

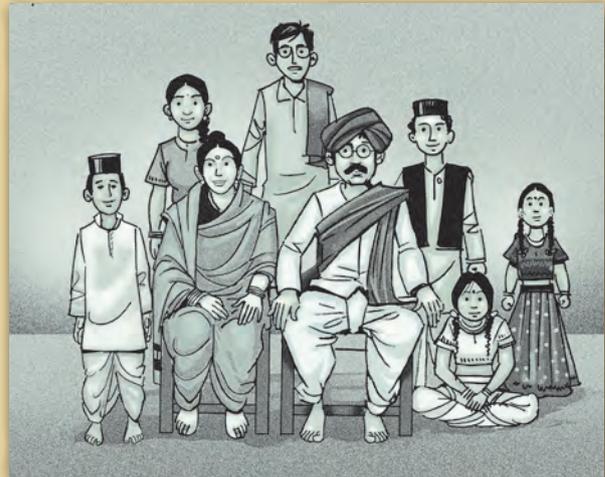
HDI - Human Development Index
 UNDP - United Nations Development Programme



Give it a try.

Since the past two centuries the size of family is decreasing. But inspite of this the population of the country is increasing. Find out why is this happening?

1810



1910



2010



Do you know ?

Information about many parameters related to population is obtained through actual surveys. These surveys are called census. In India these surveys are conducted once in ten years at the start of the decade. The latest census was conducted in 2011. The statistical information obtained through these surveys is classified, presented graphically and used in comparative studies and planning.



Use your brain power !

Discuss and write the advantages and disadvantages of low population or high population with reference to the following factors.

Headings	Low population	High population
Per capita land availability		
Foodgrains		
Resources		
Per capita income		
Basic amenities and facilities		
Percentage of unproductive consumers		
Planning		
Employment		
Urbanisation		
Health		
Higher Education		
Social Environment		



Use your brain power!

➤ As per the population census of 2011, the population of India is 121 crores. For domestic use the per capita requirement per day is 50 litres of water. Taking this into account, what would be the total amount of water required in India for domestic purpose only?



Give it a try.

Have a discussion on population control with the help of the following points

- Public education ● Education
- Public awareness ● Health facilities
- Planning ● Government policies
- Research



Exercises

Q 1. Complete the following sentences.

- (A) If the birth rate is greater than the death rate then the population.....
- (i) decreases
 - (ii) increases
 - (iii) remains constant
 - (iv) becomes surplus
- (B) People ofage group are included in the productive population.
- (i) 0 to 14
 - (ii) 14 to 60
 - (iii) 15 to 60
 - (iv) 15 to 59
- (C) The spread of modern technology in society is mostly dependant on
- (i) Sex Ratio
 - (ii) Birth Rate
 - (iii) Literacy
 - (iv) Migration

Q 2. Examine the following statements and correct the incorrect ones.

- (a) The population density of a region can be understood from its area.
- (b) The quality of population is determined on the basis of literacy.
- (c) There is an adverse impact on manpower in the regions of out migration.
- (d) Greater economic prosperity indicates the development of a region.
- (e) Developing countries have an HDI of 1.

Q 3. Answer in brief.

- (a) What are the aspects considered in the structure of population?
- (b) Prepare a list of advantageous and disadvantageous factors, affecting population distribution.
- (c) What are the problems in areas of high population densities?
- (d) What are the problems in area of low population densities?

Q 4. Give Geographical Reasons.

- (a) Population is an important resource.
- (b) Productive population is an important group.
- (c) The study of age structures is important.
- (d) Literacy is directly related to development.
- (e) The real progress of a country is understood with the help of the Human Development Index.

Q 5. Write notes.

- (A) Sex ratio
- (B) Age Structure
- (C) Literacy

ACTIVITY :

Survey 5 families in your neighbourhood on the basis of the following points and make a presentation.

- (a) Sex
- (b) Age groups
- (c) Education
- (d) Occupation



8. INDUSTRIES



Let's recall.



Figure 8.1

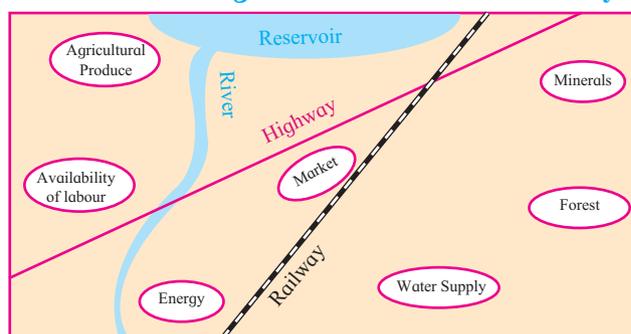
In figure 8.1 the sequence of two industrial processes has been given. Arrange the pictures in proper sequence and write the sequention number in the box given below.

