



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034

CLASS: X
SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 6: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SUB-TOPIC – COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

- JUTE TEXTILES
- SUGAR INDUSTRY

WEEK – 5 OCTOBER TO 9 OCTOBER, 2020

NUMBER OF BLOCKS PER WEEK – 1

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Each student will be able to:

- identify the importance of cotton, jute textile and sugar industries for the country
- analyse the factors behind the location of these industries
- realise the problems faced by these industries

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS: Various pictures and maps used in the e-lesson.

ACTIVITY – DISCUSSION BASED

Read the e lesson and the unit Manufacturing Industries from the textbook (Students may refer to the link given below). Thereafter, follow the instructions and do the given assignment in the notebook. Please mention date, index and topic. Text book link:

<http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm>

LESSON DEVELOPMENT

POINTS OF RECAPITULATION

- Importance of industries for an economy.
- Factors affecting the location of an industry.
- Classification of industries on different basis.

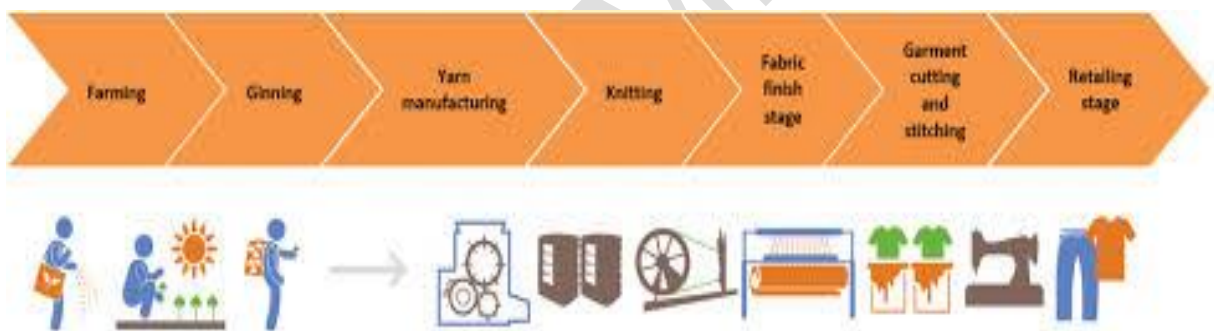
COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRIES



Textile
Industry

IMPORTANCE

1. **The Textile Industry** occupies unique position in the Indian economy, because it contributes significantly to **industrial production** (14 per cent), **employment** generation (35 million persons directly - the second largest after agriculture) and **foreign exchange earnings** (about 24.6 per cent).
2. It contributes 4 per cent towards **GDP**. It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.
3. In the early years, the Cotton Textile Industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation.
4. This industry has **close links with agriculture** and provides a living to farmers, cotton ball pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.
5. The industry by creating demands **supports many other industries**, such as, chemicals and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works.



HISTORY OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Cotton textiles were traditionally produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving techniques. Power-looms came into use after the 18th century. During the colonial period, the competition of mill-made cloth from England destroyed the Indian textiles industry.

At present, there are 1600 cotton and synthetic textile mills in India. Almost 80% of them are in the private sector. The rest are in the public sector and cooperative sector. Additionally, there are several thousand small factories with four to ten looms.



HAND SPINNING



HANDLOOM



POWERLOOM

Factors Affecting the Location of Cotton Textile Industry in Maharashtra and Gujarat

- **Raw Material:** It is an agro-based industry and variability in the supply of raw cotton affects the production, there it requires constant supply of raw material. Historically these industries were located close to raw material sources (Gujarat and Maharashtra).
- **Labour:** It is a labour-intensive industry and requires cheap labour. It is an important source of employment to a large number of population in the region.

