are there but Bangalore is known for its management, skilled employs

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Bangalore

California



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Exercises

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1. Answer the following questions.

(i) What is meant by the term 'industry'?

Ans. Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of mineral or provision of services.

(ii) Which are the main factors which influence the location of an industry?

Ans. The location of industries is affected by the availability of raw material, land, water, labor, power, capital, transport and market.

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(iii) Which industry is often referred to as the backbone of modern industry and why?

Ans. The iron and steel industry is referred to as the backbone of modern industry. This is so because it is a “feeder” industry whose products are used as raw materials for other industries.

(iv) Why cotton textile industry rapidly expanded in Mumbai?

Ans. Cotton textile industry expanded rapidly in Mumbai initially because of the presence of a lot of favorable conditions. Warm and moist climate, a port situated nearby to import machinery, easy availability of raw material and skilled labor were factors behind this.

(v) What are the similarities between information, technology industry in Bangalore and California?

1. Education and technological institutions :

Bangalore has the largest number of educational institutions and IT colleges in India and silicon Valley is also situated close to some reputed scientific and technological centers of the world.

2. Environment : Both of Bangalore and silicon valley have low pollution levels and have a clean environment.

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Question 2. Tick the correct Answer :

(i) Silicon Valley is located in

- (a) Bangalore
- (b) California
- (c) Ahmedabad

(ii) Which one of the following industries is known as sunrise industry?

- (a) Iron and steel industry
- (b) Cotton textile
- (c) Information Technology

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(iii) Which one of the following is a natural fiber?

(a) Nylon

(b) Jute

(c) acrylic

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Question 3. Distinguish between the followings.

(i) Agro-based and mineral-based industry

| Agro-based Industry | Mineral-based Industry |
|--|---|
| 1. Agro-based industries use plant and animal based products as their raw material. | 1. Mineral-based industries use mineral ores as their raw material. |
| 2. Example of raw materials used : animal skin, crops. Ex-leather Indus, food process. | 2. Examples of raw materials used : iron ore, limestone. Ex-iron and steel industry |

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(ii) Public sector and joint sector industry

| Public Sector Industry | Joint Sector Industry |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Public sector industries are owned and run by the government.</p> <p>2. Examples : Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.</p> | <p>1. Joint sector industries are owned and operated by the state as well as individuals.</p> <p>2. Examples : Maruti Udyog.</p> |

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Question 4. Give two examples of each the following.

(i) Raw materials

Ans. Ores, Plants.

(ii) End products

Ans. Clothes that we wear, a car.

(iii) Tertiary activities

Ans. Trade, banking.

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(iv) Agro-based industries

Ans. Food processing, leather industry.

(v) Cottage industries

Ans. Basket weaving, pottery.

(vi) Co-operatives

Ans. AMUL, Sudha Dairy.