

# **UNIT – IV**

## **Industries**

**Distribution and Production of Major Industries:  
Cotton and Textiles, Iron and Steel, Sugar,  
Cement, Chemical and Automobile**

**Major Industrial Regions.**




# INDUSTRIES

- Industries are part of the secondary activity.
- Secondary activities or manufacturing converts raw material into products of more value to people.
- Industry refers to economic activities concerned with the production of goods, extraction of services and provision of services.

## **Industrial Systems:**

- Industrial systems are made up of input, processes, and output. The input of raw materials, labour, land, power, and other infrastructure.
- The process is the plan the manufacturer has of how to turn raw materials into finished products of value.
- The output is the end of the product from which the income earned it.

## ○ COTTON AND TEXTILES:

- Cotton plays an important role in the Indian economy as the country's textile industry is predominantly cotton based.
  - Cotton production in India has focused on textiles for over thousands of years, generating significant employment for both skilled and unskilled labour - thus helping strengthen the country's economy.
  - The cotton sector in India is considered the second most developed sector in the textile industry (after man-made fibres).
  - At 18% of the global total, India is the world's largest producer of cotton.
  - It also has the largest area under cotton cultivation in the world, representing about 25% of the world's area under cultivation.
  - The states of **Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal are the major cotton producing areas in India.**
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# Distribution of Cotton Textile Industry in India:

## 1. Maharashtra

- It is the leading producer of cotton textile in India. Mumbai is called as 'Cottonpolis of India'. The textile industry has also spread to Sholapur, Kolhapur, Pune, Jalgaon, Akola, Sangali, Nagpur, Satara, Wardha, Aurangabad and Amravati.

## 2. Gujarat

- It is the second largest producer of cotton textiles after Maharashtra. Ahmedabad is called 'Manchester of India & Boston of East' and it is also second largest centre of cotton textile industry after Mumbai. The other important centres are-Surat, Vadodara, Bharauch, Bhavnagar, Nadiad, Porbandar, Rajkot, Navsari, mauri and Viramgam.

## 3. Tamil Nadu

- Chennai, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Tuticorin, Salem, Virudhnagar and Polachi are the major cotton textile centres. Coimbatore is called 'Manchester of South India' because it is the most important cotton textile centre.

## 4. Uttar Pradesh

- Kanpur, Etawah, Modinagar, Moradabad, Bareilly, Hathras, Agra, Meerut and Varanasi are the major cotton textile producing centres in the state. Kanpur is called 'Manchester of Uttar Pradesh'.

## 5. Karnataka

- Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Chitradurga, Galbarga and Mysore are the major cotton textile producing centres in the state.
- Pharmaceutical Industries in India | Agro-Based Industries in India.

## 6. Madhya Pradesh

- Indore, Gwalior, Mandasaur, Dewas, Ujjain, Nagda, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Ratlam are the major cotton textile producing centres in the state.

## 7. Rajasthan

- Kota, Jaipur, Sriganganagar, Bhilwara, Bhavanimandi, Udaipur and Kishangunj are the major cotton textile producing centres in the state.

## 8. West Bengal

- The major cotton textile producing centres in the state are Kolkata, Howrah, Serampore, Shyamanagar, Saikia, Murshidabad, Hugli and Panihar.



## ○ IRON AND STEEL:

- The growth in the Indian steel sector has been driven by domestic availability of raw materials such as iron ore and cost-effective labour.
- The Indian steel industry is modern with state-of-the-art steel mills.
- India was the third largest producer of raw steel .
- It has always strived for continuous modernisation of older plants and up-gradation to higher energy efficiency levels.
- Indian steel industry is classified into three categories - major producers, main producers and secondary producers.



## ○ Major iron and steel plants of india:

- 1. Tata Iron and Steel Company,
- 2. Indian Iron and Steel Company ,
- 3. The Visweswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd,
- 4. Bhilai,
- 5. Rourkela,
- 6. Durgapur,
- 7. Bokaro,
- 8. The Salem Steel Plant,
- 9. Vijayanagar Steel Plant,
- 10. Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant,
- 11. Daitari Steel Plant,
- 12. Tata Steel Kalinganagar and
- 13. Dolvi Steel Plant.