- Name the two industries
- Name the raw material and the finished product of both these industries.
- How is the raw material converted into the finished product?
- Why is it necessary to convert the raw material into finished product?

Geographical explanation

The process of converting the available raw material into finished products is done in the factories. The finished product is durable, more useful and has an added value. Industries or manufacturing units provide secondary occupation. Due to the availability of resources, development of science and technology and other favourable conditions, there is the development of industries and a boost to industrialization. Industries help in speeding up the economic development of humans and it also helps in achieving the economic development of a country.

Factors affecting the location of an industry :



Taking into account the above factors, note in different colours the favourable factors required for the factories and given below and the following.

(1) Iron and Steel, (2) Textiles, (3) Sugar.

- For each industry prepare a list of the necessary factors.
- For each industry give an explanation for the location suggested by you.
- In a similar manner for which other industries can you decide a suitable location?

Geographical explanation

In any given area the development of industries is dependant on several factors such as the availability of raw material, water, labour,

transport, capital, market etc. As per the availability of these factors, specific industries develop. Because of the unequal distribution of these factors, industrial development does not take place at the same pace at all places. Some regions are suitable for the development of industries while in other regions, only particular industries develop. Dense forests and desert areas are not conducive to industrial development.



Give it a try.

Study the factors given below and state which industries could develop in these regions.

- Excellent transport facilities, skilled labour and uninterrupted supply of electricity.
- Limestone deposits, cheap labour, uninterrupted supply of water and electricity, increasing urbanisation.
- Fruit orchards, labour, excellent transportation facilities, unlimited water supply, uninterrupted electricity and ready market.



Can you tell?

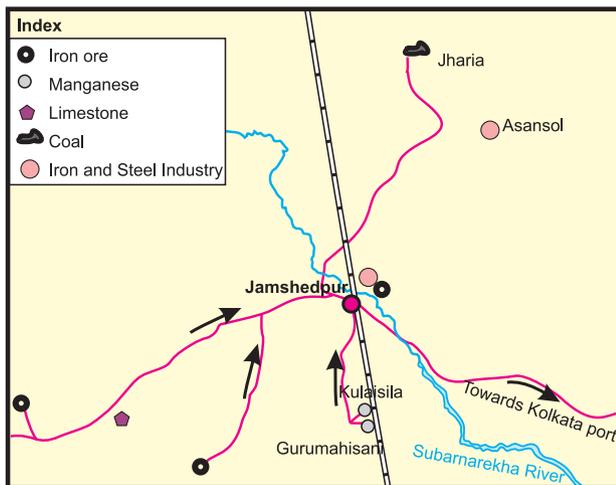


Figure 8.2 : Localisation of Iron and steel industry

Study figure 8.2 and answer the following questions.

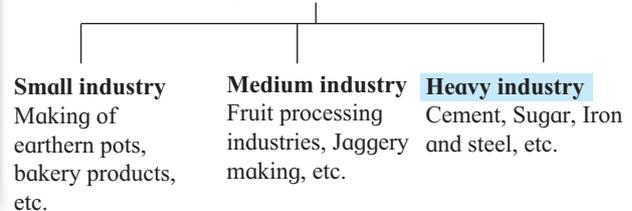
- Name the industry at Jamshedpur?
- Which raw material is required for this industry?
- From which areas is this raw material obtained?
- Why is coal used in this industry?
- State with reasons if it would be feasible to set up an iron and steel industry in your district?

Geographical explanation

While looking for answers to the above questions you must have realised that for the localisation of the iron and steel industry, the most important factors are the availability of raw material and energy, both of which are available around Jamshedpur. The raw material is heavy and bulky and it is uneconomical to transport it to a factory far away. Hence it is favourable to establish this industry in the area where the raw material is available. This is the reason for the establishment of the iron and steel industry at Jamshedpur.

Classification of industries as per their nature :

Types of Industries



Use your brain power!

Which industries could be profitably set up in your surrounding area/locality?



Try this.

Obtain information about any one industry in your locality with the help of the following questions.

- Name of the industry -
- Name of the owner -
- How many people work here?
- What is the raw material used?
- What are the steps taken to reduce the pollution level in the vicinity of the factory?
- Through your industry how are you contributing to society?

