

**CLASS – 10**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Contemporary India-II**

**CH-6**

**Manufacturing Industries**

**Part – 1**

**Manufacturing**

**Pankaj Vaishnav**



# OVERVIEW



1. Manufacturing

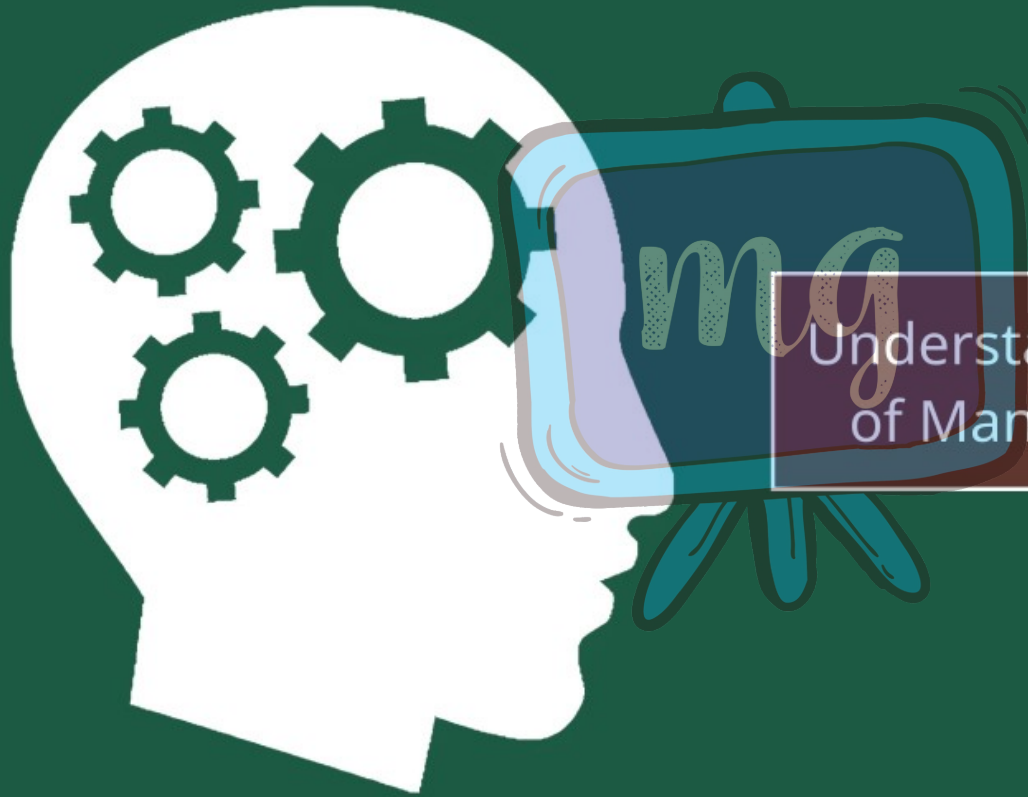
2. Agro-Based Industries

3. Mineral-Based Industries

4. Industrial Pollution & Environmental Degradation

5. Control of Environmental Degradation

# COMPETENCY BASED LEARNING



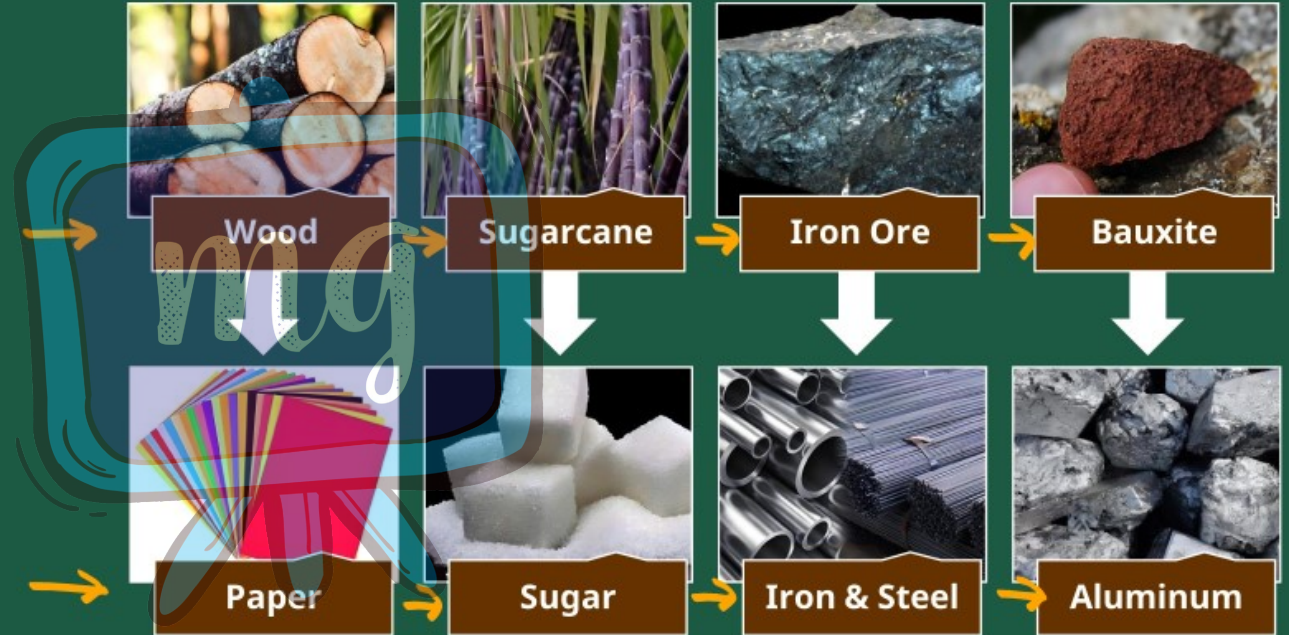
Understanding the Significance  
of Manufacturing Industries