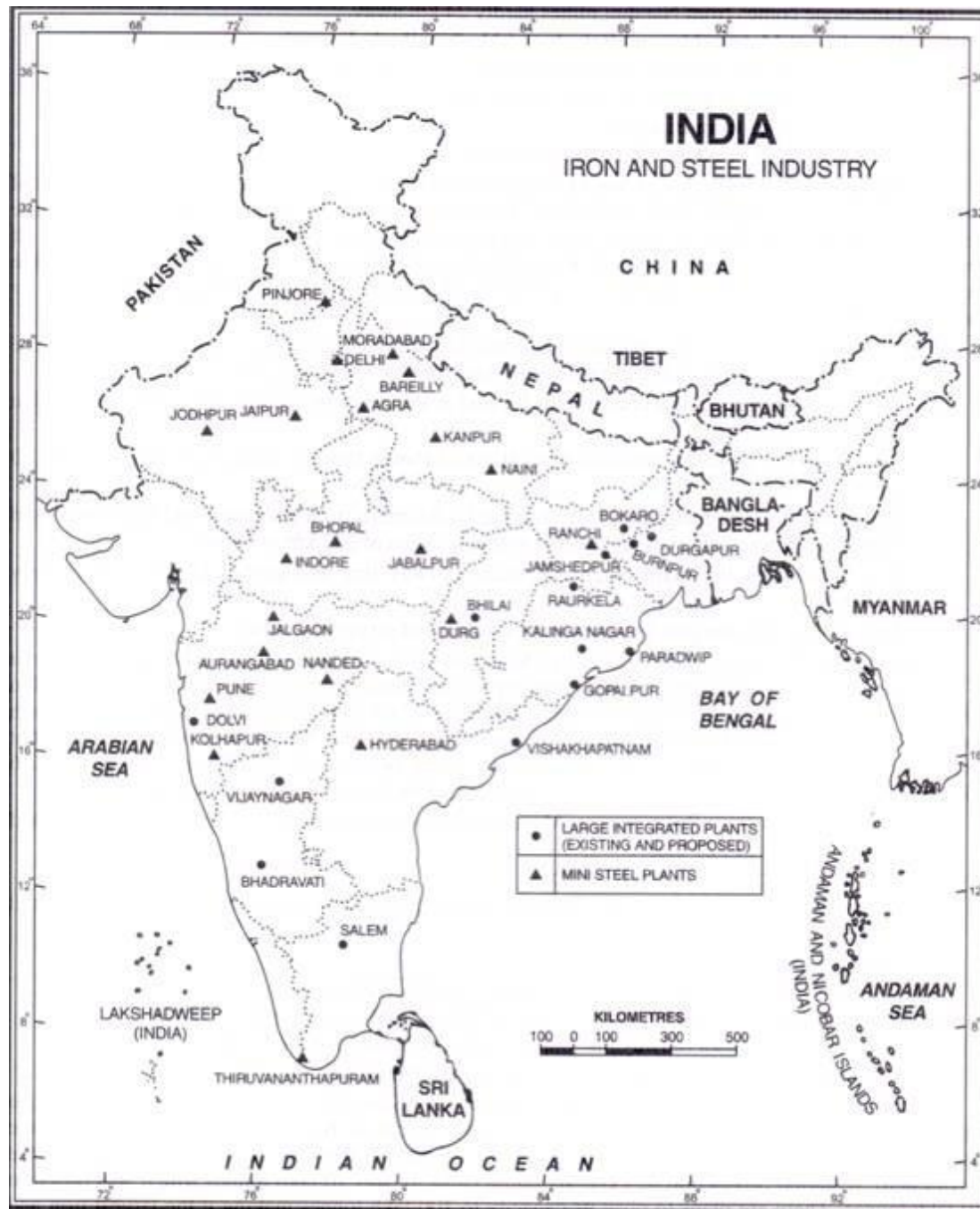


FIG. 27.5. India : Iron and Steel Industry



- **SUGAR:**
- Sugar industries development is backbone to economic development of the nation.
- In India, Sugar industry is the second largest agro-based industry and it contributes significantly to the socio economic development of the nation.
- Sugarcane is the key raw material for the producing of sugar in India.
- Two different raw materials sugarcane and beet are the extracted from the sugar; both produce identical refined sugar.
- Sugar growing in semi-tropical region is two-third of world sugar production.
- The balance the one third of beet is grown in temperate climate.



