



## Lesson: 05 (INDUSTRIES)

**Industry:** An industry is a group of manufactures or businesses that produces a particular kind of goods or services. Industry comes from the Latin word 'industria' which means "diligence, hard work" and the word is still used with that meaning.

Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or the provision of services. For example, iron and steel industry, coal mining and tourism industry.

### Classification of Industries:

Industries can be classified on the basis of raw material, size and ownership.

#### **i) On the basis of raw material:**

Agro based industries	Cotton textile, food processing etc
Mineral based industries	Iron and steel, railways coaches
Marine based industries	Sea food, Fish oil manufacturing
Forest based industries	Paper industry, pharmaceuticals, furniture etc.

#### **ii) On the basis of Size:**

Small scale industries	Basket weaving, pottery, handicrafts etc
Large scale industries	Automobile industry, iron and steel etc

#### **iii) On the basis of Ownership:**

Private sector industries	TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd.
Public sector industries	BHEL, SAIL, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited etc.
Joint sector industries	MarutiUdyog, Oil India Limited(OIL)
Cooperative sector	Anand Milk Union Limited, Sudha Dairy.



**Q1. Answer the following question.**

**i) What is meant by the term industry?**

**Ans.** Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or the provision of services. For example, iron and steel industry, coal mining and tourism industry.

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

**Ans.** The factors affecting the location of industries are the availability of raw material, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market.

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

**Ans.** Iron and steel is often referred to as the backbone of modern industry. Almost everything we use is either made of iron or steel or has been made with tools and machinery of these metals. The iron and steel industry is basically the feeder industry, whose products are the raw materials for other industries. Ships, trains, trucks, autos and even safety pins and needles are made from steel. Oil wells are drilled with steel machinery. Minerals are mined with steel equipment. Farm machines are mostly steel.

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

**Ans.** The warm and moist climate, proximity to the port, easy availability of raw material and skilled labour helped in the rapid expansion of cotton textile industry in Mumbai.

**Q3. Distinguish between the following:**

**i) Agro based and mineral based industry:**

**Ans.** Agro-based industries use plant and animal based products as their raw materials. It is a source of employment for people in rural areas. Food processing,



vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and leather industries are examples of agro-based industries. Whereas, Mineral based industries are primary industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials. It is a source of employment for both rural and urban populations. Steel and iron industries and Heavy Machinery industries are examples of Mineral based industries.

## ii) Public sector and joint sector industries:

**Ans.** Industries owned and operated by the government are public sector industries. Steel Authority of India Limited and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited are examples of Public sector industries. On the other hand, joint sector industries are owned and operated by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. MarutiUdyog Limited is an example of joint sector industry.

## Q4. Give two examples of the following in the space provided:

- i) Raw materials: iron ore and cotton.
- ii) End products: Hammer and cotton cloth.
- iii) Tertiary Activities: commerce and banking.
- iv) Agro-based industries: food processing and cotton textile.
- v) Cottage industries: basket weaving and pottery.
- vi) Cooperatives: Amul and Mother Dairy.

### **Important points:**

- Emerging industries are also known as Sunshine Industries. These include Information Technology, Hospitality and Knowledge.
- Smelting is the process in which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond the melting point.
- Silicon valley of World is California and Silicon valley of India is Bangalore.



# **HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL**

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment U-III

*(Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Geography)*

- The term 'textile' is derived from the Latin word "texere" which means to weave.
- The first successful mechanized textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854.
- Major industrial regions of world are Eastern North America, Western and Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia.
- India has several industrial regions like Mumbai-Pune cluster, Bangalore-Tamil Nadu region, Hugli region, Ahmedabad-Baroda region, Chotanagpur industrial belt, Vishakapatnam-Gantur belt, Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut region and the Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram industrial cluster.