# MANUFACTURING

Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products.

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# Example




- ▮ People employed in the secondary activities manufacture finished goods.

(From primary materials)

- ▮ This category includes the worker employed in: -

- ✦ Steel Factories
- ✦ Car Factories
- ✦ Textile Industries
- ✦ Bakeries



The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries

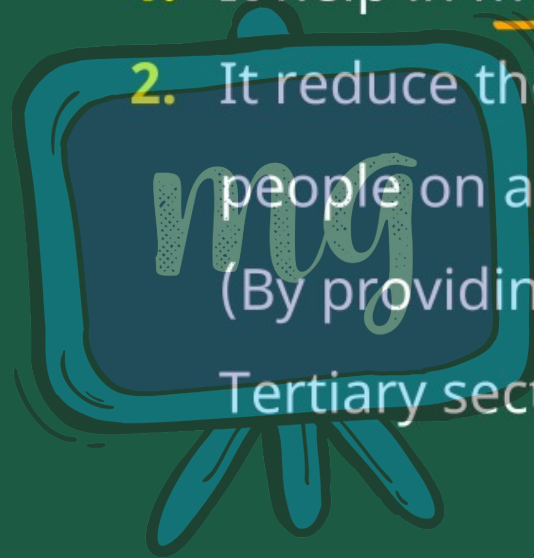
# IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTURING

✓ Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development.



## Reasons

1. It help in modernizing agriculture.
2. It reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income.  
(By providing jobs in Secondary & Tertiary sectors)





3. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from India.

This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India



4. It also helps in reducing the regional disparities.

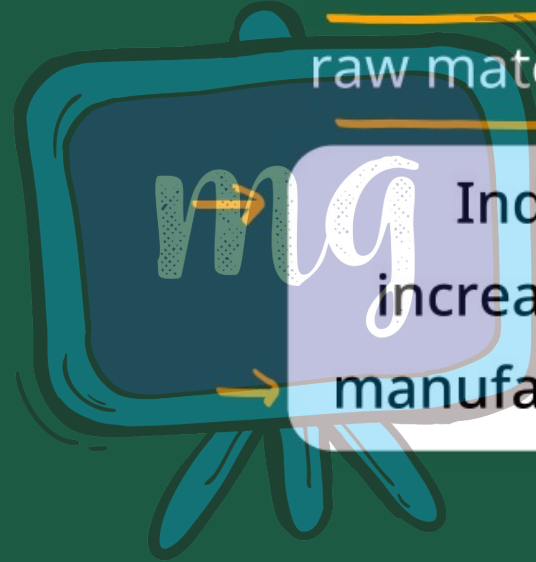
(By establishing industries in tribal and backward areas)



5. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.  
(It brings in foreign exchange)



6. Countries which manufactures finished goods of higher value from raw materials are prosperous.



India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries quickly

▣ Agriculture and Industry are not exclusive of each other.

▣ They move hand in hand.



Development and Competitiveness of manufacturing industry has helped agriculturists in: -

- ✦ Increasing their production
- ✦ Making the production process very efficient.





- Our industry need to be more efficient and competitive apart from being self-sufficient.

- To compete in the international market, our manufactured goods must be of equal standards to product in the international market.

# CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

Industries may be classified on various basis of: -

1. Source of raw materials used
2. Their main role
3. Capital investment
4. Ownership
5. Bulk and Weight of Raw material and Finished goods

## 1. On the Basis of Source of Raw Materials Used

### ✓(a) Agro Based Industries

Cotton, Woollen, Jute, Silk  
Textile, Rubber, Sugar, Tea,  
Coffee, Edible Oil.