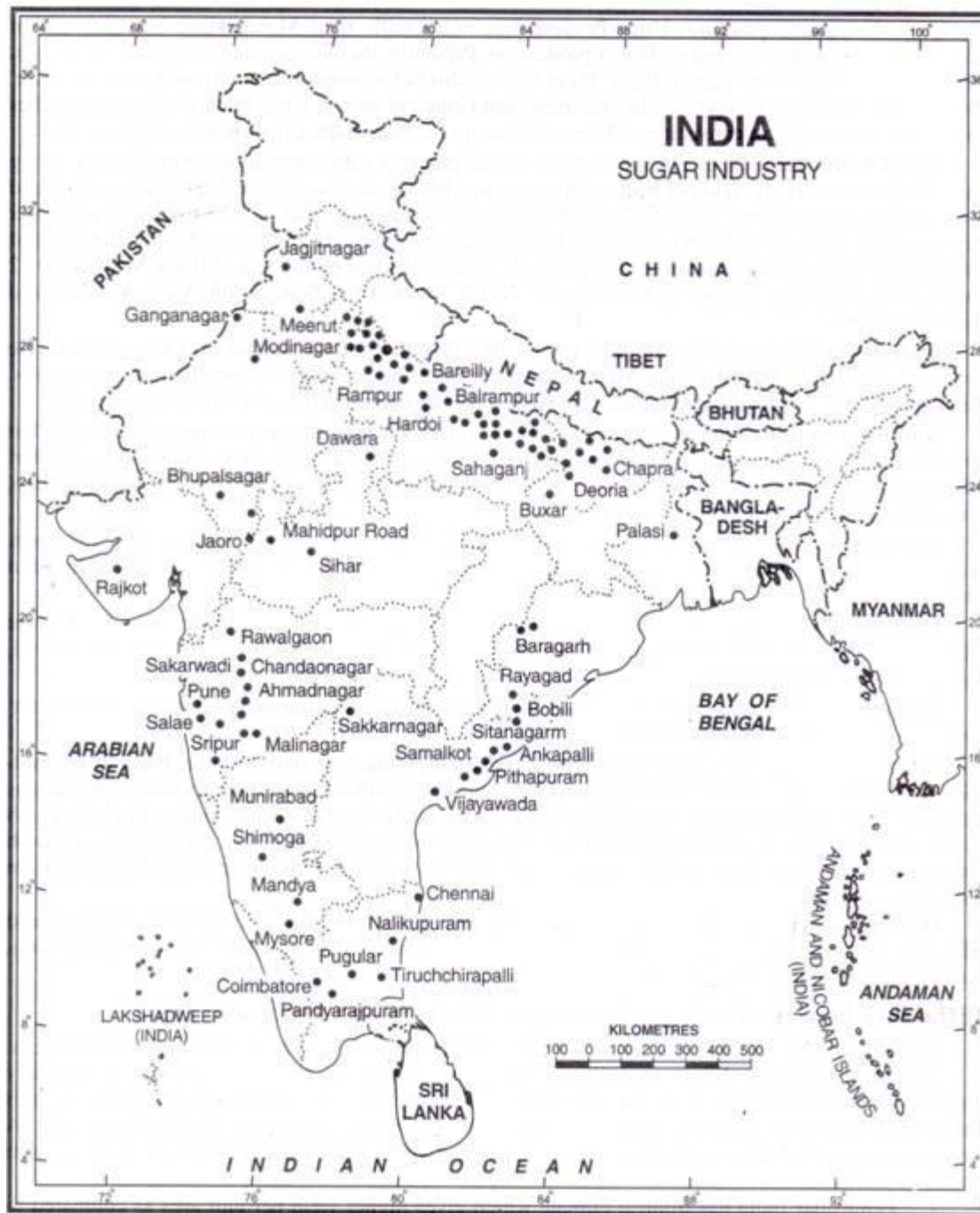


FIG. 27.17. India : Distribution of Sugar Industry

# Distribution of Sugar Industry :

- Sugar industry has two major areas of concentration. One comprises Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Punjab in the north and the other that of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in the south.
- **Maharashtra:**
- Maharashtra has progressed a lot and captured first position from U.P. to emerge as the largest producer of sugar in India.
- Large production of sugarcane, higher rate of recovery and longer crushing period are some of the factors which have helped the state to occupy this enviable position.
- **Uttar Pradesh:**
- Uttar Pradesh is the traditional producer of sugar and has been occupying the first rank among the major sugar producing states of India.
- Now days, the state accounts for about 24 per cent of the total production of sugar in India.
- There are two distinct regions of sugar production in this state. One region consists of Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti and Gonda in eastern Uttar Pradesh and the other lies in the upper Ganga Plain consisting of Meerut, Saharanpur, Muzaffamagar, Bijnore and Moradabad.