Geographical explanation

All the three pictures above are related to the concept of industries, but the nature of their work is different. In these industries raw



Use your brain power!

Identify the industries shown in the pictures state suitable locations for these industries.



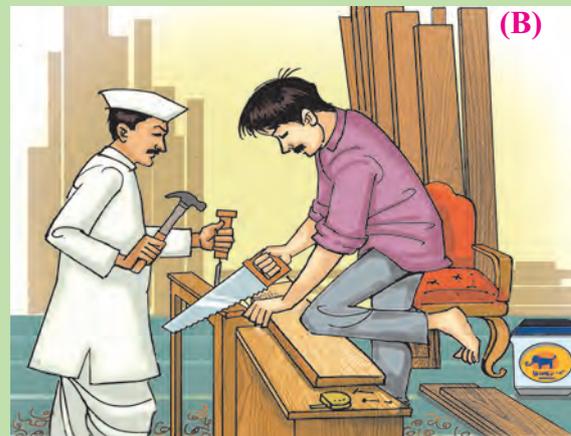
material, labour force, capital, land, etc. are all essential factors. As per the nature of the work, industries can be classified.

Very often the finished product from one industry is used as a raw material in another industry e.g. sugar produced in the sugar factories is used as a sweetener, a raw material in the manufacture of products such as biscuits, jams and jellies. Similarly iron rods are used as raw



Think about it.

Examine all the three picture shown below and answers the following questions.



- Name the industry shown in picture A
- What is the difference between the industries shown in pictures A and B?
- What is distinctive about the industry in picture C?
- Identify the industry shown in the picture above.
- Name some more similar industries.



Give it a try.

Complete the list with reference to industries

Industry	Type	Raw Material
Manufacture of iron rods		
Manufacture of candles		
Furniture manufacture		
Paper Manufacture		
Manufacture of Medicines		
Sugar Manufacture		
Jaggery Manufacture		
Aagarbatti Manufacture		
Manufacture of cotton clothes		
Manufacture of Railway Engines		
Papad Making		

materials in the engineering industries, in the manufacture of steel furniture etc.

Agro Based Industries :

India is a predominantly agrarian country. In India a variety of agricultural products is available. Different types of agro-based industries have come up. In addition to these, industries processing agricultural products have also developed. These include the dairy industry, fruit processing, food processing, jaggery making etc. Industries dependent on agricultural products have been established everywhere. There has also been development of heavy industries like textiles and sugar.

Industrial Development :

The establishment of industries and industrial development have an important role in the economic development of a country. Industrial development is essential for improving the standard of living and increasing the per capita income of the citizens. The citizens of a country get employment opportunities and their life style improves. The per capita income of the country goes up and there is an increase in the export of finished products. This results in an increase in the foreign exchange reserves. For all these reasons it is necessary to give a fillip to industrialization in a country. The government



Figure 8.3 : Jaggery making



Figure 8.4 : Oil press



Figure 8.5 : Fruit-processing



Figure 8.6 : Dal mill

establishes industrial estates to boost industrial development and increase the employment opportunities in a region.

Industries have an important role in the economic development of a country. Hence all countries take special efforts for promoting industrial development. To enable this, industrial estates have been established. These estates are given concessional rates for electricity, water and taxes.

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (M.I.D.C.) :

On 1st August 1962 in Maharashtra, the state government established the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation and through it, set up industries in every district of the state. Through this, the decentralization of industries is expected throughout the state.

Like Maharashtra, other states have also established such corporations. In these industrial estates very often auxiliary industries have been established. In addition employment opportunities have been made available to local people. In these industrial estates, various facilities necessary for industries have been made available.



Can you tell?

Study the factors given in fig 8.7 and classify them as per their advantages and disadvantages in relation to industries.

Geographical explanation

There are many advantages of industrial development. There are also some disadvantages also. Because of industrialization the youth

