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RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Class 10th

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER: AGRICULTURE

India is essentially an agricultural country. Indian society is an agrarian society, agriculture has been the main stay of its economy. Two- thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities. It provides the raw material to agro based industries. It provides a base for huge employment potential in agro based industries. It contributes substantially to our national income.

TYPES OF AGRICULTURE:

1. Subsistence farming: the type of farming in which farmer grow crops primarily for his own family. It is characterized by small and scattered land holdings. The methods of farming are primitive and outdated. Poor quality seeds are used and use of fertilizers is absent. Production is low. Human labour usually consists of family members. Mostly food crops are grown.

2.Shifting farming: it a form of primitive agriculture. It is known by different names in different parts of the world-----Jhumming in North East India, Milpa in Central America, Rocca in Brazil and Masole in Congo Basin, Africa. Under this system, a small plot of land is cleared by felling down of trees and often burning bushes and grasses known as 'slash and burn' method. The plot is cultivated for some year and then abandoned as fertility of soil decreases. This type of farming is possible only in areas where land is abundant and freely available. Dry paddy, millets and vegetables are grown.

3. Commercial farming: the main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, for example, high yield variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab.

4. Plantation agriculture: this type of agriculture was introduced during the colonial period. It is a single crop farming of rubber, tea, coffee, spices, coconut and fruit crops like grapes, oranges etc. It is capital intensive and demands good managerial ability, technical know how, fertilizers and transport facilities. It is a common feature of tropical countries.

5. Intensive farming: when heavy doses of fertilizers, huge capital and good deal of labour is applied to a small piece of land in order to produce more, it is called intensive farming. This

type of farming is practiced in thickly – populated countries. Where land available for cultivation is less and pressure of population is more.

CROPPING PATTERN:

I) Rabi crops: rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and J&K are some important rabi crops producing states.

II) Kharif crops: kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in Sepember-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur(arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute,groundnut soyabean. Assam, West Bengal, Odissa, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra are some important kharif crop producing states.

III) Zaid crops: in between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season. Some of the crops produced during zaid are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops, etc.

Q. Describe various technological and institutional reforms which led to green and white revolutions if India?

1. Institutional reforms:

i) Abolition of Zamindari system: government abolished Zamindari system in whatever form it existed.

ii) Consolidation of land holdings: it means bringing scattered plots of land together to make them more economic. In India, nearly 60 million hectares of land have been consolidated so far.

iii) Crop insurance scheme: the crop insurance scheme is another step to protect the farmers against the losses caused by crop failure on account of natural calamities.

iv) Widespread use of radio and TV for acquainting farmers: In new and improved techniques of cultivation.

v) Easy availability of capital: through rural banking and cooperative societies with low interest rates.

vi) Special weather bulletins for farmers were introduced on radio and TV.

vii) Support price for agriculture produce.

viii) The farmers are also given subsides on electricity, seeds and fertilizers.

2. Technological Reforms:

i) Improved tools and mechanization: the animal drawn plough is now replaced by tractor with detachable parts like harrow, tiller and other parts of harvesting.

ii) The flooding of fields with water is now being replaced by drip irrigation and use of sprinklers.

iii) The Persian wheel has now been replaced by water pump.

iv) Massive program of farm mechanization , use of better quality seeds and pesticides.

Q2. Answer the following questions.

i) Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.

Ans. Tea and coffee are the important beverage crops. Tea is also called 'Queen of beverages'. It is a plantation crop which was introduced by the British in 1820. Tea is a tropical as well as a sub tropical plant. It thrives well in hot and humid climate. It is a labour intensive crop and requires abundant cheap and skilled labour. It is processed within the tea garden.

Geographical conditions: 20-30 degree temperature, 150-300 cms rainfall, well drained soil. West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are some important tea producing states.

ii)Name one staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced.

Ans. Rice is the important staple crop of India. It is a tropical plant and is essentially a kharif crop. India is the second largest producer of rice in world and is grown over one-fourth of the total cropped area. It provides food to about half of the country's population.

Conditions for growth: 24 degree temperature, rainfall 100cms and above, high humidity, alluvium soil.

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Rice producing regions:

1. Eastern coastal plains: West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

2. Western coastal plains: parts of Kerala, parts of Karnataka and Maharashtara.

3. Eastern Ganga plains: Uttar Pradesh

4. Northern plains: Punjab , Haryana.

5. Brahmaputra valley: Assam.

iii) Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers.