## ○ **Tamil Nadu:**

- Tamil Nadu has shown phenomenal progress with regard to sugar production during the last few years.
- As a result of these advantages, the state has emerged as the third largest producer of sugar, contributing over nine per cent of the total sugar production of India.
- Most of the 32 mills of the state are located in **Coimbatore, North Arcot Ambedkar, South Arcot Vallalur and Tiruchchirapalli.**

## ○ **Karnataka:**

- Karnataka has 30 mills producing 1,151 thousand tonnes or over 6 per cent of the total sugar of India. Belgaum and Mandya districts have the highest concentration of sugar mills. Bijapur, Bellary, Shimoga and Chittradurga are the other districts where sugar mills are scattered.

## ○ **Andhra Pradesh:**

- Andhra Pradesh has more mills (35) than the neighbouring Karnataka but produces only 6.01 per cent of India's sugar. This means that the mills are comparatively smaller. Majority of the sugar mills are concentrated in East and West Godavari, Krishna, Vishakhapatnam, Nizamabad, Medak and Chittoor districts.

## **Gujarat:**

- Gujarat's 16 mills are scattered in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Banaskantha, Junagarh, Rajkot and Jamnagar districts. The state produces about 5.56 per cent of the total sugar produced in India.

## **Haryana:**

- Haryana has only 8 mills but their large size enables the state to contribute 1.91 per cent of the total sugar production. Sugar mills are located in Rohtak, Ambala, Panipat, Sonapat, Kamal, Faridabad and Hissar districts.

## **Punjab:**

- Punjab has a total of 13 mills which are located in Amritsar, Jalandhar, Gurdaspur, Sangrur, Patiala and Rupnagar districts.



## **Bihar:**

- Bihar was the second largest sugar producing state next only to Uttar Pradesh till mid- 1960s.
- Its 28 mills make an insignificant contribution to the production of sugar. The belt of eastern Uttar Pradesh extends further east in Bihar and the districts of Darbhanga, Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur are included in this belt.

## **Others:**

- Among the other producers are Madhya Pradesh (8 mills in Morena, Gwalior and Shivpuri districts), Rajasthan (5 mills in Ganganagar, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh and Bundi districts), Kerala, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam.



# CEMENT:

- The Cement Industry globally has immense forward and backward linkages with a Nation's economy.
- For a developing and transitioning economy such as India, the value proposition of the Cement Industry is even greater given the immense infrastructure requirements of a growing and urbanising country, as well as its contributions by way of direct and indirect employment.
- The Government of India has emphasised its focus on infrastructure development with the announcement of several schemes that cut across manufacturing, housing and education.
- At the heart of all the planned infrastructure development is the cement sector and, as part of the Country's bouquet of eight core industries, the Cement sector's value proposition for laying the foundations of a new India is unique.



# CHEMICAL

- It is fourth in size next to iron and steel, engineering and textiles. These heavy chemicals facilitate down-stream products like drugs, dyestuffs, paints, pesticides etc.
- Pharmaceuticals is another area in which India has given a lead to the third world. It is highly diversified and at the same time vertically integrated.

## ○ AUTOMOBILE

- The automobile industry in India is the world's fourth largest. India was the world's fourth largest manufacturer of cars and seventh largest manufacturer of commercial vehicles in 2019.
- Two wheelers and passenger vehicles dominate the domestic Indian auto market. Passenger car sales are dominated by small and mid-sized cars.
- The Indian Government has also set up an ambitious target of having only EVs being sold in the country. The Ministry of Heavy Industries, Government of India, has shortlisted 11 cities in the country for introduction of EVs in their public transport system under the FAME scheme.



# The major industrial regions of India

- 1. Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region
- 2. Hugli Industrial Region.
- 3. Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Industrial Region
- 4. Gujarat Industrial Region
- 5. Chotanagpur Industrial Region
- 6. Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Industrial Region
- 7. Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Industrial Region and
- 8. Kolfam-Thiruvananthapuram Industrial Region.