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- **Climate:** Cotton requires black soil as well as hot and humid climate. Cotton yarn cannot be spun successfully under dry conditions. The humidity of the atmosphere must be considerable; otherwise the yarn breaks constantly during the process of spinning.
 - Cotton Industries requires abundant supply of water for various operations like dyeing, bleaching etc.
 - **Markets:** Availability of domestic and foreign market for consumption plays a driving force for cotton industries.
 - **Transport:** Easy means of transport facilities for easy procurement of raw material and disposing of finished goods to domestic and foreign markets are dominating factors in the location of cotton industries.
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Cotton textiles sector has seen dramatic changes in its location during 19th century due to the number of factors:

- Earlier, they were situated in the hot and humid climate but the use of '**humidifiers**' in the dry season has facilitated their establishment elsewhere. **For Eg:** Cotton Textiles Industries shifted from Kanpur to western region of the country due to erratic power supply which has made the operations of humidifier in dry season unviable.
 - The development in the network of railways and national highways have reduced their dependency on proximity to raw material areas.
 - Technological improvement has reduced the transportation cost of electricity, which has facilitated their location in far-flung areas. Also, production of electricity from new sources like nuclear, hydel has facilitated their spread, otherwise they were located close to coal mines areas.
 - The sector has seen drastic shift from manual to machine-based production and increase in the number of power looms.
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EXPORTS DONE BY INDIA

- India exports cotton yarn to Japan. Cotton goods are also exported to USA, UK, Russia, France, East European countries, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka and African countries.
- At around 34 million, India has the second largest installed capacity of spindles in the world; after China. India accounts for one fourth of the world trade in cotton yarn. However, India's share in garment trade in the world is only 4%. Our spinning mills are globally competitive and can use all the fibres we produce. But the weaving, knitting and processing units cannot use much of the high-quality yarn produced in the country.

Problems in cotton textile industry: Erratic power supply and obsolete machinery are the major problems. Low output of labour and stiff competition with the synthetic fibre are the other problems.

JUTE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES



India is the second largest exporter of raw jute and jute products. Around 2010 to 2011 there are about 80 jute mills in India. Many of these are situated in West Bengal along the bank of river Hugli.

PRODUCTS MADE OF JUTE

The growing global concern for environment friendly biodegradable materials has once again opened the opportunity for jute products. Seeking this, there are a variety of products which are available in the market now.

In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.





Factors for the concentration of jute mills in West Bengal:

- (i) Proximity of the **jute** producing areas
- (ii) Inexpensive water transport
- (iii) Abundant water
- (iv) Cheap and skilled labour
- (v) Port facilities
- (vi) **Kolkata** as a large urban centre provides banking and insurance facilities

Major problems of Indian Jute Industries:

- High cost of production
- Storage of raw **Jute**
- Shortage of Power Supply
- Growth of **Jute** mills in Bangladesh and loss of foreign market
- Emergence of substitute goods against gunny bags and loss of demand for **jute** goods both at home and abroad

SUGAR INDUSTRY



India is the largest producer of sugar including traditional cane sugar sweeteners, khandsari and Gur. It was in 1903 that sugar mills on modern lines were successfully started in Bihar. Sugarcane is the key raw material for the producing of sugar in India. The sugar industry is concentrated in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Punjab in the north and that of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in the south.

SUGAR INDUSTRIES ARE ESTABLISHED IN AREAS OF SUGAR CULTIVATION:

1. Its raw material is heavy and perishable.
2. Sugarcane cannot be stored for long as it will result in loss of sucrose.
3. Transportation is difficult due to weight of raw material.

SUGAR INDUSTRIES HAVE SHIFTED FROM NORTH TO SOUTH INDIA

1. **CLIMATE:** It is a tropical crop; Peninsular India has tropical climate which gives higher yield per unit area as compared to North India. The humid climate also ensures long crushing period.
2. **HIGHER SUCROSE:** The sucrose content in the sugarcane is also higher in tropical areas mainly due to high humidity of the region.
3. **BETTER MANAGEMENT:** The cooperative sugar mills in South India are better managed. The seasonal nature of the industry promotes the cooperative nature of the industry.

PROBLEMS OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

1. Low yield of sugarcane.
2. Short crushing season
3. High cost of production
4. Old and obsolete machinery
5. Transport delay in reaching cane to factories

ASSIGNMENT

Q.1. Cotton textile industry is no longer a localised industry. Evaluate the statement.

Q.2. Explain the factors that justify the location of Jute Textile Industries in West Bengal. (5 points)

Q.3. How far do you think the weight of raw material is an important factor for the establishment of sugar industries?

BBPS, PITAMPURA