Ans. i) Abolition of Zamindari system: government abolished Zamindari system in whatever form it existed.

ii) Consolidation of land holdings: it means bringing scattered plots of land together to make them more economic. In India, nearly 60 million hectares of land have been consolidated so far.

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viii) The farmers are also given subsides on electricity, seeds and fertilizers.

iv) The land under cultivation has got reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences?

Ans. Declining area of land under cultivation coupled with increasing population have many consequences. The productivity of land has started showing a declining trend. Fertilizers,

pesticides and insecticides, which once showed dramatic results, are now being held responsible for degrading the land. They are:

1. Food shortage for the increasing population of the country.

2. There will be increase in the prices of the food grains.

3. The unemployment in the country will increase and there will be loss of livelihood of the farmers.

4. There will also be shortage of supply of raw materials for agro-industries.

5. There will be adverse effect on the export trade as the agricultural products comprise a major section of international trade business.

Q3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

i) Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

Ans. various initiatives have been taken by the government of India to ensure increase in the agricultural production. They are :

a) Collectivization, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and removal of zamindari system,etc. were given priority to bring about the institutional reforms in the country post independence.

b) Land reform was the prime focus of the 'First Five Year Plan'.

c) The Green Revolution was based on the use of package technology and White Revolution were some of the strategies initiated to improve the lot of Indian agriculture.

d) Minimum Support Price Policy, provision for crop insurance, subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilizers, Grameen banks, Kisan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme are also some of the reforms brought about by the Indian government.

ii) Describe the impact of globalization on Indian agriculture.

Ans. The impact of globalization on Indian agriculture has been felt since colonial times. Raw cotton and spices were important export items from India. In 1917, Indian farmers revolted in Champaran against being forced to grow indigo in place of food grains, in order to supply dye to

Britain's flourishing textile industry. Thus, globalization has had its boons and banes for Indian agriculture. Post liberalization, Indian farmers face new challenges in the form of competition from highly subsidized agriculture of developed nations. This prompts the need for making Indian agriculture successful and profitable by improving the conditions of small and marginal farmers, countering the negative effects of Green Revolution, developing and promoting organic farming and diversifying cropping pattern from cereals to high- value crops.

iii) Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

Ans. Rice is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. It is a kharif crop which requires high termperature, above 25 ^{0} C and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall , it grows with the help of irrigation. It is grown Eastern coastal plains, Western coastal plains, Eastern Ganga plains, Northern plains and Brahmaputra plains. In brief, we can say that rice needs plenty of heat, plenty of water, plenty of alluvium and plenty of labour to produce plenty of rice for plenty of people.

Q. What is Green Revolution ?

Ans. Green revolution refers to a very sharp and significant increase in agricultural productivity because of the use of new variety of seeds, the use of pesticides new agricultural practices. Green Revolution owes its origin in the finding of new dwarf variety of wheat seed by Dr. Norman Earnest Borlaug. He was the incharge of wheat development programme in Mexico in 1950's. In India, Dr. Swaminathan played a major role in the initiation and propagation of Green revolution. High yielding varieties programme was introduced in kharif season of 1966. The production of food grains in 1968-68 was 25% higher than that of 1966-67. This unprecedented increase in production was nothing less than a revolution and it was termed as Green Revolution.

Components of Green Revolution:

i) High yielding varieties of seeds.

ii) Continued expansion of farming areas.

iii) Use of fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides.

iv) Making irrigation facilities available.

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v) Rural electrification and farm mechanization.

vi) Rural roads and markets

vii) Supply of agricultural credits.

Merits of Green Revolution:

i) The introduction of green revolution resulted in increase in agricultural production.

ii) With the increase in farm production the earnings of farmers also increased and they became prosperous.

iii) Green revolution brought about large scale farm mechanization which created demand for different types machines , chemical fertilizing industries.

iv) Emergence of new cropping pattern improved economy and standard of living.

v) Employment opportunities both in agriculture and non agricultural sector grew.

vi) There was a diffusion of rice and wheat cultivation to non traditional areas.

Demerits of Green Revolution:

i) There was depletion of underground water.

ii) Indiscriminate use of pesticides, weedicides, and fertilizers led to environmental pollution.

iii) Due to Green revolution los of biodiversity took place.

iv) There was loss of local variety of crops.

v) Deforestation took place.

vii) Green revolution caused inter crop imbalances. Major crops like cotton, jute, tea and sugarcane are almost untouched by green revolution.