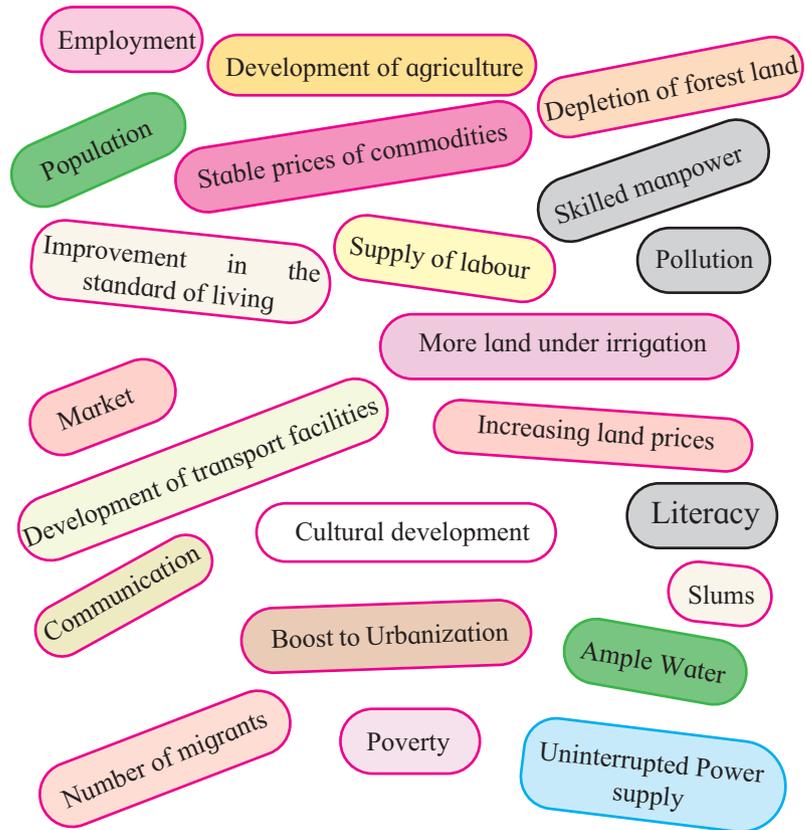


Figure 8.7

in an area get employment. It also helps in increasing the per capita income. For the economic development of an agrarian country, it is necessary to have industries based on agricultural products. Such industries not only result in agricultural development but also the economic development of a country. The standard of living of people also rises.

Information Technology Industry :



Let's recall.

- What are the different ways of obtaining information?
- Which is the fastest way of obtaining information?
- How do WhatsApp, Facebook, Google maps, etc. work?

Geographical explanation

Information Technology is an important engineering branch in today's world. In this branch, work is carried out by computers. In this industry, India has made rapid progress. The availability of skilled manpower is the most important reason for this.

In this industry searching for technical information, obtaining, analyzing and compiling it, presenting it graphically and providing it as per requirement is the nature of work. All this information is obtained from the internet on computers, mobiles and other devices. The creation or development of special softwares on these handsets is another important component of the industries.

Today there is an increase in the use of computers and technology. There is a great variety in the types of information collected, and it is used all over the world.

Corporate Social Responsibility :

When an industrialist or a group of industries work for the betterment of the society and for the conservation of the environment, it is known as **Corporate Social Responsibility** (CSR).

Showing responsibility to society by helping needy people or needy organizations is an important task. With this objective, when an industry or a group of industries have made a profit of over 5 crores, they are expected to spend at least 2% of their profits on acts benefitting the society. For this, their assistance in the areas below is expected.

- The provision of educational facilities
- The provision of facilities related to health.
- The development of the village or region.
- Establishing centres for people like environmental development centres etc.

There is a tax rebate on the amount spent by the industry or group of industries on various schemes under Corporate Social Responsibility.



Think about it.

Talk about the interrelationship between human resources and industry.



Do you know ?

Industrialization and Environment :

Manufacturing includes processing of raw material in order to obtain the finished product. During the manufacture of the products some harmful residual materials and pollutants are also left behind. As a result there is pollution of air, water, noise and land. This type of pollution is termed as industrial pollution.

Industrial pollution, the resultant environment and the problems relating to it are being seriously discussed at an international level. While deciding the location of industries, along with the traditional factors, serious thought is being given to environmental factors. To control the pollution caused by industries, proper disposal of sewage and harmful residuals and proper treatment of the pollutants should be done.

Fuel saving vehicles and other equipment must be manufactured. Pollution control, preservation of natural resources, environmental management etc. are factors which must be taken into account.

In India, in order to check industrial pollution many laws and regulations have been framed, both at the national and the state levels e.g. the Water and Air pollution control Act and the conservation of Environment Act. The Central Pollution Control Board of India looks into prevention and control of pollution. In this context, any contravention of these laws would mean that the management of the factory would be held responsible and would be liable for punishment.



Give it a try.

In India many important public sector undertakings have been established. Their acronyms (abbreviated forms) have been given. Find their long forms and write them down. BHEL, BEL, HAL, ONGC, NTPC, NTC, SAIL, GAIL, e.g. BHEL: Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.