## ○ 1. Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region:

- This region extends from Thane to Pune and in adjoining districts of Nashik and Solapur.
- This region owes its origin to the **British rule in India**.
- Now the industrial centres have developed, from Mumbai to Kurla, Kolaba, Thane, Ghatkopar, Ville Parle, Jogeshwari, Andheri, Thane, Bhandup, Kalyan, Pimpri, Pune, Nashik, Manmad, Solapur, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sangli.

## ○ 2. The Hugli Industrial Region:

- Located in West Bengal, this region extends as a narrow belt running along the river Hugli for a distance of about 100 km from Bansbaria and Naihati in the north to Birlanagar in the south.
- Industries have also developed in Midnapur district in the west.
- The river Hugli offered the best site for the development of an inland river port as nucleus for the development of Hugli industrial region.

### ○ 3. Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Industrial Region:

- Spread in two states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, this region experienced the fastest industrial growth in the post-independence era.
- This region is a cotton-growing tract and is dominated by the cotton-textile industry.
- But it has large number of silk-manufacturing units, sugar mills, leather industry, chemicals, rail wagons, diesel engines, radio, light engineering goods, rubber goods, medicines, aluminium, cement, glass, paper, cigarette, match box and machine tools, etc.

### ○ 4. Gujarat Industrial Region:

- The nucleus of this region lies between Ahmedabad and Vadodara as a result of which it is also known as Ahmedabad-Vadodara industrial region.
- This region became important textile region with the decline of cotton textile industry in Mumbai.
- Mumbai has the disadvantage of paying double freight charges for first bringing the raw cotton from the peninsular hinterland and then despatching the finished products to inland consuming points in India.

## 5. Chotanagpur Industrial Region:

- As its name indicates, this region is located on the Chotanagpur plateau and extends over Jharkhand, Northern Orissa and Western part of West Bengal.
- Besides raw materials, power is available from the dam sites in the Damodar Valley and the thermal power stations based on the local coal. This region is surrounded by highly populated states of Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal which provide cheap labour.


## 6. Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Industrial Region:

- This industrial region extends from Vishakhapatnam district in the north-eastern part of Andhra Pradesh to Kurnool and Prakasham districts in the south-east and covers most of the coastal Andhra Pradesh.
- Developed agriculture and rich mineral resources in the hinterlands of these ports provide solid base to the industrial growth in this region.
- Petroleum refinery at Vishakhapatnam facilitated the growth of several petrochemical industries. **Vishakhapatnam has the most modern iron and steel plant which have the distinction of being the only plant in India having coastal location.**

## ○ **7. Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Industrial Region:**

- This region developed after independence, but is one of the fastest growing regions of India. It consists of two industrial belts adjoining Delhi.
- The region is located far away from the mineral and power resources, and therefore, the industries are light and market oriented.
- The region owes its development and growth to hydro-electricity from Bhakra-Nangal complex and thermal power from Harduaganj, Faridabad and Panipat.

## ○ **8. Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Industrial Region:**

- This is comparatively small industrial region and spreads over Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alwaye, Emakulam and Allapuzha districts of south Kerala.
  - Plantation agriculture and hydroelectricity provide the industrial base to this region.
  - The main industries are textiles, sugar, rubber, match box, glass, chemical fertilizers, food and fish processing, paper, coconut coir products, aluminium and cement.
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Besides the above mentioned eight major industrial regions, India has 13 minor industrial regions and 15 industrial districts.

Their names are mentioned below:

## Minor Industrial Regions:

- 1. Ambala-Amritsar in Haryana-Punjab.
- 2. Saharanpur-Muzaffamagar-Bijnaur in Uttar Pradesh.
- 3. Indore-Dewas-Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh.
- 4. Jaipur-Ajmer in Rajasthan.
- 5. Kolhapur-South Kannada in Maharashtra-Karnataka.
- 6. Northern Malabar in Kerala.
- 7. Middle Malabar in Kerala.
- 8. Adilabad-Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh.
- 9. Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.
- 10. Bhojpur-Munger in Bihar.
- 11. Durg-Raipur in Chhattisgarh.
- 12. Bilaspur-Korba in Chhattisgarh and,
- 13. Brahmaputra Valley in Assam.

## Industrial Districts:

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

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