Note: show the areas(states) of production of different crops on different outline maps of Indi

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CHAPTER: 05 (MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURECES)

Q. Minerals and their importance.

Ans. Geologists define mineral as a "homogenous naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure. Minerals are found in varied forms in nature, ranging from the hardest diamond to the softest talc. They are uniform in composition and structure and constituents of rocks and ores.

Minerals have greatly contributed in the economic development of nations. Different ages of development of civilization have been named after them such as copper civilization, bronze civilization, iron age civilization. In India there are more than 3000 mines, about 20 lakh people are employed in the mining sector. It accounts for about 12% of the countries industrial output.

Q. Mining: the extraction of profitable minerals from the earth's crust is called mining. It is a profitable activity where minerals are found in great quantity. Minerals are usually found in ores. The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with their other elements. Mining is of different types; Drilling (oil, gas), Open Pit (iron ore) and Quarrying (marble).

Q. Types of minerals.

1. Metallic Minerals: metallic minerals are usually hard and have distinctive, shiny, metallic lusture e.g. Gold, Silver, Iron , Lead etc. They are mainly found with igneous rocks. Metallic minerals are melted to obtain new products. They are usually ductile and malleable. Metallic minerals are subdivided into:

a) Ferrous metallic minerals: minerals containing iron content e.g, iron ore, manganese , nickel, cobalt etc. Ferrous minerals account for about three –fourths of the total value of the production of metallic minerals. They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries.

b) Non Ferrous metallic minerals: metallic minerals containing other than iron e.g, gold, silver, copper etc. India's reserves and production of non ferrous minerals is not satisfactory. However, these minerals which include copper, bauxite, lead, zinc and gold play a vital role in a number of metallurgical, engineering and electrical industries.

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2. Non Metallic Minerals: non metallic minerals are not so hard and lack shine or lusture of their own. They are not ductile/ malleable and are generally associated with sedimentary rocks. They do not yield new products on melting. For example, Mica, Quartz, Gypsum, Salt, Limestone etc.

Q. Rat – Hole Mining: coal mining in Jowai and Cherapunjee is done by family member in the form of a long narrow tunnel known as 'Rat Hole Mining'. The National Green Tribunal has declared such activities illegal and recommended that these should be stopped forthwith.

Q.2(b). Conventional and Non Conventional sources of energy.

Conventional Sources of Energy	Non Conventional Sources of Energy
1.These sources of energy which have been in use for a long time is called conventional sources of energy. 2. Examples of conventional sources of energy are petroleum, coal, natural gas etc. 3. These are non-renewable and exhaustible sources of energy. 4. They cause pollution and are expensive.	1. These sources of energy which have been commonly used are called non conventional sources of energy. 2. Examples of non conventional sources of energy are solar energy, biogas, geothermal energy, tidal energy etc. 3. These are renewable and inexhaustible sources of energy. 4. They cause less pollution and inexpensive.

Q2.iii) How are minerals formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks?

Ans. In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. In most cases, they are formed when minerals in liquid/ molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface. They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals like tin copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and iodes.

iv) Why do we need to conserve mineral resources? How can we conserve resources?

Ans. The conservation of mineral resources is very important because of the strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon mineral deposits and the substances manufactured from them. The total volume of workable mineral deposits is an insignificant fraction i.e. one percent of the earth's crust. We are rapidly consuming mineral resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption. Mineral resources are, therefore, finite and non renewable.

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Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from grater depths along with decrease in quality.

Minerals can be conserved in the following ways:

a) A concerted effort has to be made in order to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner.

b) Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs.

c) Recycling of metals using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future.

d) Export of minerals should be minimized.

e) Recycling and efficiency in mining.

Q3. I) Describe the distribution of coal in India.

Ans. Coal is a complex of mixture of compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and some other elements. Geologists believe that coal originated from plants and trees that got buried inside the earth millions of years ago. Coal is so useful that it is often called black gold. It is the main source of power generation in India and about 67% of the country's requirement of power is met by coal. The total proven coal reserves of India are 214000 million tones. There are four main types of coal:

1. Anthracite---------contains 80-90% carbon

2. Bituminous--------contains 60-80% carbon

3. Lignite----------contains 40-60% carbon

4. Peat----------contains below 40% carbon.

Distribution:

India has two types of coal fields:

1. Gondwana coal fields---98%

2. Tertiary coal fields--------2%

The major coal producing states of India are:

a) West Bengal---Raniganj

b) Jharkhand-----Jharia, Bokaro,Karanpura

c) Madhya Pradesh---Korba and Suhagpur

d) Chattisgarh---------Singrauli and Rampur

Lignite is produced in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan, J&K and Assam. Anthracite is found in J&K. Over one third of the coal produced in India is consumed for generation of electric power, about 10% for making iron and steel, 4% in cement industry and the rest in the chemical and fertilizer industry and is also used for domestic purpose.