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## (b) Mineral Based Industries

✦ Iron & Steel

✦ Cement

✦ Aluminum

✦ Machine Tools

✦ Petrochemical



## 2. On the Basis of Their Main Role

### (a) Basic or Key Industries

✦ Supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods.

✦ Iron & Steel, Copper Smelting, Aluminum Smelting.

The logo for Mission Gyan, featuring the letters 'mg' in a stylized, white, cursive font inside a blue, rounded rectangular frame with a drop shadow and a small star above it. The frame has a hand-drawn, sketchy appearance with some internal texture.

## (b) Consumer Industries

✦ Produce goods for direct use  
by consumers.

✦ Sugar, Toothpaste, Paper,  
Fans.



### 3. On the Basis of Capital Investment

#### (a) Small Scale Industries

Maximum investment allowed  
on the assets: - Rs. 1 Crore

This limit keep changing over a  
period of time.



## (b) Medium Scale Industry

✦ Overall Investment: -

Rs. 5 crores to 10 crores

## (c) Large Scale Industry

✦ Overall Investment: -

More than Rs. 10 crores.



## 4. On the Basis of Ownership

### (a) Public Sector

✦ Owned and operated by Govt.  
agencies.

**Example**

BHEL, SAIL etc.

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BHEL

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## (b) Private Sector

- ✦ Owned and operated by an individual or group.

### Example

TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd.,  
Dabur Industries.



## (c) Joint Sector

- ✦ Jointly run by the state and individuals (or group)

### Example

Oil India Ltd.



ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड

**Oil India Limited**



## (d) Co-operative Sector

- ✦ Owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.
- ✦ They pool in the resources.
- ✦ They share the profits or losses proportionately.

### ✦ Example

Sugar Industry (Maharashtra) ✓

Co<sup>o</sup>r Industry (Kerala)

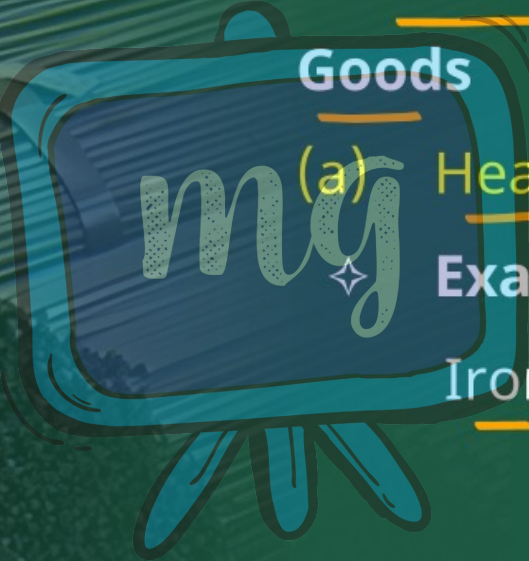
## 5. On the Basis of Bulk and Weight of Raw material and Finished

Goods

(a) Heavy Industries

Example

Iron and Steel Industry



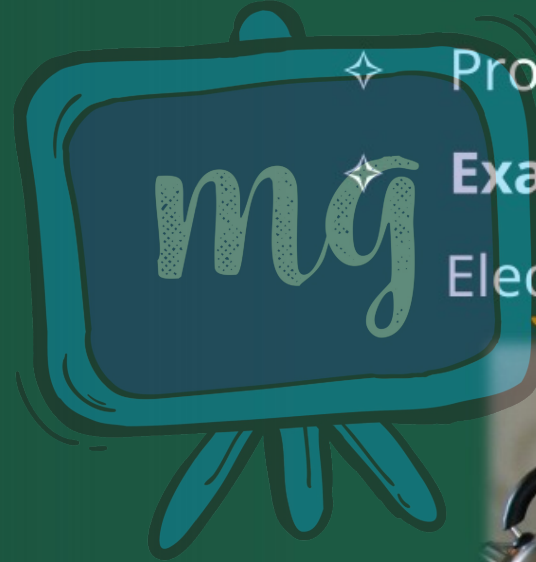
## (b) Light Industries

✦ Use light raw material.

✦ Produce light goods.

✦ **Example**

Electrical Goods Industries



# LEARNING OUTCOME



Classification of Industries on  
Different Basis

# ASSESSMENT

1

What is the role of Basic or Key Industries?

- A Produce goods for direct consumer use
- B Supply raw materials to manufacture other goods
- C Export finished goods
- D Provide financial services

# ASSESSMENT

2

Which of the following industries is **NOT** considered an Agro-Based Industry?

- A Cotton textile ✓
- B Rubber ✓
- C Iron & Steel
- D Sugar ✓

# ASSESSMENT

3

Which of the following is an example of a secondary activity?

- A Growing crops ✓
- B Manufacturing Car ✓
- C Fishing ✓
- D Mining Bauxite ✓