Q3ii) Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?

Ans. India is a tropical country. It has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy. Photovoltaic technology converts sunlight directly into electricity. Solar energy is fast becoming popular in rural and remote areas. Solar energy is a non conventional source of energy and has bright future in India. Due to acute shortage of conventional sources , it has become necessary to explore the possibilities of using inexpensive and pollution free solar energy.

Q. Conservation of Energy Sources.

Ans. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. To conserve energy we should adopt following measures:

i) Use of energy saver lighting system for homes and streets.

ii) Use more and more of public transport system and less of individual vehicles.

iii) Switch off electricity when not required.

iv) Emphasis should be given on greater use of non conventional source of energy.

v) Improvement in the design of Turbines can increase the efficiency at the power generation level.

vi) Converting animal dung, crop residue etc. to produce Biogas.

Note:-(i) study about the different minerals of India , their types, production and distribution like iron ore, bauxite, manganese, copper etc.

ii) study about energy resources both conventional (coal, petroleum, natural gas etc) and non-conventional resources (nuclear energy, solar energy, biogas, wind energy, biogas, tidal and geothermal energy).

CHAPTER 06 (MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES)

MANUFACTURING: production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing. The organized human effort to change the form of raw materials which is characterized by division of labour, use of machinery and power. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

INDUSTRIAL REGIONS OF INDIA:

1 Hugli belt West Bengal.

2. Bombay-Pune, Maharashtra.

3. Ahmadabad Baroda region, Gujarat.

4. Delhi Ambala-Saharanpur, UP.

5. Indore-Coimbatore-Bangalore, Karnataka.

6. Chota Nagpur plateau.

<u>SIGNIFICANCE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:</u>

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1.Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

2. Some products cannot be used in their original form and hence need to be processed like sugarcane, iron ore , crude oil etc.

3. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.

4. Contribution to national economy: the share of industrial sector has been constantly rising since industrialization began. It has reached to the level of about 15% against 26% of agricultural sector.

5. Export of manufactured goods expands trade commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

6. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide range of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.

7. Due to manufacturing Indian trade has diversified and there is great demand for Indian products at International level.

8. Urbanization: industrialization along with development of trade and chiefly responsible for the emergence of large towns and cities.

INTERDEPENDENCE OF AGRICULTUE AND INDUSTRIES:

- ARE NOT EXCLUSIVE OF EACH OTHER.
- AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES HAVE GIVEN BOOST TO AGRICULTURE BY RAISING ITS PRODUCTIVITY. BUT DEPEND ON AGRICULTURE FOR RAW MATERIALS .
- INDUSTRIAL SECTOR PROVIDES IRRIGATION PUMPS, FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES, INSECTICIDES, MACHINES, TOOLS ETC. TO FARMERS.

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CONTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY TO NATIONAL ECONOMY:

- OVER THE LAST TWO DECADES THE SHARE OF MANUFACTURE SECTOR HAS STAGNATED TO 17% OF THE GDP, WHICH IS REQUIRED TO BE INCREASED.
- THE TREND OF GROWTH RATE IN MANUFACTURING OVER THE LAST DECADE IS AROUND 7% PER ANNUM, WHEREAS THE DESIRED GROWTH RATE IS 12%.
- SINCE, 2003, MANUFACTURING IS ONCE AGAIN GROWING AT THE RATE OF 9 TO 10% PER ANNUM.
- WITH PROPER POLICIES OF THE GOVT AND EFFORTS BY THE INDUSTRY TO IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY, ECONOMISTS PREDICT THAT MANUFACTURING CAN ACHIEVE ITS TARGET OVER THE NEXT DECADE.
- THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL (NMCC) HAS BEEN SET UP WITH THIS OBJECTIVE.

INDUSTRIAL LOCATION:

- INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS ARE COMPLEX IN NATURE.
- INFLUENCED BY FACTORS LIKE RAW MATERIAL, LABOUR,CAPITAL, POWER AND MARKET , TRANSPORTATION ETC.
- SO MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY TENDS TO BE LOCATED AT THE MOST APPROPRIATE PLACE WHERE ALL FACTORS ARE AVAILABLE OR CAN BE ARRANGED AT LOWER COST.
- AFTER AN INDUSTRIAL DEV STARTS, URBANISATION FOLLOWS.
- SOMETIMES INDUSTRIES ARE LOCATED NEAR CITIES. THUS INDUSTRIALISATION AND URBANIZATION GO HAND IN HAND.
- CITIES PROVIDE SERVICES SUCH AS BANKING, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, LABOUR,CONSULTANTS AND FINANCIAL ADVICE.
- MANY INDUSTRIES TEND TO COME TOGETHER TO MAKE USE OF THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE URBAN CENTRES KNOWN AS AGGLOMERATION ECONOMIES.

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- A LOCALIZED ECONOMY IN WHICH A LARGE NO OF COMPANIES , SERVICES ANDINDUSTRIES EXIST IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO ONE ANOTHER AND BENEFIT FROM THE COST REDUCTIONS AND GAINS IN EFFICIENCY THAT RESULT FROM THIS PROXIMITY.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES:

Industries can be classified into different ways:

1) On the basis of raw material:

a) Agro based industries b) Mineral based industries

a) Agro based industries: agro based industries use raw materials supplied by agricultural sector. Examples are : cotton textiles, jute, sugar, paper, silk etc.

b) Mineral based industries: mineral based industries use raw materials like iron, copper etc. Iron and steel industry, cement industry, Aluminum industry etc are good examples of mineral based industries.

2. On the basis of ownership:

a) Private sector industries

b) Public sector industries

c) Joint sector industries

d) Cooperative sector industries.

a) Private sector: those industries which are owned and run by private individuals or group of individuals. For example, TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd, Dabur Industries.

b) Public sector: those industries which are run by and owned by the government. For example, BHEL, SAIL etc.

c) Joint sector: those industries which are jointly owned by government and individuals or a group of individuals. Oil India Ltd.(OIL) is jointly owned by public and private sector.

d) Cooperative sector: those industries which are run by cooperatives like those of farmers, milk producers etc. Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or

suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. They pool in the resources and share the profits or losses proportionately. For example sugar industry in Maharashtra, the coir industry in Kerala.

3. On the basis of employment:

a) Small scale b) Medium scale c) Large scale

4. On the basis of finished products:

a) Heavy industries: heavy industries use raw materials in bulk and their finished products are also heavy e.g, Iron and steel , cement and ship industries etc.

b) Light industries: light industries use light raw material and finished products are also light e.g, light engineering, electric goods etc.

4. On the basis of their main role:

a) Basic or key industries are those which supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods e.g. iron and steel and copper smelting, aluminum smelting.

b) Consumer industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers- sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, fans etc.

COTTON TEXTILES:

In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving techniques. After the 18th century, power looms came into use. The first successful textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854. A large home market and abundant supply of cotton have led to the growth of this industry in India. There are about 1600 cotton and human made fiber textile mills in the country. Most of the cotton mills are in the private sector and the rest in the public and cooperative sector. In the early years this industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport, labour, moist climate etc. contributed towards its localization. This industry and provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.

Most of the cotton mllls during the early years of the cotton textile industry were located in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Today cotton textile mills are spread over 80 towns and cities in India. But most of them are concentrated in Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar

Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. India exports yarn to Japan. Other importers of cotton goods from India are USA, UK, Russia, France, East European countries, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka and African countries.

1. Maharashtra: Mumbai, oldest centre (cotton polis of India), Pune, Sholapur, Aurangabad.

2. Gujarat: Ahmadabad is the largest producer of cotton textile in India (Manchester of India),

Vadora, Surat, Portbandar.

3. Tamil Nadu: Madurai, Chennai.

4. West Bengal: Murshidabad, Hugli.

5. Uttar Pradesh: Kanpur, Muradabad.

6. Madhya Pradesh: Gwalior, Indore

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDUSTRY:

1. It provides employment to 1.5 million people.

2. It earns about a sum of Rs 20,000 crores as foreign exchange.

3. It has the largest amount of capital investment.

PROBLEMS:

Erratic power supply, low productivity of labour, low productivity of capital, obsolete machinery, scarcity of good quality cotton, stiff competition from International market and manmade fibers.

JUTE TEXTILES:

The first jute mill was established at Rishra near Culcutta in 1855 and its machinery was brought from Scotland. This is the second important next to cotton. India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh. Most of the mills are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of Hugli river , in a narrow belt. Factors responsible for their location in the Hugli basin are: proximity of the jute producing areas, inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and

waterways and cheap labour from adjoining states. The main markets are USA, Canada, Ghana, Saudi Arabia, UK and Australia.

Challenges faced by the industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes from Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.